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On the dual pseudo-spherical elastic curves

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Abstract: We investigate a dual bending energy functional that operates on the dual pseudo-sphere in dual Lorentzian space. For a nonnull dual curve on the dual pseudo-sphere to be considered elastic, it must satisfy the conditions of a dual Euler-Lagrange equation. To solve this problem, we use Jacobi elliptic functions to approach the real part and the integral factors method to solve the dual part. Using E. Study mapping, we examine situations where every timelike or spacelike dual elastic curve on the dual pseudo-sphere matches an elastic strip with a suitable base curve in Minkowski 3-space.

Key words: Calculus of variations, dual pseudo-spherical elastic curve, elastic strips, dual pseudo-sphere

1. Introduction

Dual numbers, consisting of real and dual parts, establish a commutative ring with respect to addition and multiplication. A sequence of three dual numbers constitutes what is termed a dual vector. Such vectors define a module known as a dual space, denoted by $\mathbb{D}^3$ within this commutative ring. E. Study's research in line geometry and kinematics heavily relied on the application of dual numbers and dual vectors, emphasizing the representation of oriented lines through the use of dual unit vectors. His findings lead to the creation of the E. Study's theorem, establishing that the points on the dual unit sphere $\mathbb{S}^2$ in $\mathbb{D}^3$ correspond one-to-one with the oriented lines in Euclidean $3-$space $\mathbb{E}^3$; a smooth curve on $\mathbb{S}^2$ represents a ruled surface in $\mathbb{E}^3$, making this a effective subject for investigation (for details, see [6]).

An elastic curve (EC) is a solution of the variational problem that minimizes the bending energy of a thin, nonextensible wire. Mathematically, it is defined as one of the critical points of the total squared curvature functional among the family of regular curves, with the same starting and ending points and tangent vectors at these points [10]. Elastic curves have recently been characterized in $\mathbb{D}^3$ and on $\mathbb{S}^2$ [14, 21]. One of the primary objectives of these studies is to establish a one-to-one relationship between EC, characterized on $\mathbb{S}^2$, and elastic strips (ES), a special type of ruled surface in $\mathbb{E}^3$. In particular, in [21], the authors have sought to answer the question of what type of ES in $\mathbb{E}^3$ corresponds to the dual spherical EC.

In the context of Minkowski $3-$space $\mathbb{E}^3_1$, rather than the traditional Euclidean $3-$space $\mathbb{E}^3$, E. Study's mapping may be formulated as follows: The timelike dual unit vector (tduv) and spacelike dual unit vector (sduv)

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of dual pseudo-hyperbolic space $\mathbb{H}_0^2$ and dual pseudo-sphere $\mathbb{S}_1^2$ in $\mathbb{D}_1^3$ correspond one-to-one to the directed timelike and spacelike lines in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$, respectively. Then a differentiable curve on $\mathbb{H}_0^2$ relates to a timelike ruled surface in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$. Similarly, the timelike (resp. spacelike) curve on $\mathbb{S}_1^2$ corresponds to any spacelike (resp. timelike) ruled surface in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$ (see, [16, 18]). It is noteworthy that studying ruled surfaces in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$ presents a significantly richer and more complex area of investigation compared to the corresponding study in $\mathbb{E}^3$. For example, ES determined by the stationary point of the Sadowsky functional are determined by two Euler-Lagrange (E-L) equations that complement each other in $\mathbb{E}^3$, while it has provided a rich content to the literature by expressing with the different differential equation systems according to causal character of the base curve (or directrix) of the rectifying strip (RS) in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$ (for example, see [11–13]).

In this work, our primary aim is to seek the solution to a variational problem on $\mathbb{S}_1^2$. For finding a solution to the problem, we establish dual E-L equation and we consider the dual and real parts of the dual E-L equation separately. The solution to the real part of the equation is recognized to be achieved through the use of Jacobi elliptic functions (see [7, 20]). We use the integral factor method to solve the dual part of the equation and then combine the results. Finally, we establish a one-to-one relationship between the timelike and spacelike dual EC on $\mathbb{S}_1^2$ and the ES with nonnull base curve in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$.

