Slant Geometry of Spacelike Hypersurfaces in the Lightcone

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Abstract

In this paper, we consider one-parameter families of new extrinsic differential geometries on spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone. These geometries are constructed by applying two of one-parameter families of Legendrian dualities between pseudo-spheres in Lorentz-Minkowski space. These Legendrian dualities have been recently given as a part of extensions of the mandala of Legendrian dualities in the previous research of the authors.

1 Introduction

In this paper, we construct one-parameter families of new extrinsic differential geometries on spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone. It was shown in [4] that a simply connected Riemannian manifold $N$ with $\dim N \geq 3$ is conformally flat if and only if it can be embedded as a spacelike hypersurface in the lightcone. It is clearly seen that if an extrinsic differential geometry on spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone is studied, then the extrinsic invariants of conformally flat Riemannian manifolds may be obtained. This is one of the main motivations for the study of spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone. The lightcone is one of the pseudo-spheres in Lorentz-Minkowski space. The other pseudo-spheres are de Sitter space and Hyperbolic space. Although there are a lot of researches on submanifolds in de Sitter space and Hyperbolic space [2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 19], there are not so many results on submanifolds in the lightcone. Since the induced metric on the lightcone is degenerate, we cannot define the unit normal vector field by the ordinary arguments for a spacelike hypersurface in the lightcone. In order to avoid this difficulty, the basic duality theorem for four Legendrian double fibrations has been given in [12]. As an application of the basic duality theorem, an extrinsic differential geometry on spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone has been presented in [12]. We call this geometry a lightcone flat geometry in the lightcone. We remark that a geometry of spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone has been independently constructed by Liu [15, 16] using the different idea from [12]. The Gauss-Kronecker curvature related with the lightcone flat geometry is called lightcone Gauss-Kronecker curvature. In [12], extra two different curvatures which are called

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hyperbolic Gauss-Kronecker curvature and de Sitter Gauss-Kronecker curvature of a spacelike
hypersurface in the lightcone have been introduced. Here, we call the geometries related with
those curvatures a hyperbolic flat geometry and a de Sitter flat geometry in the lightcone,
respectively.

On the other hand, the dualities in [12] have been generalized into pseudo-spheres in general
semi-Euclidean space in [5] which are called the mandala of Legendrian dualities for pseudo
spheres. These Legendrian dualities have been also extended for one-parameter families of
pseudo-spheres in Lorentz-Minkowski space in [13]. There are some new applications of such
Legendrian dualities. Some basic results on these new applications have been given in [13].

In this paper, as one of the applications of the extended mandala of Legendrian dualities, we
construct one-parameter families of new extrinsic differential geometries on spacelike hypersur-
faces in the lightcone which include the results of [12] as a special case. Moreover, we construct
a φ-de Sitter flat geometry and a φ-hyperbolic flat geometry in the lightcone for φ ∈ [0, π/2].
If φ = 0, both of the geometries are equal to the lightcone flat geometry (i.e., the horizontal
geometry). If φ = π/2, the φ-de Sitter flat geometry is equal to the de Sitter flat geometry
and the φ-hyperbolic flat geometry is equal to the hyperbolic flat geometry (i.e, the vertical
geometries). Therefore, we call each of the φ-de Sitter flat geometry and the φ-hyperbolic flat
geometry a slant geometry in the lightcone.

In this paper, we only construct the basic framework on the slant geometry in the lightcone
from a contact view point. Other results of this new geometry in the lightcone will belong
to the future research projects. Another applications of the extended mandala of Legendrian
dualities for spacelike hypersurfaces in Hyperbolic space and de Sitter space will be appeared
in the forthcoming paper [3].

2 Basic notions

In this section, we give some basic notions related with Lorentz-Minkowski space and the contact
geometry. Let \( \mathbb{R}^{n+1} = \{ (x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n) \mid x_i \in \mathbb{R}, i = 0, \ldots, n \} \) be an \((n+1)\)-dimensional vector
space. For any vectors \( \mathbf{x} = (x_0, x_1, \ldots, x_n) \) and \( \mathbf{y} = (y_0, y_1, \ldots, y_n) \) in \( \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \), the pseudo scalar
product of \( \mathbf{x} \) and \( \mathbf{y} \) is defined by \( \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{y} \rangle = -x_0y_0 + \sum_{i=1}^{n} x_i y_i \). The space \( (\mathbb{R}^{n+1}, \langle \cdot, \cdot \rangle) \) is called
Lorentz-Minkowski \((n+1)\)-space and denoted by \( \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_1 \). We say that a vector \( \mathbf{x} \) in \( \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_1 \setminus \{0\} \) is
spacelike, lightlike or timelike if \( \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle > 0, = 0 \) or \( < 0 \), respectively. The norm of a vector
\( \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_1 \) is defined by \( \| \mathbf{x} \| = \sqrt{\langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle} \). For a vector \( \mathbf{v} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_1 \setminus \{0\} \) and a real number \( c \),
we define a hyperplane with pseudo normal \( \mathbf{v} \) by \( HP(\mathbf{v}, c) = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_1 \mid \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{v} \rangle = c \} \). We call
\( HP(\mathbf{v}, c) \) a spacelike hyperplane, a timelike hyperplane or a lightlike hyperplane if \( \mathbf{v} \) is timelike,
spacelike or lightlike, respectively. In \( \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_1 \), we have three kinds of pseudo-spheres which are called
Hyperbolic n-space, de Sitter n-space and the (open) lightcone and defined respectively by

\[
H^n(-c^2) = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_1 \mid \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = -c^2 \},
\]

\[
S^n_1(c^2) = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_1 \mid \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = c^2 \}
\]

and

\[
LC^* = \{ \mathbf{x} \in \mathbb{R}^{n+1}_1 \setminus \{0\} \mid \langle \mathbf{x}, \mathbf{x} \rangle = 0 \},
\]

for any real number \( c \). Instead of \( S^n_1(1) \), we usually write \( S^n_0 \). For \( \phi \in [0, \pi/2] \), we call
\( H^n(-\sin^2 \phi) \) (respectively, \( S^n_1(\sin^2 \phi) \)) a φ-hyperbolic space (respectively, φ-de Sitter space).
We consider a spacelike hypersurface $HL(n, c)$ in the lightcone $LC^*$ defined by
\[ HL(n, c) = HP(n, c) \cap LC^*, \]
for $c \neq 0$. We say that $HL(n, c)$ is a quadric hypersurface (or briefly, hyperquadric) in the lightcone. $HL(n, c)$ is called elliptic, hyperbolic or parabolic if $n$ is timelike, spacelike or lightlike, respectively. These hyperquadrics are the candidates of totally umbilic spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone (cf., [12]).

Now, we briefly review some properties of contact manifolds and Legendrian submanifolds. Let $N$ be a $(2n + 1)$-dimensional smooth manifold and $K$ be a tangent hyperplane field on $N$. Locally, such a field is defined as the field of zeros of a 1-form $\alpha$. The tangent hyperplane field $K$ is non-degenerate if $\alpha \wedge (d\alpha)^n \neq 0$ at any point of $N$. We say that $(N, K)$ is a contact manifold if $K$ is a non-degenerate hyperplane field. In this case, $K$ is called a contact structure and $\alpha$ is a contact form. Let $\phi : N \to N'$ be a diffeomorphism between contact manifolds $(N, K)$ and $(N', K')$. We say that $\phi$ is a contact diffeomorphism if $d\phi(K) = K'$. Two contact manifolds $(N, K)$ and $(N', K')$ are contact diffeomorphic if there exists a contact diffeomorphism $\phi : N \to N'$. A submanifold $\Sigma$ of a contact manifold $(N, K)$ is said to be Legendrian if dim $L = n$ and $d\iota_x(T_x L) \subset K_{i(x)}$ at any $x \in L$. A smooth fiber bundle $\pi : E \to M$ is called a Legendrian fibration if its total space $E$ is furnished with a contact structure and its fibers are Legendrian submanifolds. Let $\pi : E \to M$ be a Legendrian fibration. For a Legendrian submanifold $\Sigma : L \subset E$, $\pi \circ \iota : L \to M$ is called a Legendrian map. The image of the Legendrian map $\pi \circ \iota$ is called a wavefront set of $\Sigma$ which is denoted by $W(L)$. Here, $L$ is called the Legendrian lift of $W(L)$. For any $z \in E$, it is known that there is a local coordinate system $(x, y, p) = (x_1, \ldots, x_m, y, p_1, \ldots, p_m)$ around $z$ such that $\pi(x, y, p) = (x, y)$ and the contact structure is given by the 1-form $\alpha = dy - \sum_{i=1}^m p_i dx_i$ (cf. [1], [20], [3]).

Throughout our study, we are interested in the following three double fibrations which have been given in [12], [13].

1. (a) $H^n(-1) \times S^1_n \supset \Delta_1 = \{(v, w) \mid \langle v, w \rangle = 0 \}$,
   (b) $\pi_{11} : \Delta_1 \to H^n(-1)$, $\pi_{12} : \Delta_1 \to S^1_n$,
   (c) $\theta_{11} = \langle dv, w \rangle|_{\Delta_1}$, $\theta_{12} = \langle v, dw \rangle|_{\Delta_1}$.

2. (a) $LC^* \times S^1_n(\sin^2 \phi) \supset \Delta_{43}^\pm(\phi) = \{(v, w) \mid \langle v, w \rangle = \pm(\cos \phi + 1) \}$,
   (b) $\pi[\phi]_{(43)1}^\pm : \Delta_{43}^\pm(\phi) \to LC^*$, $\pi[\phi]_{(43)2}^\pm : \Delta_{43}^\pm(\phi) \to S^1_n(\sin^2 \phi)$,
   (c) $\theta[\phi]_{(43)1}^\pm = \langle dv, w \rangle|_{\Delta_{43}^\pm(\phi)}$, $\theta[\phi]_{(43)2}^\pm = \langle v, dw \rangle|_{\Delta_{43}^\pm(\phi)}$.

3. (a) $H^n(-\sin^2 \phi) \times LC^* \supset \Delta_{42}^\pm(\phi) = \{(v, w) \mid \langle v, w \rangle = \pm(\cos \phi + 1) \}$,
   (b) $\pi[\phi]_{(42)1}^\pm : \Delta_{42}^\pm(\phi) \to H^n(-\sin^2 \phi)$, $\pi[\phi]_{(42)2}^\pm : \Delta_{42}^\pm(\phi) \to LC^*$,
   (c) $\theta[\phi]_{(42)1}^\pm = \langle dv, w \rangle|_{\Delta_{42}^\pm(\phi)}$, $\theta[\phi]_{(42)2}^\pm = \langle v, dw \rangle|_{\Delta_{42}^\pm(\phi)}$.