2. Preliminary results

A dual number $\hat{a}$ is written as $\hat{a} = a + \xi a^*$, where ξ is the dual operator with the conditions $\xi^2 = 0$ and $\xi \neq 0$. The collection of dual numbers is represented by $\mathbb{D}$. We have the following operations:

$$\hat{a} + \hat{b} = (a + b) + \xi\,(a^* + b^*)\,,$$

$$\hat{a}.\hat{b} = ab + \xi(ab^* + a^*b)$$

and

$$\frac{\hat{a}}{\hat{b}} = \frac{a}{b} + \xi\frac{a^*b - ab^*}{b^2},\ b \neq 0,$$

where $\hat{a} = a + \xi a^*$, $\hat{b} = b + \xi b^*$. $\hat{u} = (\hat{u}_1, \hat{u}_2, \hat{u}_3)$ is known as a dual vector and the entire collection of dual vectors is denoted by

$$\mathbb{D}^3 = \left\{\,\hat{u}|\,\hat{u} = (u_1 + \xi u_1^*, u_2 + \xi u_2^*, u_3 + \xi u_3^*) = u + \xi u^*,\ u, u^* \in \mathbb{E}^3\right\}$$

and known as dual space (see, [8, 17]). Lorentzian inner product and Lorentzian cross product are given by

$$< \hat{u}, \hat{v} >=< u, v > +\xi(< u, v^* > + < u^*, v >)$$

and

$$\hat{u} \times \hat{v} = u \times v + \xi(u \times v^* + u^* \times v),$$

for dual vectors $\hat{u}$ and $\hat{v}$. Dual Lorentzian space $\mathbb{D}_1^3$ is the dual space endowed with Lorentzian inner product. The dual vector $\hat{v} = v + \xi v^*$ is called spacelike, timelike or lighlike (null) if the vector v is spacelike, timelike or lightlike (null), respectively. The norm $\|\hat{v}\|$ of $\hat{v}$ is as follows:

$$\|\hat{v}\| = \sqrt{|< \hat{v}, \hat{v} >|} = \|v\| + \xi\frac{< v, v^* >}{\|v\|}, v \neq 0.$$

A dual vector $\hat{v}$ is referred to as a dual unit vector if the norm of $\hat{v}$ equals to 1 (or $1+\xi 0$), i.e. $< v, v >= 1$ and $< v, v^* >= 0$. It follows that $\hat{v}$ is a tduv (resp., sduv) if the relations $< v, v >= -1$ (respectively, $< v, v >= 1$) and $< v, v^* >= 0$ hold. The dual pseudo-sphere $\mathbb{S}_1^2$ or (Lorentzian dual unit sphere) and dual pseudo-hyperbolic space (hyperbolic dual unit sphere) are respectively given by

$$\mathbb{S}_1^2 = \left\{ \hat{v} \in \mathbb{D}_1^3 \middle| < \hat{v}, \hat{v} >= 1 \right\}$$

and

$$\mathbb{H}_0^2 = \left\{ \hat{v} \in \mathbb{D}_1^3 \middle| < \hat{v}, \hat{v} >= -1 \right\}.$$

Let $\hat{\gamma}(t) = \gamma(t) + \xi\gamma^*(t)$, where $\gamma(t) = (\gamma_1(t), \gamma_2(t), \gamma_3(t))$ and $\gamma^*(t) = (\gamma_1^*(t), \gamma_2^*(t), \gamma_3^*(t))$, be a dual curve with parameter $t \in I \subset \mathbb{R}$ in $\mathbb{D}_1^3$. $\gamma(t)$ is defined the (real) indicatrix of $\hat{\gamma}(t)$. If all $\gamma_i(t)$ and $\gamma_i^*(t)$, $1 \leq i \leq 3$, are smooth, then $\hat{\gamma}(t)$ is smooth in $\mathbb{D}_1^3$. $\hat{\gamma}(t)$ in $\mathbb{D}_1^3$ is referred to spacelike, timelike, or lightlike (null) if the real part $\gamma(t)$ of $\hat{\gamma}(t)$ in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$ is spacelike, timelike or lightlike, respectively. The dual arc length of $\hat{\gamma}$ is given by

$$\hat{s} = \int_0^s \left\| \dot{\hat{\gamma}}(t) \right\| dt = \int_0^s \left\| \dot{\gamma}(t) \right\| dt + \xi \int_0^s < T, \dot{\gamma}^*(t) > dt = s + \xi s^*, \tag{2.1}$$

where s is arc length and T is the unit tangent vector (TV) to γ. Assume that $\hat{\gamma}$ is a reparametrization with s of the indicatrix. Thus,

$$\hat{\gamma}' = \dot{\hat{\gamma}} \frac{ds}{d\hat{s}} = \hat{T}$$

is defined as the dual TV to $\hat{\gamma}(s)$, where $\hat{\gamma}' = \frac{d\hat{\gamma}}{d\hat{s}}$ and $\dot{\hat{\gamma}} = \frac{d\gamma}{ds}$ and we have $\frac{d\hat{s}}{ds} = 1 + \xi\Delta$ from (2.1), where $\Delta =< T, \dot{\gamma}^*(t) >$.

$\left\{ \hat{T}, \hat{N}, \hat{B} \right\}$ is the dual Frenet frame along $\hat{\gamma}$ with derivative equations

$$\frac{d}{d\hat{s}} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{T} \\ \hat{N} \\ \hat{B} \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \hat{\kappa} & 0 \\ -\varepsilon_T \varepsilon_N \hat{\kappa} & 0 & \hat{\tau} \\ 0 & -\varepsilon_N \varepsilon_B \hat{\tau} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} \hat{T} \\ \hat{N} \\ \hat{B} \end{pmatrix},$$

where $\hat{N}$ is the dual principle normal vector field (PNV), $\hat{B}$ is the dual binormal vector field (BV) of $\hat{\gamma}$ at the point $\hat{\gamma}(s)$, $\hat{\kappa} = \kappa + \xi\kappa^*$ and $\hat{\tau} = \tau + \xi\tau^*$ are nowhere pure dual curvature and dual torsion functions of $\hat{\gamma}$, $\varepsilon_T =< T, T >= \mp 1$, $\varepsilon_N =< N, N >= \mp 1$ and $\varepsilon_B =< B, B >= \mp 1$ (see for detail, [1, 15, 19]).

Now we recall ruled surface in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$. Let J and I be open intervals containing 0 in the real line $\mathbb{R}$. Let $\alpha(s)$ be a curve on J into $\mathbb{E}_1^3$ and $\beta(s)$ a vector field along $\alpha(s)$ orthogonal to $\alpha'(s)$. A ruled surface M in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$ is a semi-Riemannian surface swept out by the vector field $\beta(s)$ along the curve $\alpha(s)$. Such a surface has the following parametrization form

$$R(s, v) = \alpha(s) + v\beta(s), \tag{2.2}$$

for $s \in J$ and $v \in I$, where $\alpha(s)$ is called a base curve and $\beta(s)$ is called a direction curve. The causal character of the curve $\alpha(s)$ and the vector field $\beta(s)$ are important for determining the type of the ruled surface parametrized by $R(s, v)$. $R(s, v)$ is called as spacelike ruled surface if $\alpha(s)$ is a spacelike curve and

$\beta(s)$ is spacelike vector field. (2.2) is called as timelike ruled surface if $\alpha(s)$ is spacelike curve and $\beta(s)$ timelike vector field or $\alpha(s)$ is timelike curve and $\beta(s)$ spacelike vector field (see [3], for detail description)

The binormal surface (BS), which is a special ruled surface that has an important place in the future parts of our paper, is also defined as follows: Let $\alpha(s)$ be a nonnull curve in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$ with the arc length parameter s and the Frenet frame $\{T(s), N(s), B(s)\}$. Then the ruled surface

$$R(s,v) = \alpha(s) + vB(s) \tag{2.3}$$

is defined as BS of the nonnull curve $\alpha(s)$ [5].

E. Study's mapping allows us to rewrite a dual curve $\hat{\gamma}(s) = \gamma(s) + \xi\gamma^*(s)$ as a ruled surface Eq. (2.2) in the following form:

$$R(s,v) = \gamma(s) \times \gamma^*(s) + v\gamma(s) \tag{2.4}$$

[16, 18].