Here, $\pi_{11}(v, w) = v$, $\pi_{12}(v, w) = w$, $\pi[\phi]_{(ij)1}^\pm(v, w) = v$ and $\pi[\phi]_{(ij)2}^\pm(v, w) = w$ for $(i, j) = (4, 2), (4, 3)$. Moreover, $\langle dv, w \rangle = -w_0 dv_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n w_i dv_i$ and $\langle v, dw \rangle = -v_0 dw_0 + \sum_{i=1}^n v_i dw_i$ are one-forms on $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$ and $\mathbb{R}^{n+1}$. We remark that $\theta[\phi]_{(ij)1}^\pm(0)$ and $\theta[\phi]_{(ij)2}^\pm(0)$ (respectively, $\theta[\phi]_{(ij)1}^{-1}(0)$ and $\theta[\phi]_{(ij)2}^{-1}(0)$) define the same tangent hyperplane field denoted by $K_1$ (respectively, $K[\phi]^\pm_{ij}$) over $\Delta_1$ (respectively, $\Delta_{ij}^\pm(\phi)$). In [13], the following theorem has been shown:

**Theorem 2.1** Under the same notations as those of the previous paragraph, $(\Delta_1, K_1)$ and $(\Delta_{ij}^\pm(\phi), K[\phi]^\pm_{ij}) ((i, j) = (4, 2), (4, 3))$ are contact manifolds such that $\pi_{1k}$ and $\pi[\phi]_{(ij)k}^\pm (k = 1, 2)$
are Legendrian fibrations. Moreover, these contact manifolds are contact diffeomorphic to each other.

This theorem is a part of the assertions of Theorem 3.2 in [13]. Actually, we also have contact manifolds \((\Delta^+_{ij}(\phi), K[\phi]_{ij}^+\) for \((i, j) = (1, 2), (1, 3), (1, 4), (2, 1), (2, 3), (2, 4), (3, 1), (3, 2), (3, 4), (4, 1), (4, 2), (4, 3)\) in [13]. We remark that \(S^0_1(\sin^20) = H^n(-\sin^20) \{0\} = LC^*\) and we write that \(\Delta_4^+ = \Delta_{43}(0) = \Delta_{12}(0)\). Suppose that we have a Legendrian immersion \(L_{ij}[\phi] : U \longrightarrow \Delta^+_{ij}(\phi)\) with the form \(L_{ij}[\phi](u) = (L_1(u), L_2(u))\). Then we say that \(L_1(u)\) and \(L_2(u)\) are the \(\Delta^+_{ij}(\phi)\)-dual. Especially, we say that \(L_2(u)\) is the \(\phi\)-de Sitter dual of \(L_1(u)\) if \(L_1(u)\) and \(L_2(u)\) are the \(\Delta^+_{43}(\phi)\)-dual and \(L_1(u)\) is the \(\phi\)-hyperbolic dual of \(L_2(u)\) if \(L_1(u)\) and \(L_2(u)\) are the \(\Delta^+_{12}(\phi)\)-dual.

3 Slant geometry with respect to the \(\phi\)-de Sitter duals

In this section, we establish a new extrinsic differential geometry on spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone with respect to the \(\phi\)-de Sitter duals as an application of the extended manifolds of Legendrian dualities. We call this geometry a \(\phi\)-de Sitter flat geometry. It has been known that the induced metric on the lightcone is degenerate. So, we cannot apply ordinary submanifold theory of semi-Riemannian geometry. In this case, the \(\Delta^-\)-duality is very useful. Let \(L_4 : U \longrightarrow \Delta^-_1\) be a Legendrian embedding with \(L_4(u) = (X^h(u), X^d(u))\) for an open subset \(U \subset \mathbb{R}^{n-1}\). Assume that \(X^\ell : U \longrightarrow LC^*\) is a spacelike embedding. In [12], the Legendrian embedding \(L_4\) has been used for the construction of the extrinsic differential geometry on the spacelike hypersurface \(M^L_+ = X^\ell(U)\) in the lightcone. It has been shown that for any spacelike embedding \(X^\ell : U \longrightarrow LC^*\), there exists a unique Legendrian embedding \(L_4 : U \longrightarrow \Delta^-_1\) such that \(\pi_4 l L_4 = X^\ell\). Since \(L_4\) is Legendrian, \(X^\ell(u)\) is a lightlike normal vector which is called lightcone normal vector of \(M^L_+\) at \(p = X^\ell(u)\). We also define the following two vector fields

\[
X^h(u) = \frac{X^\ell(u) + X_+^\ell(u)}{2} \quad \text{and} \quad X^d(u) = \frac{X^\ell(u) - X_+^\ell(u)}{2}.
\]

Then \(X^h(u) \in H^n(-1)\) and \(X^d(u) \in S^0_1\) such that \(L_4(u) = (X^h(u), X^d(u))\) gives a Legendrian embedding into \(\Delta^-_1\).

Let us consider the contact manifold \((\Delta^-_{43}(\phi), K[\phi]_{43})\) and the contact diffeomorphism \(\Psi_{4(43)} : \Delta^-_1 \longrightarrow \Delta^-_{43}(\phi)\) defined by

\[
\Psi_{4(43)}^-(v, w) = \left(v, \frac{1}{2} ((\cos \phi - 1)v + (\cos \phi + 1)w)\right).
\]

Let us also define a map \(N^d_\ell[\phi] : U \longrightarrow S^0_1(\sin^2\phi)\) by

\[
N^d_\ell[\phi](u) = \frac{1}{2} ((\cos \phi - 1)X^\ell_+(u) + (\cos \phi + 1)X^\ell_-(u))
\]

and an embedding \(L_{43}[\phi] : U \longrightarrow \Delta^-_{43}(\phi)\) by

\[
L_{43}[\phi](u) = (X^\ell_+(u), N^d_\ell[\phi](u)),
\]

for \(\phi \in [0, \pi/2]\). Then we have \(L_{43}[\phi] = \Psi_{4(43)}^- L_4\), so that \(L_{43}[\phi]\) is a Legendrian embedding. Consequently, we get \(\langle dX^\ell_+, N^d_\ell[\phi] \rangle = L_{43}[\phi]^* [\phi]_{(43)}^{-1} = 0\). This means that \(N^d_\ell[\phi](u)\) can be
considered as a normal vector of \( M^L_\perp \) at \( p = X^\ell_+(u) \). We remark that \( N^t_\ell[0](u) = X^\ell(u) \) and \( N^t_\ell[\pi/2](u) = X^d(u) \). If we have another Legendrian embedding
\[
\mathcal{L}^1_{43}(\phi) : U \rightarrow \Delta^1_{43}(\phi)
\]
defined by \( \mathcal{L}^1_{43}(\phi)(u) = (X^\ell_+(u), N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u)) \), then \( N^t_\ell(0)(u) \) and \( N^d_{\ell}(0)(u) \) are parallel. However, we obtain the relations
\[
\langle X^\ell_+(u), N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u) \rangle = \langle X^\ell_+(u), N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u) \rangle = -(\cos \phi + 1),
\]
so that \( N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u) = N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u) \). This means that \( \mathcal{L}^1_{43}(\phi) \) is the unique Legendrian lift of \( X^\ell_+(u) \). Hence, \( N^d_{\ell}[\phi] \) is the \( \phi \)-de Sitter dual of \( X^\ell_+(U) = M^L_\perp \).

We define a family of functions
\[
H^d_\ell : U \times S^n_1(\sin^2 \phi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}
\]
by \( H^d_{\ell}(u, v) = \langle X^\ell_+(u), v \rangle + \cos \phi + 1 \). We call \( H^d_{\ell} \) a \( \phi \)-de Sitter height function on \( X^\ell_+ : U \rightarrow LC^* \). Since \( X^\ell_+ \) is a spacelike embedding and \( X^\ell_+(u) \) and \( X^d_+(u) \) are linearly independent lightlike vectors,
\[
\{ X^\ell_+(u), X^\ell_+(u), X^\ell_+(u), ..., X^\ell_+(u) \}
\]
is a basis of \( T_p M^L_\perp \) for \( p = X^\ell_+(u) \).

**Proposition 3.1** Let \( H^d_{\ell} : U \times S^n_1(\sin^2 \phi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) be a \( \phi \)-de Sitter height function on \( X^\ell_+ : U \rightarrow LC^* \). Then
(1) \( H^d_{\ell}(u, v) = 0 \) if and only if \( (X^\ell_+^+(u), v) \in \Delta^1_{43}(\phi) \).
(2) \( H^d_{\ell}(u, v) = \frac{\partial H^d_{\ell}}{\partial u_i}(u, v) = 0 \) (\( i = 1, ..., n - 1 \)) if and only if \( v = N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u) \).

**Proof.** The assertion (1) follows from the definition of \( H^d_{\ell} \) and \( \Delta^1_{43}(\phi) \).

(2) There exist real numbers \( \lambda, \mu, \xi_j (j = 1, ..., n - 1) \) such that \( v = \lambda X^\ell_+ + \mu X^\ell_- + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \xi_j X^\ell_+ \).

Since \( \langle X^\ell_+, X^\ell_+ \rangle = 0 \), we obtain \( \langle X^\ell_+, X^\ell_+ \rangle = 0 \). Consequently, \( 0 = H^d_{\ell}(u, v) = \langle X^\ell_+, \mu X^\ell_- \rangle + \cos \phi + 1 = -2\mu + \cos \phi + 1 \) if and only if \( \mu = \cos \phi + 1 = -2\mu + \cos \phi + 1 \) if and only if \( \mu = \frac{\cos \phi + 1}{2} \). Since \( \frac{\partial H^d_{\ell}}{\partial u_i}(u, v) = \langle X^\ell_+, v \rangle \), we have
\[
0 = \langle X^\ell_+, \frac{\cos \phi + 1}{2} X^\ell_+ \rangle + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \xi_j g_{ij}(u) \].

The equation \( \langle dX^\ell_+, X^\ell_- \rangle = 0 \) means that \langle X^\ell_+, X^\ell_- \rangle = 0. For this reason, it follows that \( \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \xi_j g_{ij}(u) = 0 \). Since \( g_{ij} \) is positive definite, we get \( \xi_j = 0 \) (\( j = 1, ..., n - 1 \)). Moreover, since we have \( \sin^2 \phi = \langle v, v \rangle = \lambda (\cos \phi + 1) \langle X^\ell_+, X^\ell_- \rangle = -2 (\cos \phi + 1) \lambda \), it is obtained that \( \lambda = \frac{\cos \phi + 1}{2} \). Thus, the proof is completed.