3. Setting of the dual E-L equation

Let $\hat{\gamma}$ be a nonnull dual pseudo-spherical curve, that is, a nonnull dual curve on $\mathbb{S}_1^2$. Suppose that $\hat{\gamma}$ is a reparametrization curve with the parametrization s of the indicatrix, $\hat{T}$ is called the dual TV to $\hat{\gamma}$ and $\hat{g} = \varepsilon_g \hat{\gamma} \times \hat{T}$ at the point $\hat{\gamma}(s)$, where $\varepsilon_g =< g, g >= \pm 1$ such that $\hat{g} = g + \varepsilon g^*$. Since $\hat{\gamma}$ is a nonnull dual pseudo-spherical curve, we know that $\varepsilon_g = -\varepsilon_T$. Thus, we get the orthonormal frame $\{\hat{\gamma}, \hat{T}, \hat{g}\}$ with the following fundamental relations

$$\frac{d}{d\hat{s}}\begin{pmatrix}\hat{\gamma}\\ \hat{T}\\ \hat{g}\end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix}0 & 1 & 0\\ -\varepsilon_T & 0 & \hat{\kappa}_g\\ 0 & \hat{\kappa}_g & 0\end{pmatrix}\begin{pmatrix}\hat{\gamma}\\ \hat{T}\\ \hat{g}\end{pmatrix} \tag{3.1}$$

(see, [1, 2]). We have the following relation between dual geodesic curvature $\hat{\kappa}_g$ and dual curvature $\hat{\kappa}$ of $\hat{\gamma}$:

$$\hat{\kappa}^2 = \left|1 - \varepsilon_T \hat{\kappa}_g^2\right|. \tag{3.2}$$

Therefore, we can define dual pseudo-spherical EC as a stationary point of the dual bending energy

$$\int_{\hat{\gamma}} \left(\hat{\kappa}_g^2 + \hat{\sigma}\right) d\hat{s} \tag{3.3}$$

in the space $\Phi = \left\{\hat{\gamma} : [0,\ell] \to \mathbb{S}_1^2 \subset \mathbb{D}_1^3,\ \hat{\gamma}(i\ell) = \hat{p}_i,\ \hat{\gamma}'(i\ell) = \hat{v}_i,\ i = 0,1\right\}$ for fixed dual constant $\hat{\sigma} = \sigma + \xi\sigma^*$.

One may clearly check the following equality from (3.2) and (3.1):

$$\left\|\hat{T}'\right\|^2 = \epsilon - \epsilon\varepsilon_T\hat{\kappa}_g^2,$$

where $\epsilon = \left|1 - \varepsilon_T\hat{\kappa}_g^2\right| / \left(1 - \varepsilon_T\hat{\kappa}_g^2\right)$. So, (3.3) can be rewritten as follows

$$\int_{\hat{\gamma}} \left(-\epsilon\varepsilon_T \left\|\hat{T}'\right\|^2 + \hat{\rho}\right) d\hat{s},$$

where $\hat{\rho} = \hat{\sigma} + \varepsilon_T$ under the constrain $\hat{T} = \hat{\gamma}'$. As a result, we get

$$\hat{F} = -\epsilon\varepsilon_T \left| < \hat{T}, \hat{T} > \right| + \hat{\rho} + \hat{\lambda}\left(< \hat{T}, \hat{T} > -\varepsilon_T \right) + \hat{\mu}\left(< \hat{\gamma}, \hat{\gamma} > -1 \right) + 2 < \hat{\Lambda}, \hat{\gamma}' - \hat{T} > .$$

The following equations satisfy if $\hat{\gamma}$ is a critical value for $\hat{F}$,

$$\frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial \hat{\gamma}} - \frac{d}{d\hat{s}}\left(\frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial \hat{\gamma}'}\right) = 0, \quad \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial \hat{T}} - \frac{d}{d\hat{s}}\left(\frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial \hat{T}'}\right) = 0.$$

Thus, we have

$$\hat{\mu}\hat{\gamma} - \hat{\Lambda}' = 0 \tag{3.4}$$

and

$$\hat{\lambda}\hat{T} + \varepsilon_T \hat{T}'' = \hat{\Lambda}. \tag{3.5}$$

Taking into consideration (3.4) and (3.5), we arrive at

$$\hat{\lambda}'\hat{T} + \hat{\lambda}\hat{T}' + \varepsilon_T \hat{T}''' = \hat{\mu}\hat{\gamma}. \tag{3.6}$$

We get the following derivatives from (3.1):

$$\hat{T}' = -\varepsilon_T \hat{\gamma} + \hat{\kappa}_g \hat{g}, \tag{3.7}$$

$$\hat{T}'' = \hat{\kappa}_g' \hat{g} - \left(\varepsilon_T - \hat{\kappa}_g\right)\hat{T}, \tag{3.8}$$

$$\hat{T}''' = \left(1 - \varepsilon_T \hat{\kappa}_g\right)\hat{\gamma} + 3\hat{\kappa}_g \hat{\kappa}_g' \hat{T} + \left(\hat{\kappa}_g'' - \left(\varepsilon_T - \hat{\kappa}_g^2\right)\hat{\kappa}_g\right)\hat{g}. \tag{3.9}$$