Now, we study the extrinsic differential geometry of \( X^\ell_+ \) by using \( N^d_{\ell}[\phi] \) like as the Gauss map of a hypersurface in Euclidean space. For our purpose, we have the following fundamental lemma:

**Lemma 3.2** For any \( p = X^\ell_+(u_0) \in M^L_\perp \) and \( v \in T_p M^L_\perp \), we have \( D_v N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u_0) \in T_p M^L_\perp \). Here, \( D_v \) denotes the covariant derivative with respect to the tangent vector \( v \).
We call the linear transformations $D_vX^\ell (u_0) \in T_pM^L_+$. Since

$$D_v N^d_\ell [\phi](u_0) = \frac{1}{2} \left( (\cos \phi - 1) D_vX^\ell (u_0) + (\cos \phi + 1) D_vX^\ell (u_0) \right),$$

$D_v N^d_\ell [\phi](u_0) \in T_pM^L_+$. □

Under the identification of $U$ and $M^L_+$ through the embedding $X^\ell$, the derivative $dX^\ell (u_0)$ is the identity mapping $id_{T_pM^L_+}$ on $T_pM^L_+$, where $p = X^\ell (u_0)$. Moreover by Lemma 3.2, $dN^d_\ell [\phi](u_0)$ can be considered as a linear transformation on the tangent space $T_pM^L_+$. We have the following relation:

$$dN^d_\ell [\phi](u_0) = \frac{1}{2} \left( (\cos \phi - 1) id_{T_pM^L_+} + (\cos \phi + 1) dX^\ell (u_0) \right).$$

We call the linear transformations $S^d_\ell [\phi](p) = -dN^d_\ell [\phi](p) : T_pM^L_+ \to T_pM^L_+$ and $S^\ell_\ell (p) = -dX^\ell (p) : T_pM^L_+ \to T_pM^L_+$, the $\phi$-de Sitter shape operator and the lightcone shape operator, respectively. We denote the eigenvalues of $S^d_\ell [\phi](p)$ and $S^\ell_\ell (p)$ by $\kappa^d_\ell (p)$ and $\kappa^\ell_\ell (p)$, respectively. Because of the relation $S^d_\ell [\phi](p) = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos \phi - 1) id_{T_pM^L_+} + \frac{1}{2} (\cos \phi + 1) S^\ell_\ell (p)$, $S^d_\ell [\phi](p)$ and $S^\ell_\ell (p)$ have the common eigen vectors. As a result, we get a relation $\kappa^d_\ell (p)$ and $\kappa^\ell_\ell (p)$, a $\phi$-de Sitter principal curvature and a lightcone principal curvature of $M^L_+ = X^\ell (U)$ at $p = X^\ell (u_0)$, respectively. We also give the following definitions of the curvatures of $M^L_+ = X^\ell (U)$ at $p = X^\ell (u_0)$:

$$K^d_\ell [\phi](u_0) = \text{det} S^d_\ell [\phi](p); \text{\phi-de Sitter Gauss-Kronecker curvature},$$

$$H^d_\ell [\phi](u_0) = \frac{1}{n-1} \text{Trace} S^d_\ell [\phi](p); \text{\phi-de Sitter mean curvature}.$$

We also define the lightcone Gauss-Kronecker curvature and the lightcone mean curvature of $M^L_+ = X^\ell (U)$ at $p = X^\ell (u_0)$ by $K^\ell_\ell (p) = \text{det} S^\ell_\ell (p)$ and $H^d_\ell [\phi](p) = \frac{1}{n-1} \text{Trace} S^d_\ell [\phi](p)$, respectively.

Since $X^\ell_{+u_i}$ ($i = 1, \ldots, n-1$) are spacelike vectors, the induced Riemannian metric (the first fundamental form) on $M^L_+ = X^\ell (U)$ is given by $ds^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} g_{ij} du_i du_j$, where $g_{ij}(u) = \langle X^\ell_{+u_i}(u), X^\ell_{+u_j}(u) \rangle$ for any $u \in U$. We also define the $\phi$-de Sitter second fundamental invariant by $h^d_\ell [\phi]_{ij}(u) = \langle -\left( N^d_\ell [\phi]_{u_i}(u), X^\ell_{+u_j}(u) \right)\rangle$ for any $u \in U$. If we denote $h^\ell_{-ij}(u) = \langle -X^\ell_{-u_i}(u), X^\ell_{+u_j}(u) \rangle$, then we have the following relation:

$$h^d_\ell [\phi]_{ij}(u) = -\frac{1}{2} (\cos \phi - 1) g_{ij}(u) + \frac{1}{2} (\cos \phi + 1) h^\ell_{-ij}(u).$$

**Proposition 3.3** Under the above notations, we have the following $\phi$-de Sitter Weingarten formula:

$$(N^d_\ell [\phi])_{u_i} = -\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} h^d_\ell [\phi]_{ij} X^\ell_{+u_j},$$

where $(h^d_\ell [\phi])_{ij} = (h^d_\ell [\phi]_{ik})(g^{kj})$ and $(g^{kj}) = (g_{kj})^{-1}$.

**Proof.** By Lemma 3.2, there exist real numbers $\Gamma^d_\ell$ such that

$$(N^d_\ell [\phi])_{u_i} = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \Gamma^d_\ell X^\ell_{+u_j}. $$

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By definition, we have

\[-h^d[\phi]_{ij} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n-1} \Gamma^\alpha_i g_{\alpha j} = \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n-1} \Gamma^\alpha_i g_{\alpha j} = \Gamma^j_i.\]

Hence, we get

\[-h^d[\phi]_{ij} = -\sum_{\beta=1}^{n-1} h^d[\phi]_{i\beta} g^{\beta j} = \sum_{\beta=1}^{n-1} \sum_{\alpha=1}^{n-1} \Gamma^\alpha_i g_{\alpha \beta} g^{\beta j} = \Gamma^j_i.\]

This completes the proof of the $\phi$-de Sitter Weingarten formula. □

As a corollary of the above proposition, we obtain an explicit expression of the $\phi$-de Sitter Gauss-Kronecker curvature by Riemannian metric and the $\phi$-de Sitter second fundamental invariant.

**Corollary 3.4** Under the same notations as in the above proposition, the $\phi$-de Sitter Gauss-Kronecker curvature is given by

\[K^d_\ell[\phi] = \frac{\det (h^d[\phi]_{ij})}{\det (g_{\alpha \beta})}.\]

Proof. By the $\phi$-de Sitter Weingarten formula, the representation matrix of the $\phi$-de Sitter shape operator with respect to the basis $\{X^\ell_{+u_1}(u), \ldots, X^\ell_{+u_{n-1}}(u)\}$ is $(h^d[\phi]_{ij})$. It is obvious from this fact that

\[K^d_\ell[\phi] = \det (S^d[\phi]) = \det (h^d[\phi]_{ij}) = \det ((h^d[\phi]_{i\beta}) (g^{\beta j})) = \frac{\det (h^d[\phi]_{ij})}{\det (g_{\alpha \beta})}.\]

It has been given in [12] that a point $u \in U$ or $p = X^\ell_{+}(u)$ is a lightcone umbilic point if $S^d_\ell(p) = \kappa^d_\ell(p) id_{T_p M^d_+}$. Since $S^d[\phi](p)$ and $S^\ell(p)$ have the common eigenvectors, we say that a point $u \in U$ or $p = X^\ell_{+}(u)$ is a umbilic point if it is a lightcone umbilic point which is equivalent to the condition $S^d[\phi](p) = \overline{\kappa}^d[\phi](p) id_{T_p M^d_+}$. We also say that $M^d_+ = X^\ell_{+}(U)$ is totally umbilic if all points of $M^d_+$ are umbilic. Totally umbilic spacelike hypersurfaces have been classified in [12] by using the lightcone principal curvature. Here, we give a classification of totally umbilic spacelike hypersurfaces by using the $\phi$-de Sitter principal curvature.

**Proposition 3.5** Suppose that $M^d_+ = X^\ell_{+}(U)$ is totally umbilic and fix $\phi \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$. Then $\overline{\kappa}^d[\phi](p)$ is constant $\overline{\kappa}^d[\phi]$. Under this condition, we have the following classifications:

(1) If $\overline{\kappa}^d[\phi] < 0$, then $M^d_+$ is a part of hyperbolic hyperquadric $HL(c, -(\cos \phi + 1))$.

(2) If $\overline{\kappa}^d[\phi] = 0$:

(i) If $\phi = 0$, then $M^d_+$ is a part of parabolic hyperquadric $HL(c, -2)$.

(ii) If $\phi \neq 0$, then $M^d_+$ is a part of hyperbolic hyperquadric $HL(c, -(\cos \phi + 1))$.

(3) If $\overline{\kappa}^d[\phi] > 0$:

(i) If $\phi = 0$, then $M^d_+$ is a part of elliptic hyperquadric $HL(c, -2)$.

(ii) If $\phi \neq 0$:...
(a) If $2\pi^d[\phi](\cos \phi + 1) < \sin^2 \phi$, then $M^L_\phi$ is a part of hyperbolic hyperquadric

$$HL(c, - (\cos \phi + 1)).$$

(b) If $2\pi^d[\phi](\cos \phi + 1) = \sin^2 \phi$, then $M^L_\phi$ is a part of parabolic hyperquadric

$$HL(c, - (\cos \phi + 1)).$$

(c) If $2\pi^d[\phi](\cos \phi + 1) > \sin^2 \phi$, then $M^L_\phi$ is a part of elliptic hyperquadric

$$HL(c, - (\cos \phi + 1)).$$

Proof. By definition, we get $S^d[\phi]\left(X^\ell_{+u}\right) = - (N^d\phi)_{ui} = \pi^d[\phi]X^\ell_{+u}$ for $i = 1, ..., n - 1$. It follows that

$$- (N^d\phi)_{ui_j} = (\pi^d[\phi])_{ui}X^\ell_{+u} + \pi^d[\phi]X^\ell_{+u},$$

On the other hand, we can write that $S^d[\phi]\left(X^\ell_{+j}\right) = - (N^d\phi)_{uj} = \pi^d[\phi]X^\ell_{+j}$ for $j = 1, ..., n - 1$. Therefore, we have

$$- (N^d\phi)_{uj_i} = (\pi^d[\phi])_{ui}X^\ell_{+j} + \pi^d[\phi]X^\ell_{+j},$$

Since $(N^d\phi)_{ui_j} = (N^d\phi)_{uj_i}$ and $\pi^d[\phi]X^\ell_{+j} = \pi^d[\phi]X^\ell_{+j_i}$, we obtain

$$(\pi^d[\phi])_{ui}X^\ell_{+j_i} = (\pi^d[\phi])_{uj}X^\ell_{+j_i}.$$ By definition, $\{X^\ell_{+1}, ..., X^\ell_{+n-1}\}$ is linearly independent. Hence, $\pi^d[\phi]$ is constant. Since $\pi^d[\phi]$ is constant and $d\pi^d[\phi] = -\pi^d[\phi]\frac{dX^\ell_{+}}{d\phi}$, it is obvious that $d\left((N^d\phi + \pi^d[\phi]X^\ell_{+}) = 0. Consequently, there is a constant vector $c$ such that

$$c = \frac{N^d\phi(u)}{2} + \frac{\pi^d[\phi]}{2}X^\ell_{+}(u) = (\cos \phi - \phi + 1)X^\ell_{-}(u).$$

It is obvious that $\langle c, c \rangle = \sin^2 \phi - 2(\cos \phi + 1)\pi^d[\phi]$ and $\langle X^\ell_{+}(u), c \rangle = - (\cos \phi + 1)$. Here if $\phi = 0$, then $c = \pi^d[\phi]X^\ell_{+}(u)$, and $\langle c, c \rangle = -4\pi^d[\phi]$ and $\langle X^\ell_{+}(u), c \rangle = -2$. Moreover, $\langle X^\ell_{+}(u), c \rangle < 0$ for $\phi \in [0, \pi/2]$. Now, we can write the following classifications:

1. We suppose that $\pi^d[\phi] < 0$: In this case, $\langle c, c \rangle > 0$ for $\phi \in [0, \pi/2]$. So, we have $M^L_\phi \subset HL(c, -(\cos \phi + 1))$.

2. We suppose that $\pi^d[\phi] = 0$: By definition, we obtain $d\pi^d[\phi] = 0$, so that $c = N^d\phi(u)$ is constant. In this case, we also have $\langle c, c \rangle = \sin^2 \phi$ for $\phi \in [0, \pi/2]$. Here if $\phi = 0$, then $\langle c, c \rangle = 0$. And also if $\phi \neq 0$, then $\langle c, c \rangle > 0$. So, we get the following two classifications:

   (i) If $\phi = 0$, then $M^L_\phi \subset HL(c, -2)$.
   (ii) If $\phi \neq 0$, then $M^L_\phi \subset HL(c, -(\cos \phi + 1))$.

3. We suppose that $\pi^d[\phi] > 0$: In this case, we obtain the following two classifications:

   (i) If $\phi = 0$, then $\langle c, c \rangle < 0$. So, $M^L_\phi \subset HL(c, -2)$.
   (ii) If $\phi \neq 0$, there are three classifications:

   (a) If $2(\cos \phi + 1)\pi^d[\phi] < \sin^2 \phi$, then $\langle c, c \rangle > 0$. Thus, $M^L_\phi \subset HL(c, -(\cos \phi + 1))$.  

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(b) If \( 2(\cos \phi + 1) \pi^\ell_\phi = \sin^2 \phi \), then \( \langle c, c \rangle = 0 \). Hence, \( M^L_+ \subset HL(\mathbf{c}, -(\cos \phi + 1)) \).
(c) If \( 2(\cos \phi + 1) \pi^d_\phi > \sin^2 \phi \), then \( \langle c, c \rangle < 0 \). So, \( M^L_+ \subset HL(\mathbf{c}, -(\cos \phi + 1)) \).

This completes the proof. \( \square \)

In the above classification, for the case \( \pi^\ell_\phi = 0 \) the hyperquadric \( HL(\mathbf{c}, -(\cos \phi + 1)) \) \( (\phi \in [0, \pi/2]) \) plays the similar roles with a hyperplane in Euclidean space. We call it a \( \phi \)-de Sitter flat hyperquadric. We say that \( S \) is a flat hyperquadric. This means that \( \text{Hess} X^\ell \phi(u) \) is a lightcone parabolic point if \( K^\ell_\phi(p) = 0 \) and a lightcone flat point if it is an umbilic point and \( K^\ell_\phi(p) = 0 \) (cf., [12]). We also say that \( p = X^\ell_+(u) \) is a \( \phi \)-de Sitter parabolic point if \( K^\ell_\phi(\phi)(u) = 0 \) and a \( \phi \)-de Sitter flat point if it is an umbilic point and \( K^\ell_\phi(\phi)(u) = 0 \) which are equivalent to the condition that one of the conditions (2)(i) or (2)(ii) is satisfied.

On the other hand, we denote the Hessian matrix of the \( \phi \)-de Sitter height function \( h^d_{\phi,v_0}(u) = H^d_{\phi,v_0}(u, v_0) \) at \( u_0 \) by \( \text{Hess} (h^d_{\phi,v_0})(u_0) \).

**Proposition 3.6** Let \( X^\ell_+: U \rightarrow LC^* \) be a spacelike hypersurface in the lightcone and \( v_0 = N^\ell_\phi(\phi)(u_0) \). Then we have the following:

1. \( p = X^\ell_+(u_0) \) is a parabolic point if and only if \( \det \text{Hess} (h^d_{\phi,v_0})(u_0) = 0 \).
2. \( p = X^\ell_+(u_0) \) is a flat point if and only if \( \text{rank} \text{Hess} (h^d_{\phi,v_0})(u_0) = 0 \).

**Proof.** By definition, we have \( h^d_{\phi,v_0}(u_0) = \langle X^\ell_+(u_0), v_0 \rangle + \cos \phi + 1 \). Using this equation, we get

\[
\frac{\partial^2 h^d_{\phi,v_0}}{\partial u_i \partial u_j}(u_0) = \langle X^\ell_{+i,j}(u_0), v_0 \rangle = \frac{1}{2}(\cos \phi - 1) \langle X^\ell_{+i,j}(u_0), X^\ell_{+i}(u_0) \rangle + \frac{1}{2}(\cos \phi + 1) \langle X^\ell_{+i,j}(u_0), X^\ell_{+j}(u_0) \rangle
\]

\[
= -\frac{1}{2}(\cos \phi - 1) \langle X^\ell_{+i,j}(u_0), X^\ell_{+i}(u_0) \rangle - \frac{1}{2}(\cos \phi + 1) \langle X^\ell_{+i,j}(u_0), X^\ell_{-i,j}(u_0) \rangle
\]

\[
= -\frac{1}{2}(\cos \phi - 1) g_{ij}(u_0) + \frac{1}{2}(\cos \phi + 1) h^\ell_{-i,j}(u_0)
\]

\[
= h^d_{\phi}(\phi)_{ij}(u_0).
\]

This means that \( \text{Hess} (h^d_{\phi,v_0})(u_0) = \langle h^d_{\phi}(\phi)(u_0) \rangle \). Hence, we obtain

\[
K^d_\phi(u_0) = \frac{\det(h^d_{\phi}(\phi))_{ij}(u_0)}{\det(g_{\alpha\beta}(u_0))} = \frac{\det(\text{Hess} (h^d_{\phi,v_0})(u_0))}{\det(g_{\alpha\beta}(u_0))}.
\]

As a result, the first assertion follows from this formula.

For the second assertion, by the \( \phi \)-de Sitter Weingarten formula, \( p = X^\ell_+(u_0) \) is an umbilical point if and only if there exists an orthogonal matrix \( A \) such that \( A^t (h^d_{\phi,v_0})^\alpha A = \pi^d_\phi I \). Therefore, we have

\[
(h^d_{\phi,v_0})^\alpha = A \pi^d_\phi A^t = \pi^d_\phi I,
\]

so that

\[
\text{Hess} (h^d_{\phi,v_0}) = (h^d_{\phi,v_0})^\alpha (g_{\alpha\beta}) = \pi^d_\phi (g_{ij}).
\]

Thus, \( p \) is a flat point (i.e., \( \pi^d_\phi(u_0) = 0 \)) if and only if \( \text{rank} \text{Hess} (h^d_{\phi,v_0})(u_0) = 0 \). \( \square \)
Now, we consider the other curvatures of $M^L_+ = X^\ell_+(U)$. Let $\Psi_{(43)}^- : \Delta^-_3(\phi) \to \Delta_1$ be a diffeomorphism defined by

$$\Psi_{(43)}^-(\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w}) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} (\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}, -\cos \phi \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}).$$

Then we can calculate that

$$(\Psi_{(43)}^-)^* \theta_{11} = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} (d(\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w}), -\cos \phi \mathbf{v} + \mathbf{w})|_{\Delta^-_3(\phi)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} (\langle d\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle - \cos \phi \langle d\mathbf{w}, \mathbf{v} \rangle)|_{\Delta^-_3(\phi)}$$

$$= \langle d\mathbf{v}, \mathbf{w} \rangle|_{\Delta^-_3(\phi)}$$

$$= \theta[\phi]^-_{(43)},$$

so that $\Psi_{(43)}^-$ is a contact diffeomorphism. Consequently, we have a Legendrian embedding

$$\tilde{L}_1 : U \to \Delta_1$$

defined by $\tilde{L}_1(u) = \Psi_{(43)}^- \circ L_3[\phi](u)$. If we denote that $\tilde{L}_1(u) = (X_1(u), X_2(u))$, then we get

$$X_1(u) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} (X^\ell_+(u) + N^\ell_0[\phi](u)) = \frac{1}{2} (X^\ell_+(u) + X^\ell_-(u)) = X^h(u)$$

and

$$X_2(u) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} (-\cos \phi X^\ell_+(u) + N^\ell_0[\phi](u)) = \frac{1}{2} (-X^\ell_+(u) + X^\ell_-(u)) = X^d(u).$$

So, we obtain $\tilde{L}_1(u) = (X^h(u), X^d(u)) = L_1(u)$. As a consequence of Lemma 3.4 in [12], we can define the hyperbolic shape operator of $M^L_+ = X^\ell_+(U)$ at $p = X^\ell_+(u_0)$ by

$$S^H(p) = -dX^h(u_0) : T_p M^L_+ \to T_p M^L_+$$

and the de Sitter shape operator of $M^L_+ = X^\ell_+(U)$ at $p = X^\ell_+(u_0)$ by

$$S^D(p) = -dX^d(u_0) : T_p M^L_+ \to T_p M^L_+.$$

Moreover, we can define the other curvatures of $M^L_+ = X^\ell_+(U)$ at $p = X^\ell_+(u_0)$ as follows:

- $K^H(u_0) = \det S^H(p)$; the hyperbolic Gauss-Kronecker curvature,
- $K^D(u_0) = \det S^D(p)$; the de Sitter Gauss-Kronecker curvature,
- $H^H(u_0) = \frac{1}{n-1} \text{Trace } S^H(p)$; the hyperbolic mean curvature,
- $H^D(u_0) = \frac{1}{n-1} \text{Trace } S^D(p)$; the de Sitter mean curvature.

We also have the following expressions of the hyperbolic Gauss-Kronecker curvature and the de Sitter Gauss-Kronecker curvature as a corollary of Proposition 3.3.