Using (3.7), (3.8) and (3.9) in (3.6), we find

$$-\left(\varepsilon_T \hat{\lambda} + \hat{\mu} + \left(\hat{\kappa}_g^2 - \varepsilon_T\right)\right)\hat{\gamma} + \left(\hat{\lambda}' + 3\varepsilon_T \hat{\kappa}_g \hat{\kappa}_g'\right)\hat{T} + \left(\hat{\lambda}\hat{\kappa}_g + \varepsilon_T \hat{\kappa}_g'' + \varepsilon_T \hat{\kappa}_g^3 - \hat{\kappa}_g\right)\hat{g} = 0.$$

Because the dual vectors $\hat{\gamma}$, $\hat{T}$ and $\hat{g}$ are linearly independent, we obtain

$$\varepsilon_T \hat{\lambda} + \hat{\mu} + \hat{\kappa}_g^2 - \varepsilon_T = 0, \tag{3.10}$$

$$\hat{\lambda} = -\frac{3}{2}\varepsilon_T \hat{\kappa}_g^2 + \hat{C}, \tag{3.11}$$

where $\hat{C} = C + \xi C^*$ is a dual constant and

$$\hat{\lambda}\hat{\kappa}_g + \varepsilon_T \hat{\kappa}_g'' + \varepsilon_T \hat{\kappa}_g^3 - \hat{\kappa}_g = 0. \tag{3.12}$$

Substituting (3.11) into (3.12), we get

$$\hat{\kappa}_g'' - \frac{1}{2}\hat{\kappa}_g^3 - \varepsilon_T\left(1 - \hat{C}\right)\hat{\kappa}_g = 0. \tag{3.13}$$

We address the boundary condition for $\hat{\gamma}$ to find $\hat{C}$ with regard to $\hat{\sigma}$:

$$\hat{F}(\ell) - \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial \hat{\gamma}'}(\ell)\,\hat{\gamma}'(\ell) - \frac{\partial \hat{F}}{\partial \hat{T}'}(\ell)\,\hat{T}'(\ell) = 0.$$

Then we have

$$\varepsilon_T\left(1 - \varepsilon_T \hat{\kappa}_g^2(\ell)\right) - 2 < \hat{\Lambda}(\ell), \hat{\gamma}'(\ell) > + \hat{\rho} = 0. \tag{3.14}$$

Using (3.5), we calculate

$$< \hat{\Lambda}(\ell), \hat{\gamma}'(\ell) > = -\frac{1}{2}\hat{\kappa}_g^2(\ell) + \varepsilon_T \hat{C} - \varepsilon_T. \tag{3.15}$$

Substituting (3.15) into (3.14), we have

$$-\varepsilon_T\left(1 - \hat{C}\right) = \varepsilon_T + \frac{1}{2}\hat{\sigma}.$$

Thus, we can rewrite equation (3.13) as follows

$$\hat{\kappa}_g'' - \frac{1}{2}\hat{\kappa}_g^3 + \left(\varepsilon_T + \frac{1}{2}\hat{\sigma}\right)\hat{\kappa}_g = 0. \tag{3.16}$$

This leads us to the next theorem.
Theorem 1. A nonnull dual pseudo-spherical EC can be characterized by the dual E-L equation (3.16).

4. Solutions of the dual E-L equation

In this section we solve the dual E-L equation (3.16). If the dual geodesic curvature $\hat{\kappa}_g$ is a dual constant value satisfying (3.16), then Eq. (3.1) is a system of linear ordinary differential equations with constant coefficients. Hence, it can be directly resolved.

Now, suppose that $\hat{\kappa}_g$ has a nondual constant. Thus, (3.16) may be integrated to

$$\left(\hat{\kappa}_g'\right)^2 = \hat{C}_1 + \frac{1}{4}\hat{\kappa}_g^4 - \left(\varepsilon_T + \frac{1}{2}\hat{\sigma}\right)\hat{\kappa}_g^2, \tag{4.1}$$

where $\hat{C}_1 = C_1 + \xi C_1^*$ is a dual constant. We consider the solution of (4.1) separately, depending on whether the dual pseudo-spherical curve is timelike or spacelike.

Case 1: We consider to the solution of the problem for timelike dual pseudo-spherical EC. In this case the real and the dual parts of Eq. (4.1) are respectively as follows;

$$\left(\dot{\kappa}_g\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}\kappa_g^4 - \frac{1}{2}(\sigma - 2)\,\kappa_g^2 + C_1 \tag{4.2}$$

and

$$\dot{\kappa}_g^* + \frac{\kappa_g}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(\sigma - \kappa_g^2 - 2\right)\kappa_g^* = \frac{1}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(C_1^* - \kappa_g^2 \sigma^*\right), \tag{4.3}$$

(4.2) may be regarded as a cubic polynomial, and subsequently, it is solved by using Jacobi elliptic functions for $\kappa_{g_0}^2 < 2(\sigma - 2)$ as follows

$$\kappa_g = \kappa_{g_0} k sn\left(\frac{\kappa_{g_0}}{2}(s - s_0)\,|k\right),$$

where κ_{g_0} stands for the maximal geodesic curvature, k is the real parameter related to σ and κ_{g_0} such that

$$k^2 = \frac{2(\sigma-2) - \kappa_{g_0}^2}{\kappa_{g_0}^2}$$

and

$$C_1 = -\frac{1}{4}\kappa_{g_0}^4 + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma-2)\kappa_{g_0}^2$$

(see, [7, 9, 20]). Eq. (4.3) may be solved by integral factor method. The integral factor is calculated as follows

$$\mu = e^{\int \frac{\kappa_g}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(\sigma - \kappa_g^2 - 2\right) ds}. \tag{4.4}$$

Multiplying by μ of (4.3), we arrive at

$$\dot{\left(\mu\kappa_g^*\right)} = \frac{\mu}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(C_1^* - \kappa_g^2\sigma^*\right).$$

So, we obtain

$$\kappa_g^* = \frac{1}{\mu}\left[\int \frac{\mu}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(C_1^* - \kappa_g^2\sigma^*\right) ds + C_2\right],$$

where C_2 is the integration constant. So, any timelike dual pseudo-spherical EC is determined by the following dual geodesic curvature:

$$\kappa_{g_0} k sn\left(\frac{\kappa_{g_0}}{2}(s-s_0)\,|k\right) + \xi\frac{1}{\mu}\left[\int \frac{\mu}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(C_1^* - \kappa_g^2\sigma^*\right) ds + C_2\right]$$

for $\kappa_{g_0}^2 < 2(\sigma-2)$.

Case 2: We consider to the solution of the problem for spacelike dual pseudo-spherical EC. In this case the real and dual parts of Eq. (4.1) can be rewritten as follows;

$$\left(\dot{\kappa}_g\right)^2 = \frac{1}{4}\kappa_g^4 - \frac{1}{2}(\sigma+2)\kappa_g^2 + C_1 \tag{4.5}$$

and

$$\dot{\kappa}_g^* + \frac{\kappa_g}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(\sigma - \kappa_g^2 + 2\right)\kappa_g^* = \frac{1}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(C_1^* - \kappa_g^2\sigma^*\right), \tag{4.6}$$

respectively. Similarly to the case of the timelike dual pseudo-spherical EC, Eq. (4.5) may be solved by Jacobi elliptic functions for $\kappa_{g_0}^2 < 2(\sigma+2)$ as follows

$$\kappa_g = \kappa_{g_0} k sn\left(\frac{\kappa_{g_0}}{2}(s-s_0)\,|k\right),$$

where

$$k^2 = \frac{2(\sigma+2) - \kappa_{g_0}^2}{\kappa_{g_0}^2}$$

and

$$C_1 = -\frac{1}{4}\kappa_{g_0}^4 + \frac{1}{2}(\sigma+2)\kappa_{g_0}^2$$

(see, [7, 9, 20]). Eq. (4.6) may be solved by integral factor method. The integral factor is calculated as follows

$$\mu = e^{\int \frac{\kappa_g}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(\sigma-\kappa_g^2+2\right)ds}. \tag{4.7}$$

Then, the solution of Eq. (4.6) is found in the following

$$\kappa_g^* = \frac{1}{\mu}\left[\int \frac{\mu}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(C_1^* - \kappa_g^2\sigma^*\right)ds + C_3\right],$$

where C_3 is the integration constant. So, any spacelike dual pseudo-spherical EC is determined by the following dual geodesic curvature:

$$\kappa_{g_0} ksn\left(\frac{\kappa_{g_0}}{2}(s-s_0)\,|k\right) + \xi\frac{1}{\mu}\left[\int \frac{\mu}{2\dot{\kappa}_g}\left(C_1^* - \kappa_g^2\sigma^*\right)ds + C_3\right]$$

for $\kappa_{g_0}^2 < 2(\sigma+2)$.