**Proposition 3.7** Under the same notations in Corollary 3.4, we have the following formulas:

- (1) $K^H = \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^{n-1}} \frac{\det (h^\ell_{[\phi]ij} - g_{ij})}{\det (g_{\alpha \beta})} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \frac{\det (h^\ell_{-ij} - g_{ij})}{\det (g_{\alpha \beta})}$,
- (2) $K^D = \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^{n-1}} \frac{\det (h^\ell_{[\phi]ij} + \cos \phi g_{ij})}{\det (g_{\alpha \beta})} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \frac{\det (h^\ell_{-ij} + g_{ij})}{\det (g_{\alpha \beta})}$. 

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Proof. Since
\[
X^h(u) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} \left( X^\ell_+(u) + N^d_t[\phi](u) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( X^\ell_+(u) + X^\ell_-(u) \right),
\]
we have
\[
(X^h)_{ui} = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(\delta^j_i - h^d_t[j]^i)}{\cos \phi + 1} X^\ell_{+u_j} = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \frac{(\delta^j_i - (h^\ell_t)^j_i)}{2} X^\ell_{+u_j}.
\]
Hence, it follows that
\[
K^H = \det \left( \frac{(h^d_t[j]^i - \delta^j_i)}{\cos \phi + 1} \right)
\]
\[
= \det \left( \frac{(h^d_t[j][\beta] - g_{i\beta})}{\cos \phi + 1} (g^{\beta j}) \right)
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^{n-1}} \frac{\det (h^d_t[j][\beta] - g_{i\beta})}{\det (g_{\alpha \beta})}
\]
and
\[
K^H = \det \left( \frac{(h^\ell_t[j]^i - \delta^j_i)}{2} \right)
\]
\[
= \det \left( \frac{(h^\ell_t[j][\beta] - g_{i\beta})}{2} (g^{\beta j}) \right)
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \frac{\det (h^\ell_t[j][\beta] - g_{i\beta})}{\det (g_{\alpha \beta})}.
\]
If we use the following relations
\[
X^d(u) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} \left( -\cos \phi X^\ell_+(u) + N^d_t\phi(u) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( X^\ell_-(u) - X^\ell_+(u) \right),
\]
then we obtain the formula (2) by the similar calculations to the case (1). □

Since \( M^L_+ = X^\ell_+(U) \) is a Riemannian manifold, it makes sense to consider the Christoffel symbols:
\[
\left\{ \begin{array}{c} k \\ ij \end{array} \right\} = \frac{1}{2} \sum_m g^{km} \left\{ \frac{\partial g_{jm}}{\partial u_i} + \frac{\partial g_{im}}{\partial u_j} - \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial u_m} \right\}.
\]

Proposition 3.8 Let \( X^\ell_+: U \rightarrow LC^* \) be a spacelike hypersurface. Then we have the following lightcone Gauss equations:
\[
X^\ell_{+u_i u_j} = \sum_k \left\{ \begin{array}{c} k \\ ij \end{array} \right\} X^\ell_{+u_k} + \frac{1}{2} (g_{ij} X^\ell_--h^\ell_{-ij} X^\ell_+)\]
Proof. Since \( \{ X^\ell_+, X^\ell_-, X_{+u_1}, ..., X_{+u_{n-1}} \} \) is a basis of \( \mathbb{R}^{n+1} \), we can write that
\[
X^\ell_{+u_1u_j} = \sum_k \Gamma^k_{ij} X^\ell_{+u_k} + \Gamma_{ij} X^\ell_- + \Gamma_{ij} X^\ell_+.
\]
Because of the relations \( \langle X^\ell_+, X^\ell_+ \rangle = \langle X^\ell_-, X^\ell_+ \rangle = 0 \), it is obvious that
\[
\langle X^\ell_{+u_1u_j}, X^\ell_{+u_m} \rangle = \sum_k \Gamma^k_{ij} \langle X^\ell_{+u_k}, X^\ell_{+u_m} \rangle = \sum_k \Gamma^k_{ij} g_{km}.
\]
Moreover, since \( \frac{g_{ij}}{\partial u_j} = \langle X^\ell_{+u_1u_j}, X^\ell_{+u_r} \rangle + \langle X^\ell_{+u_1u_j}, X^\ell_{+u_r} \rangle \) and \( X^\ell_{+u_1u_j} = X^\ell_{+u_1u_i} \), we get \( \Gamma^k_{ij} = \Gamma^k_{ji} \), \( \Gamma_{ij} = \Gamma_{ji} \), and \( \Gamma_{ij} = \Gamma_{ji} \). By exactly the same calculations like as the case of the hypersurfaces in Euclidean space, \( \Gamma^k_{ij} = \{ k \} \).

On the other hand, we have \( \langle X^\ell_+, X^\ell_+ \rangle = \langle X^\ell_-, X^\ell_+ \rangle = 0 \) and \( \langle X^\ell_+, X^\ell_- \rangle = -2 \). It follows that \( -2\Gamma^k_{ij} = \langle X^\ell_{+u_1u_j}, X^\ell_- \rangle = h^k_{ij} \) and \( \langle X^\ell_{+u_1u_j}, X^\ell_+ \rangle = -2\Gamma^k_{ij} \). Furthermore, we obtain that
\[
\langle X^\ell_{+u_1u_j}, X^\ell_+ \rangle = -\langle X^\ell_{+u_1}, X^\ell_{+u_j} \rangle = -g_{ij} \text{ which implies that } 2\Gamma_{ij} = g_{ij}.
\]

Now, we can give the following corollary:

**Corollary 3.9** Under the same assumption as the above proposition, we have
\[
X^\ell_{+u_1u_j} = \sum_k \{ k \} \langle X^\ell_{+u_k}, X^\ell_{+u_j} \rangle + \frac{1}{2} (g_{ij} - h^k_{ij}) X^\ell_k + \frac{1}{2} (g_{ij} + h^k_{ij}) X^\ell_k.
\]

Now, we stick to the case \( n = 3 \). First of all, we need to make some local calculations. Let \( X^\ell_+ : U \rightarrow LC^* \) be a spacelike surface, where \( U \subset \mathbb{R}^2 \) is an open region and consider the Riemannian curvature tensor
\[
R_{\alpha\beta\gamma}^\delta = \frac{\partial}{\partial u_\gamma} \left\{ \frac{\delta}{\alpha\beta} \right\} - \frac{\partial}{\partial u_\beta} \left\{ \frac{\delta}{\alpha\gamma} \right\} + \sum_{\epsilon} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha\beta} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\delta}{\epsilon\gamma} \right\} - \sum_{\epsilon} \left\{ \frac{\epsilon}{\alpha\gamma} \right\} \left\{ \frac{\delta}{\epsilon\beta} \right\}
\]
and the tensor \( R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \sum_{\epsilon} g_{\alpha\epsilon} R_{\beta\gamma\delta} \). In [12], it has been shown that
\[
R_{\alpha\beta\gamma\delta} = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ g_{\beta\gamma} h^\ell_{\alpha\delta} - g_{\beta\delta} h^\ell_{\alpha\gamma} + h^k_{\beta\gamma} g_{\alpha\delta} - h^k_{\beta\delta} g_{\alpha\gamma} \right\}.
\]
Let \( K_S \) be the sectional curvature of \( M^\ell_+ = X^\ell_+(U) \) which is defined by \( K_S = -R_{1212}/\det(g_{\alpha\beta}) \). As a consequence of the above arguments, the following proposition has been given in [12]:

**Proposition 3.10 ([12])** Under the above notations, we have
\[
K^D - K^H = K_S.
\]

It is obvious that
\[
S^H(p) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} \left( -id_{T_p M^\ell_+} + S^d[\phi](p) \right) \text{ and } S^D(p) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} \left( \cos \phi id_{T_p M^\ell_+} + S^d[\phi](p) \right).
\]
Let $\kappa^d[\phi]_i$ ($i = 1, 2$) be eigenvalues of $S^d[\phi]$ (i.e., $\phi$-de Sitter principal curvatures of spacelike surface $X^\ell_+$) and $\kappa^H_i$ (respectively, $\kappa^D_i$) ($i = 1, 2$) be hyperbolic (respectively, de Sitter) principal curvatures. Then we get the following relations:

$$
\kappa^H_i = \frac{-1 + \kappa^d[\phi]_i}{\cos \phi + 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \kappa^D_i = \frac{\cos \phi + \kappa^d[\phi]_i}{\cos \phi + 1}.
$$

By using these two relations, we obtain the following equations:

(1) $\kappa^H_i + \kappa^D_i = \frac{\cos \phi - 1 + 2\kappa^d[\phi]_i}{\cos \phi + 1}$,

(2) (i) $\kappa^d[\phi]_i = (\cos \phi + 1)\kappa^H_i + 1$,

(ii) $\kappa^d[\phi]_i = (\cos \phi + 1)\kappa^D_i - \cos \phi$.

Eventually, we have the following ”Theorema Egregium”:

**Theorem 3.11** The following relation holds:

$$
\frac{(\cos \phi + 1)}{2} K_S - \frac{\cos \phi - 1}{2} = H^d[\phi] = \frac{(\cos \phi + 1)}{2} (H^H + H^D) - \frac{\cos \phi - 1}{2}.
$$

**Proof.** By definition and the above equations given in (2), we get

$$
2H^d[\phi] = \kappa^d[\phi]_1 + \kappa^d[\phi]_2 = 2(\cos \phi + 1)H^H + 2 = 2(\cos \phi + 1)H^D - 2\cos \phi.
$$

Therefore, we have

$$
2H^d[\phi] = (\cos \phi + 1)(H^H + H^D) + 1 - \cos \phi.
$$

On the other hand, we obtain

$$
K^H = \kappa^H_1 \kappa^H_2 = \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^2} (1 - (\kappa^d[\phi]_1 + \kappa^d[\phi]_2) + \kappa^d[\phi]_1 \kappa^d[\phi]_2)
$$

and

$$
K^D = \kappa^D_1 \kappa^D_2 = \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^2} (\cos^2 \phi + \cos \phi(\kappa^d[\phi]_1 + \kappa^d[\phi]_2) + \kappa^d[\phi]_1 \kappa^d[\phi]_2).
$$

It follows that

$$
K^D - K^H = \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^2} (\cos^2 \phi - 1 + 2(\cos \phi + 1)H^d[\phi])
$$

and

$$
K^H = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} (\cos \phi - 1 + 2H^d[\phi]).
$$

So, by Proposition 3.10, we get

$$
K_S = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} (\cos \phi - 1 + 2H^d[\phi]).
$$