5. Geometric interpretations of results

We know that a nonnull dual curve $\hat{\gamma}$ on $\mathbb{S}_1^2$ corresponds a ruled surface written by a form (2.4) in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$. Because ES are special ruled surfaces, we can get a relationship between nonnull dual EC on $\mathbb{S}_1^2$ and ES with nonnull base curve in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$ in this section.

ES with nonnull base curve in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$ is a developable ruled surface (or Minkowski RS) denoted by

$$R(t,\delta) = \gamma(t) + \delta\left(\omega(t)T(t) + B(t)\right) \tag{5.1}$$

if γ is an extremal of the modified Sadowsky functional

$$S_\eta(\gamma) = \int_0^\ell (\kappa^2(1+\omega^2)^2 - \eta)v\,dt,$$

where η is Lagrange multiplier, T is TV, B is BV of γ and $\omega = \frac{\tau}{\kappa}$ is the modified torsion of γ such that κ is the curvature and τ is the torsion of γ. An ES with nonnull base curve γ, parametrized by its arc length s, is characterized by the E-L equations

$$r_1 = r_2 = 0, \tag{5.2}$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} r_1 := {} & \frac{\varepsilon_N d\left(\frac{d\kappa}{ds}\left(1+\omega^2\right)^2 + 2\kappa\left(1+\omega^2\right)\omega\frac{d\omega}{ds}\right)}{ds} \\ & + \frac{\kappa}{2}\left(\kappa^2\left(1+\omega^2\right)\left(\varepsilon_T + (5\varepsilon_T - 4\varepsilon_B)\,\omega^2\right) + \varepsilon_T\eta\right) \\ & + \omega\kappa(\varepsilon_B\kappa^2\left(1+\omega^2\right)^2\omega + \frac{d\left(\frac{2\varepsilon_N}{\kappa}\frac{d\kappa}{ds}\left(1+\omega^2\right)\omega\right)}{ds} + \frac{d^2\left(2\varepsilon_N\left(1+\omega^2\right)\omega\right)}{ds^2}) \end{aligned}$$

and

$$r_2 := -\frac{d\left(\kappa^2\left(1+\omega^2\right)^2\omega+\left((\varepsilon_T\varepsilon_B-1)2\kappa^2\omega\left(1+\omega^2\right)\right)+\frac{d\left(\frac{2\varepsilon_N\varepsilon_B}{\kappa}\frac{d\kappa}{ds}\left(1+\omega^2\right)\omega\right)}{ds}+\frac{d^2\left(2\varepsilon_N\varepsilon_B\left(1+\omega^2\right)\omega\right)}{ds^2}\right)}{ds}$$
$$+\,\omega\kappa\left(\frac{d\kappa}{ds}\left(1+\omega^2\right)^2+2\kappa\left(1+\omega^2\right)\omega\frac{d\omega}{ds}\right),$$

where $\varepsilon_T, \varepsilon_N$, and ε_B are the sign of T, N and B of γ [4, 11–13].

By applying the E. Study mapping, we now derive the ensuing results.

Conclusion 1. We suppose that a nonnull dual curve $\hat{\gamma} = \gamma + \xi\gamma^*$ on $\mathbb{S}^2_1 \subset \mathbb{D}^3_1$ corresponds to the Minkowski RS with nonnull base curve $\gamma \times \gamma^*$. Thus, we present the following claims:

i) If $\hat{\gamma}$ is a dual timelike curve and PNV of the curve $\gamma \times \gamma^*$ is timelike, consequently, the associated Minkowski RS corresponds to a spacelike BS.

ii) If $\hat{\gamma}$ is a dual timelike curve and PNV of the curve $\gamma\times\gamma^*$ is spacelike, thus the corresponding spacelike Minkowski RS is formed by a spacelike cylindrical helix.

iii) If $\hat{\gamma}$ is a dual spacelike curve, so the corresponding Minkowski RS corresponds to a timelike BS.

Proof. *i*) Let $\hat{\gamma} = \gamma + \xi\gamma^*$ be a timelike dual curve on $\mathbb{S}^2_1$. From E. Study mapping, we know that the corresponding Minkowski RS is the spacelike ruled surface in $\mathbb{E}^3_1$. Then Minkowski RS must be in the form of (5.1), i.e. the parametrization of Minkowski RS is given by

$$R(t,\delta) = \gamma(t) \times \gamma^*(t) + \delta\left(\omega(t)\,T(t) + B(t)\right),$$

where $\omega(t)\,T(t) + B(t) = \gamma(t)$, κ, τ, T and B are the curvature, torsion, TV and BV of $\gamma \times \gamma^*$ at the point $(\gamma \times \gamma^*)(t)$, respectively. Since $\hat{\gamma}$ is a timelike dual curve on $\mathbb{S}^2_1$, we have for all $t \in \mathbb{R}$

$$1 = <\hat{\gamma}, \hat{\gamma}> = \omega^2 + \varepsilon_B. \tag{5.3}$$

We may see from (5.3), ω is zero if N of $\gamma\times\gamma^*$ is timelike vector field. Also, we may see from (2.3), it is a BS. *ii*) If N of $\gamma\times\gamma^*$ is spacelike vector field, then $\omega^2 = 2$ and $\gamma\times\gamma^*$ is a spacelike cylindrical helix. Therefore, a spacelike Minkowski RS is formed by a spacelike cylindrical helix. Similarly, we can show the condition (iii).

As is commonly understood, geodesics frequently serve as prime examples of EC. With that in mind, we can present the subsequent findings.

Conclusion 2. Let $\hat{\gamma} = \gamma + \xi\gamma^*$ be a nonnull dual curve on $\mathbb{S}^2_1$ and R the corresponding Minkowski RS with nonnull base curve. We present the following claims:

i) If $\hat{\gamma}$ is a timelike dual curve, then the base curve of R is a spacelike EC with timelike PNV in $\mathbb{E}^3_1$.

ii) If $\hat{\gamma}$ is a spacelike dual curve, then the base curve of R is a timelike EC in $\mathbb{E}^3_1$.

Proof. Suppose that R with a spacelike base curve is the spacelike BS corresponding to a timelike dual curve $\hat{\gamma} = \gamma + \xi\gamma^*$ on $\mathbb{S}^2_1$ and PNV of the spacelike curve $\gamma\times\gamma^*$ is timelike. Since the base curve of BS is a geodesic and any geodesic is EC, the base curve $\gamma\times\gamma^*$ of R is a spacelike EC in $\mathbb{E}^3_1$. Similarly, we can show the assertion (ii).

A nonnull EC with modified torsion $\omega = 0$ satisfies the E-L equations (5.2), that is a Minkowski RS formed by a nonnull EC with zero modified torsion is ES with nonnull base curve. In such a scenario, we reach a certain conclusion, the evidence for which is clear-cut.

Conclusion 3. A timelike dual curve on $\mathbb{S}_1^2$ corresponds to ES with a spacelike base curve formed by spacelike EC with the timelike PNV and zero modified torsion in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$.

Conclusion 3 shows that a timelike dual EC on $\mathbb{S}_1^2$ corresponds to ES with spacelike base curve formed by a spacelike EC with timelike PNV and zero modified torsion in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$.

Conclusion 4. A spacelike dual curve on $\mathbb{S}_1^2$ corresponds to ES with a timelike base curve formed by timelike EC with zero modifed torsion in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$. Thus, a spacelike dual pseudo-spherical EC corresponds to ES with timelike base curve constituted by a timelike EC in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$.

The following result can be seen from Conclusion 1 and E-L equations (5.2).

Conclusion 5. A timelike dual curve on $\mathbb{S}_1^2$ corresponds to ES with spacelike base curve formed by a spacelike cylindirical helix with the spacelike PNV in which the curvature κ satisfies the differential equation

$$9\frac{d^2\kappa}{ds^2} - \frac{9}{2}\kappa^3 + \left(\frac{\eta}{2} + \sqrt{2}C_4\right) = 0, \; C_4 \in \mathbb{R},$$

in $\mathbb{E}_1^3$.

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