This completes the proof. \qed
Remark 3.12 The above theorem asserts that the $\phi$-de Sitter mean curvature of a spacelike surface in the 3-dimensional lightcone coincides with the sectional (intrinsic Gauss) curvature if and only if $\phi = 0$. Consequently, the mean curvature is an intrinsic invariant when $\phi = 0$. By the above arguments, we also have

$$\kappa^d[\phi]_1 \kappa^d[\phi]_2 = (\cos \phi + 1)^2 \kappa^H_1 \kappa^H_2 + (\cos \phi + 1)(\kappa^H_1 + \kappa^H_2) + 1$$

$$= (\cos \phi + 1)^2 \kappa^D_1 \kappa^D_2 - \cos \phi(\cos \phi + 1)(\kappa^D_1 + \kappa^D_2) + \cos^2 \phi,$$

so that

$$K_i^d[\phi] = (\cos \phi + 1)^2 K^H + 2(\cos \phi + 1)H^H + 1$$

$$= (\cos \phi + 1)^2 K^D - 2 \cos \phi(\cos \phi + 1)H^D + \cos^2 \phi,$$

which is an extrinsic invariant for any $\phi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

4 The $\phi$-de Sitter dual as a wave front

In order to investigate the $\phi$-de Sitter dual of a spacelike hypersurface in the lightcone as a wave front set, we give a quick review on the Legendrian singularity theory due to Arnol’d-Zakalyukin [1, 20]. Let $\pi : PT^*(M) \to M$ be the projective cotangent bundle over an $n$-dimensional manifold $M$. This fibration can be considered as a Legendrian fibration with the canonical contact structure $K$ on $PT^*(M)$. Now, we review geometric properties of this space. Let us consider the tangent bundle $\tau : TPT^*(M) \to PT^*(M)$ and the differential map $d\pi : TPT^*(M) \to TM$ of $\pi$. For any $X \in TPT^*(M)$, there exists an element $\alpha \in T^*(M)$ such that $\tau(X) = [\alpha]$. For an element $V \in T_q(M)$, the property $\alpha(V) = 0$ does not depend on the choice of representative of the class $[\alpha]$. Thus, we can define the canonical contact structure on $PT^*(M)$ by $K = \{X \in TPT^*(M)|\tau(X)(d\pi(X)) = 0\}$. For a local coordinate neighbourhood $(U, (x_1, \ldots, x_n))$ on $M$, we have a trivialization $PT^*(U) \cong U \times P(R^{n-1})^*$ and we call $((x_1, \ldots, x_n), [\xi_1 : \cdots : \xi_n])$ homogeneous coordinates, where $[\xi_1 : \cdots : \xi_n]$ are homogeneous coordinates of the dual projective space $P(R^{n-1})^*$. It is easy to show that $X \in K_{(x, [\xi])}$ if and only if $\sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \xi_i = 0$, where $d\pi(X) = \sum_{i=1}^n \mu_i \partial_{\xi_i}$. It is known that any Legendrian fibration is locally equivalent to $\pi : PT^*(M) \to M$, (cf. [1], Part III).

The main tool of the theory of Legendrian singularities is the notion of generating families. Since we only consider local properties, we may assume that $M = R^n$. Let $F : (R^k \times R^n, 0) \to (R, 0)$ be a function germ. We say that $F$ is a Morse family of hypersurfaces if the map germ

$$\Delta^*F = \left( F, \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_1}, \ldots, \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_k} \right) : (R^k \times R^n, 0) \to (R \times R^k, 0)$$

is non-singular, where $(q, x) = (q_1, \ldots, q_k, x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in (R^k \times R^n, 0)$. In this case, we have a smooth $(n - 1)$-dimensional submanifold germ

$$\Sigma_s(F) = \left\{ (q, x) \in (R^k \times R^n, 0) | F(q, x) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_1}(q, x) = \cdots = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_k}(q, x) = 0 \right\} = (\Delta^*F)^{-1}(0)$$

and a map germ $L_F : (\Sigma_s(F), 0) \to PT^*R^n$ defined by

$$L_F(q, x) = \left( x, \left[ \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_1}(q, x), \cdots, \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_n}(q, x) \right] \right) \quad \quad (R, 0) \to (R^k \times R^n, 0)$$
which is a Legendrian immersion germ. Then we have the following fundamental theorem of Arnol’d-Zakalyukin [1, 20].

**Proposition 4.1** All Legendrian submanifold germs in $PT^*\mathbb{R}^n$ are constructed by the above method.

We call $F$ a generating family of $\mathcal{L}_F(\Sigma_+(F))$. Consequently, the wave front is

$$W(\mathcal{L}_F) = \left\{ x \in \mathbb{R}^n | \exists q \in \mathbb{R}^k \text{ such that } F(q, x) = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_1}(q, x) = \cdots = \frac{\partial F}{\partial q_k}(q, x) = 0 \right\}.$$  

We also denote that $D_F = W(\mathcal{L}_F)$ and call it the discriminant set of $F$.

Let us consider a point $v = (v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_n) \in S_1^\phi$. Then we have $(v_1, \ldots, v_n) \neq (0, \ldots, 0)$. Without the loss of generality, we suppose that $v_1 > 0$. We choose the local coordinate neighbourhood system $(V^1_+, U^1, \psi)$, where

$$V^1_+ = \{ v \in S_1^\phi | v_1 > 0 \}, \ U^1 = \{ (x_1, \ldots, x_n) \in \mathbb{R}^n | x_1^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n x_i^2 + \sin^2 \phi > 0 \}$$

and $\psi : V^1_+ \rightarrow U^1$ is induced by the canonical projection. We consider the projective cotangent bundle $\pi : PT^*(S_n^\phi) \rightarrow S_n^\phi$ with the canonical contact structure. By using the above coordinate system, we have a trivialization as follows:

$$\Phi : PT^*(V^1_+) \equiv V^1_+ \times P(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})^* \ ; \ \Phi(\sum_{i=1}^n \xi_idv_i) = ((v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_n), [\xi_1 : \cdots : \xi_n]).$$

On the other hand, we define the mapping

$$\Psi : \Delta_{43}^{-}(\phi)(LC^* \times V^1_+) \rightarrow V^1_+ \times P(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})^*$$

by

$$\Psi(v, w) = (w, [-v_0w_1 + v_1w_0 : v_2w_1 - v_1w_2 : \cdots : v_nw_1 - v_1w_n]).$$

For the canonical contact form $\theta = \sum_{i=1}^n \xi_idx_i$ on $PT^*(V^1_+)$, we get

$$\Psi^*\theta = ((-v_0w_1 + v_1w_0)dw_0 + (v_2w_1 - v_1w_2)dw_2 + \cdots + (v_nw_1 - v_1w_n)dw_n)|\Delta_{43}^{-}(\phi)$$

$$= w_1((-v_0dw_0 + v_1dw_1 + \cdots + v_ndw_n)|\Delta_{43}^{-}(\phi) = w_1(v, dw)|\Delta_{43}^{-}(\phi) = w_1[\theta(\phi)]_{43}^2,$$

where $w_1 = \sqrt{w_0^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n w_i^2 + \sin^2 \phi}$. Thus, $\Psi$ is a contact morphism.

**Proposition 4.2** The $\phi$-de Sitter height function $H_{\phi}^d : U \times S_1^\phi \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a Morse family of hypersurfaces.

**Proof.** We consider the local coordinate neighborhood $V^1_+$. For any $v = (v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_n) \in V^1_+$, we have $v_1 = \sqrt{v_0^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n v_i^2 + \sin^2 \phi}$, so that

$$H_{\phi}^d(u, v) = -x_0(u)v_0 + x_1(u)\sqrt{v_0^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n v_i^2 + \sin^2 \phi + x_2(u)v_2 + \cdots + x_n(u)v_n + \cos \phi + 1},$$

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where \( \mathbf{X}^\ell_+(u) = (x_0(u), \ldots, x_n(u)) \). We define a mapping
\[
\Delta^* H^d_\phi : U \times S^1_n(\sin^2 \phi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \times \mathbb{R}^{n-1}
\]
by \( \Delta^* H^d_\phi = \left( H^d_\phi, \frac{\partial H^d_\phi}{\partial u_1}, \ldots, \frac{\partial H^d_\phi}{\partial u_{n-1}} \right) \). We have to prove that \( \Delta, H^d_\phi \) is non-singular at any point on \( \Sigma_*= (\Delta^* H^d_\phi)^{-1}(0) \). If \( (u, v) \in \Sigma_*(H^d_\phi) \), then \( v = N^d_\ell[\phi](u) \) by Proposition 3.1. The Jacobian matrix of \( \Delta^* H^d_\phi \) is given as follows:
\[
\begin{pmatrix}
\langle \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_1, v \rangle & \cdots & \langle \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_{n-1}, v \rangle \\
\langle \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_1, v \rangle & \cdots & \langle \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_{1u_{n-1}}, v \rangle \\
\vdots & \cdots & \vdots \\
\langle \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_{n-1}, v \rangle & \cdots & \langle \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_{1u_{n-1}}, v \rangle \\
\end{pmatrix}
\begin{pmatrix}
x_0 - x_0 \\
x_1 - x_1 \\
\vdots \\
x_{n-1} - x_{n-1}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]
Let us show that \( \det A \) does not vanish at \( (u, v) \in \Sigma_*(H^d_\phi) \). We denote that
\[
a = \begin{pmatrix}
x_0 \\
x_0 u_1 \\
\vdots \\
x_0 u_{n-1}
\end{pmatrix},
\quad b_1 = \begin{pmatrix}
x_1 \\
x_1 u_1 \\
\vdots \\
x_1 u_{n-1}
\end{pmatrix},
\quad \ldots, \quad b_n = \begin{pmatrix}
x_n \\
x_n u_1 \\
\vdots \\
x_n u_{n-1}
\end{pmatrix}.
\]
Then we obtain
\[
\det A = \frac{v_0}{v_1} \det (b_1 \ldots b_n) - \frac{v_1}{v_1} \det (a b_2 \ldots b_n) - \cdots - \frac{v_n}{v_1} \det (b_1 \ldots b_{n-1} a).
\]
On the other hand, we have
\[
\mathbf{X}^\ell_+ \wedge \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_{n-1} = (-\det (b_1 \ldots b_n), -\det (a b_2 \ldots b_n), \ldots, -\det (b_1 \ldots b_{n-1} a)).
\]
Now, we consider a hyperplane \( HP(c, 0) \), where \( c = \mathbf{X}^\ell_+ \wedge \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_{n-1} \). By definition, the basis of the vector subspace \( HP(c, 0) \) is \( \{ \mathbf{X}^\ell_+, \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_1, \ldots, \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_{n-1} \} \). Since \( \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_i \) (\( i = 1, \ldots, n-1 \)) are tangent to the lightcone \( LC^* \), the hyperplane \( HP(c, 0) \) is a lightlike hyperplane. Since \( \langle c, \mathbf{X}^\ell_+ \rangle = 0 \), \( c \) and \( \mathbf{X}^\ell_+ \) are linearly dependent, so that there exists a non-zero real number \( \lambda \) such that \( \lambda \mathbf{X}^\ell_+ = \mathbf{X}^\ell_+ \wedge \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_{n-1} \). Therefore, we get
\[
\det A = \left\langle \left( \frac{v_0}{v_1}, \ldots, \frac{v_n}{v_1} \right), \mathbf{X}^\ell_+ \wedge \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_{n-1} \right\rangle
\]
\[
= \frac{1}{v_1} \langle N^d_\ell[\phi], \mathbf{X}^\ell_+ \wedge \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \mathbf{X}^\ell_+u_{n-1} \rangle = \frac{1}{v_1} \langle N^d_\ell[\phi], \lambda \mathbf{X}^\ell_+ \rangle = -\frac{\lambda (\cos \phi + 1)}{v_1} \neq 0.
\]
If we adopt the other local coordinates, we obtain the similar calculations to the above. This completes the proof. \( \Box \)

We have the following theorem:
Theorem 4.3 For any spacelike hypersurface $X^i_\ell : U \longrightarrow LC^*$, the $\phi$-de Sitter height function $H^d_{\phi} : U \times S^1_{\ell}(\sin^2 \phi) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ of $M^\ell_{\ell_1} = X^i_\ell(U)$ is a generating family of the Legendrian immersion $\mathcal{L}_{43}[\phi](U) \subset \Delta_{43}(\phi)$ with respect to the Legendrian fibration $\pi[\phi]_{(43)2} : \Delta_{43}(\phi) \longrightarrow S^n_{\ell}(\sin^2 \phi)$.

Proof. We remember the contact morphism

$$\Psi : \Delta_{43}(\phi)|(LC^* \times V^1_{\ell}) \longrightarrow V^1_{\ell} \times P(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})^*.$$ 

Since the $\phi$-de Sitter height function $H^d_{\phi} : U \times V^1_{\ell} \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is a Morse family of hypersurfaces, we have a Legendrian immersion

$$\mathcal{L}_{H^d_{\phi}} : \Sigma_\ast(H^d_{\phi}) \longrightarrow V^1_{\ell} \times P(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})^*$$

defined by

$$\mathcal{L}_{H^d_{\phi}}(u,v) = \left(v, \begin{bmatrix} \partial H^d_{\phi} \partial v_0 : \partial H^d_{\phi} \partial v_2 : \cdots : \partial H^d_{\phi} \partial v_n \end{bmatrix} \right),$$

where $v = (v_0, \ldots, v_n)$ and $v_1 = \sqrt{v_0^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n v_i^2 + \sin^2 \phi}$. By Proposition 3.1, we get

$$\Sigma_\ast(H^d_{\phi}) = \{(u, N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u)) \in U \times V^1_{\ell} \mid u \in U\}.$$

Since $v = N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u)$ and $v_1 = \sqrt{v_0^2 - \sum_{i=2}^n v_i^2 + \sin^2 \phi}$, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial H^d_{\phi}}{\partial v_0}(u, N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u)) = -x_0(u) + \frac{n^\ell_0(u)}{n^1_1(u)} x_1(u), \quad \frac{\partial H^d_{\phi}}{\partial v_i}(u, N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u)) = x_i(u) - \frac{n^\ell_i(u)}{n^1_i(u)} x_1(u),$$

where $i = 2, \ldots, n$, $X^i_{\ell}(u) = (x_0(u), \ldots, x_n(u))$ and $N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u) = (n^\ell_0(u), \ldots, n^\ell_n(u))$. It follows that

$$\mathcal{L}_{H^d_{\phi}}(u, N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u)) = (N^d_{\ell}[\phi](u), [\xi]),$$

where

$$[\xi] = [-x_0(u)n^\ell_1(u) + n^\ell_0(u)x_1(u) : x_2(u)n^\ell_1(u) - n^\ell_2(u)x_1(u) : \cdots : x_n(u)n^\ell_1(u) - n^\ell_n(u)x_1(u)].$$

Therefore, we have $\Psi \circ \mathcal{L}_{43}[\phi](u) = \mathcal{L}_{H^d_{\phi}}(u)$. This means that $H^d_{\phi}$ is a generating family of $\mathcal{L}_{43}[\phi](U) \subset \Delta_{43}(\phi)$ with respect to the Legendrian fibration $\pi[\phi]_{(43)2} : \Delta_{43}(\phi) \longrightarrow S^n_{\ell}(\sin^2 \phi)$. This completes the proof. 

5 Contact with $\phi$-de Sitter flat hyperquadrics

In this section, we consider the contact of spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone with $\phi$-de Sitter flat hyperquadrics. For our purpose, we briefly review the theory of contact due to Montaldi [18]. Let $X_i$ and $Y_i$ $(i = 1, 2)$ be submanifolds of $\mathbb{R}^n$ with $\dim X_1 = \dim X_2$ and $\dim Y_1 = \dim Y_2$. We say that the contact of $X_1$ and $Y_1$ at $y_1$ is the same type as the contact of $X_2$ and $Y_2$ at $y_2$ if there is a diffeomorphism germ $\Phi : (\mathbb{R}^n, y_1) \longrightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, y_2)$ such that $\Phi(X_1) = X_2$ and $\Phi(Y_1) = Y_2$. In this case, we write $K(X_1, Y_1; y_1) = K(X_2, Y_2; y_2)$. It is clear that in the definition, $\mathbb{R}^n$ can be replaced by any manifold. In [18], Montaldi gives a characterization of the
ring \( \varphi \) tangent to \( \mathcal{E}_n \) is the ideal generated by the component function germs \( f_1, \ldots, f_p \) of \( f \) (i.e., \( f = (f_1, \ldots, f_p) \)) in the local ring \( \mathcal{E}_n = \{ h \mid h : (\mathbb{R}^n, 0) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \} \) of function germs at 0.

**Theorem 5.1** Let \( X_i \) and \( Y_i \) \((i = 1, 2)\) be submanifolds of \( \mathbb{R}^n \) with \( \dim X_i = \dim X_2 \) and \( \dim Y_i = \dim Y_2 \). Let \( g_i : (X_i, x_i) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^n, y_i) \) be immersion germs and \( f_i : (\mathbb{R}^n, y_i) \rightarrow (\mathbb{R}^p, 0) \) be submergence germs with \( (Y_i, y_i) = (f_i^{-1}(0), y_i) \). Then \( K(X_1, Y_1; y_1) = K(X_2, Y_2; y_2) \) if and only if \( f_1 \circ g_1 \) and \( f_2 \circ g_2 \) are \( \mathcal{K} \)-equivalent.

Now, we consider a function \( \mathcal{H}^d_\phi : LC^* \times S_1^*(\sin^2 \phi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R} \) defined by \( \mathcal{H}^d_\phi(u, v) = \langle u, v \rangle + \cos \phi + 1 \). For any \( v_0 \in S_1^*(\sin^2 \phi) \), we denote that \( (\mathcal{H}^d_\phi)_{v_0}(u) = \mathcal{H}^d_\phi(u, v_0) \) and we have a \( \phi \)-de Sitter flat hyperquadric \( (\mathcal{H}^d_\phi)^{-1}(0) = HP(v_0, -(\cos \phi + 1)) \cap LC^* = HL(v_0, -(\cos \phi + 1)) \).

By Proposition 3.1, we also have the following relations for \( i = 1, \ldots, n - 1 \):

\[
\frac{\partial (h^d_\phi)_{v_0} \circ X^d_+}{\partial u_i} (u_0) = \frac{\partial H^d_\phi}{\partial u_i} (u_0, N^d_\ell[\phi](u_0)) = 0.
\]

This means that the \( \phi \)-de Sitter flat hyperquadric

\[
(h^d_\phi)_{v_0}^{-1}(0) = HL(v_0, -(\cos \phi + 1))
\]

is tangent to \( M^d_+ = X^d_+(U) \) at \( p = X^d_+(u_0) \). In this case, we call \( HL(v_0, -(\cos \phi + 1)) \) the tangent \( \phi \)-de Sitter flat hyperquadric of \( M^d_+ = X^d_+(U) \) at \( p = X^d_+(u_0) \) (or, \( u_0 \)), which we write \( TDH[\phi](M^d_+, p) \) (or, \( TDH[\phi](X^d_+, u_0) \)).

Eventually, we have tools for the study of the contact between spacelike hypersurfaces and \( \phi \)-de Sitter flat hypersurfaces. Let \( (N^d_\ell[\phi])_1 : (U, u_1) \rightarrow (S_1^*(\sin^2 \phi), v_1) \) \((i = 1, 2)\) be \( \phi \)-de Sitter dual germs of spacelike hypersurface germs \( (X^d_+)_i : (U, u_i) \rightarrow (LC^*, u_i) \). We say that \( (N^d_\ell[\phi])_1 \) and \( (N^d_\ell[\phi])_2 \) are \( \mathcal{A} \)-equivalent if there exist diffeomorphism germs \( \phi : (U, u_1) \rightarrow (U, u_2) \) and \( \Phi : (S_1^*(\sin^2 \phi), v_1) \rightarrow (S_1^*(\sin^2 \phi), v_2) \) such that \( \Phi \circ (N^d_\ell[\phi])_1 = (N^d_\ell[\phi])_2 \circ \phi \). We remark that the \( \mathcal{A} \)-equivalence preserves the singularities of the map-germs. In order to understand the geometric meanings of the \( \mathcal{A} \)-equivalence among the \( \phi \)-de Sitter dual germs, we need the theory of Legendrian equivalence [1, 20, 21]. Let \( i : (L, p) \subset (PT^*\mathbb{R}^n, p) \) and \( i' : (L', p') \subset (PT^*\mathbb{R}^n, p') \) be Legendrian immersion germs. Then we say that \( i \) and \( i' \) are Legendrian equivalent if there exists a contact diffeomorphism germ \( H : (PT^*\mathbb{R}^n, p) \rightarrow (PT^*\mathbb{R}^n, p') \) such that \( H \) preserves fibers of \( \pi \) and \( H(L) = L' \). A Legendrian immersion germ \( i : (L, p) \subset PT^*\mathbb{R}^n \) (or, a Legendrian map \( \pi \circ i \)) at a point is said to be Legendrian stable if for every map with the given germ there is a neighbourhood in the space of Legendrian immersions (in the Whitney \( C^\infty \) topology) and a neighbourhood of the original point such that each Legendrian immersion belonging to the first neighbourhood has a point in the second neighbourhood at which its germ is Legendrian equivalent to the original germ.

Since the Legendrian lift \( i : (L, p) \subset (PT^*\mathbb{R}^n, p) \) is uniquely determined on the regular part of the wave front \( W(i) \), we have the following simple but significant property of Legendrian immersion germs [21]:

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Proposition 5.2 Let \( i : (L, p) \subset (PT^*\mathbb{R}^n, p) \) and \( i' : (L', p') \subset (PT^*\mathbb{R}^n, p') \) be Legendrian immersion germs such that the representatives of both of the germs are proper mappings and the regular sets of the projections \( \pi \circ i \) and \( \pi \circ i' \) are dense. Then \( i \) and \( i' \) are Legendrian equivalent if and only if wave front sets \( W(i) \) and \( W(i') \) are diffeomorphic as set germs.

The assumption in the above proposition is a generic condition for \( i \) and \( i' \). Specially, if \( i \) and \( i' \) are Legendrian stable, then these satisfy the assumption.

We can interpret the Legendrian equivalence by using the notion of generating families. We consider the unique maximal ideal \( \mathfrak{M}_n = \{ h \in \mathcal{E}_n \mid h(0) = 0 \} \) of the local ring \( \mathcal{E}_n \). Let \( F, G : (\mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}, 0) \) be function germs. We say that \( F \) and \( G \) are \( P-K \)-equivalent if there exists a diffeomorphism germ \( \Psi : (\mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^n, 0) \) of the form \( \Psi(x, u) = (\psi_1(q, x), \psi_2(x)) \) for \( (q, x) \in (\mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^n, 0) \) such that \( \Psi^*((F)_{\varepsilon_{k+n}}) = (G)_{\varepsilon_{k+n}} \).

Let \( F : (\mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}, 0) \) be a function germ. We say that \( F \) is a \( K \)-versal deformation of \( f = F \mid \mathbb{R}^k \times \{0\} \) if

\[
\mathcal{E}_k = T_e(\mathcal{K})(f) + \left\langle \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_1}|_{\mathbb{R}^k \times \{0\}}, \ldots, \frac{\partial F}{\partial x_n}|_{\mathbb{R}^k \times \{0\}} \right\rangle \mathbb{R},
\]

where

\[
T_e(\mathcal{K})(f) = \left\langle \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_1}, \ldots, \frac{\partial f}{\partial q_k} \right\rangle_{\mathcal{E}_k},
\]

(See [17]). The main result in Arnol’d-Zakalyukin’s theory [1, 20] is the following:

Theorem 5.3 Let \( F, G : (\mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^n, 0) \to (\mathbb{R}, 0) \) be Morse families of hypersurfaces. Then

(1) \( \mathcal{L}_F \) and \( \mathcal{L}_G \) are Legendrian equivalent if and only if \( F \) and \( G \) are \( P-K \)-equivalent.

(2) \( \mathcal{L}_F \) is Legendrian stable if and only if \( F \) is a \( K \)-versal deformation of \( F \mid \mathbb{R}^k \times \{0\} \).

Since \( F \) and \( G \) are function germs on the common space germ \( (\mathbb{R}^k \times \mathbb{R}^n, 0) \), we do not need the notion of stably \( P-K \)-equivalences under this situation (cf., [1]).

If both of the regular sets of \( (\mathbb{N}^d_i[\phi])_i \) (* \( i = 1, 2 \)) are dense in \( (U, u_i) \), it follows from Proposition 5.2 that \( (\mathbb{N}^d_i[\phi])_1 \) and \( (\mathbb{N}^d_i[\phi])_2 \) are \( A \)-equivalent if and only if the corresponding Legendrian immersion germs \( \mathcal{L}^d_{43}[\phi] : (U, u_1) \to (\Delta_{43}(\phi), z_1) \) and \( \mathcal{L}^d_{43}[\phi] : (U, u_2) \to (\Delta_{43}(\phi), z_2) \) are Legendrian equivalent. This condition is also equivalent to the condition that two generating families \( (H^d_\phi)_1 \) and \( (H^d_\phi)_2 \) are \( P-K \)-equivalent by Theorem 5.3. Here, \( (H^d_\phi)_i : (U \times S^3 (\sin^2 \phi), (u_i, v_i)) \to \mathbb{R} \) are the \( \phi \)-de Sitter height function germs of \( (X^t_\phi)_i \).

On the other hand, if we denote that \( (h^d_{\phi,i,v})(u) = (H^d_\phi)_1(u, v_i) \), then we have \( (h^d_{\phi,i,v})(u) = (h^d_{\phi,v_i}) \circ (X^t_\phi)_i(u) \). By Theorem 5.1, for \( p_i = (X^t_\phi)(u_i) \)

\[
K((M^L_1)_1, TDH((M^L_1)_1, p_1), p_1) = K((M^L_2)_2, TDH((M^L_2)_2, p_2), p_2)
\]

if and only if \( (h^d_{\phi,1,v_1}) \) and \( (h^d_{\phi,1,v_2}) \) are \( K \)-equivalent.

Theorem 5.4 Let \( (X^t_\phi)_i : (U, u_i) \to (LC^*, p_i) \) (* \( i = 1, 2 \)) be spacelike hypersurface germs such that the corresponding Legendrian map germs

\[
(\mathbb{N}^d_i[\phi])_i = \pi[\phi]_{43}^{-1} \circ \mathcal{L}^d_{43}[\phi] : (U, u_i) \to (S^3 (\sin^2 \phi), v_i)
\]

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are Legendrian stable. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

1. \((N^h_1[\phi])_1\) and \((N^h_2[\phi])_2\) are \(A\)-equivalent.
2. \(((N^h_1[\phi])_1(U), z_1)\) and \(((N^h_2[\phi])_2(U), z_2)\) are diffeomorphic as set germs.
3. \(L^4_4[\phi]: (U, u_1) \longrightarrow (\Delta_{43}(\phi), z_1)\) and \(L^4_4[\phi]: (U, u_2) \longrightarrow (\Delta_{43}(\phi), z_2)\) are Legendrian equivalent.
4. \((H^3_1)\) and \((H^3_2)\) are \(P-K\)-equivalent.
5. \((h^3_{1,n_1})\) and \((h^3_{2,n_2})\) are \(K\)-equivalent.
6. \(K((M^L_1)_1, TDH((M^L_1)_1, p_1), p_1) = K((M^L_2)_2, TDH((M^L_2)_2, p_2), p_2)\).

**Proof.** By the previous arguments (mainly from Theorem 5.1), it has been already shown that conditions (5) and (6) are equivalent. By Theorem 5.3, the conditions (3) and (4) are equivalent. By definition, the condition (4) implies the condition (5). Suppose that \((N^h_1[\phi]),\) are Legendrian stable. By the uniqueness result of the \(P-K\)-versal deformation, the condition (5) implies the condition (4). Moreover, by Proposition 5.2 and Theorem 5.3, the conditions (1),(2) and (3) are equivalent. \(\Box\)

### 6 Slant geometry with respect to the \(\phi\)-hyperbolic duals

In this section, we establish another new extrinsic differential geometry on spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone with respect to the \(\phi\)-hyperbolic duals as an application of the extended mandala of Legendrian dualities. We call this geometry a \(\phi\)-hyperbolic flat geometry. The results are analogous to those of the previous sections. So, from now on, we omit almost all of the proofs except some special cases for the assertions.

We consider the contact manifold \((\Delta_{42}(\phi), K[\phi]_{42})\) and the contact diffeomorphism \(\Psi_{4(42)}: \Delta_{41} \longrightarrow \Delta_{42}(\phi)\) defined by

\[
\Psi_{4(42)}(v, w) = \left( \frac{1}{2} ((1 + \cos \phi)v + (1 - \cos \phi)w), w \right).
\]

Suppose that \(X^\ell: U \longrightarrow LC^*\) is a spacelike embedding. Then we define a map \(N^h_1[\phi]: U \longrightarrow H^n(-\sin^2 \phi)\) by

\[
N^h_1[\phi](u) = \frac{1}{2}((1 + \cos \phi)X^\ell_+(u) + (1 - \cos \phi)X^\ell_-(u))
\]

for \(\phi \in [0, \pi/2]\) and have a map \(L^4_2[\phi]: U \longrightarrow \Delta_{42}(\phi)\) defined by \(L^4_2[\phi](u) = (N^h_1[\phi](u), X^\ell(u))\). By exactly the same reason as the previous sections, \(L^4_2[\phi]\) is a Legendrian embedding, so that \(N^h_1[\phi](u)\) can be considered as a normal vector of \(M^L_1\) at \(p = X^\ell_-(u)\). We remark that \(N^h_1[0](u) = X^\ell_+(u)\) and \(N^h_1[\pi/2](u) = X^h(u)\), so that \(N^h_1[\phi](u)\) is the \(\phi\)-hyperbolic dual of \(X^\ell(U) = M^L\). We call the geometry related to the Legendrian duals \(N^h_1[\phi]\) and \(N^h_1[\phi]\) a slant geometry of spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone.

We define a family of functions

\[
H^h_\phi: U \times H^n(-\sin^2 \phi) \longrightarrow \mathbb{R}
\]

by \(H^h_\phi(u, v) = (X^\ell_-(u), v) + 1 + \cos \phi\). We call \(H^h_\phi\) a \(\phi\)-hyperbolic height function on \(X^\ell: U \longrightarrow LC^*\). Since \(X^\ell\) is a spacelike embedding and \(X^\ell(u)\) and \(X^\ell(u)\) are linearly independent lightlike vectors,

\[
\{X^\ell(u), X^\ell(u), X^\ell(u), ..., X^\ell(u)\}
\]

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can be considered as a linear transformation on the tangent space \( h \).

**Proposition 6.1** Let \( H^h_\phi : U \times H^n(-\sin^2 \phi) \to \mathbb{R} \) be a \( \phi \)-hyperbolic height function on \( X^\ell : U \to LC^\ast \). Then

1. \( H^h_\phi(u, v) = 0 \) if and only if \((v, X^\ell(u)) \in \Delta_{\Omega}(\phi)\).
2. \( H^h_\phi(u, v) = \frac{\partial H^h_\phi}{\partial u_i}(u, v) = 0 \) \((i = 1, \ldots, n - 1)\) if and only if \( v = N^h_\ell[\phi](u)\).

Now, we study the extrinsic differential geometry of \( X^\ell \) by using \( N^h_\ell[\phi] \) like as the Gauss map of a hypersurface in Euclidean space. For our purpose, we have the following fundamental lemma:

**Lemma 6.2** For any \( p = X^\ell(u_0) \in M^L \) and \( v \in T_p M^L \), we have \( D_v N^h_\ell[\phi](u_0) \in T_p M^L \). Here, \( D_v \) denotes the covariant derivative with respect to the tangent vector \( v \).

Under the identification of \( U \) and \( M^L \) through the embedding \( X^\ell \), the derivative \( dX^\ell(u_0) \) is the identity mapping \( id_{T_pM^L} \) on \( T_pM^L \), where \( p = X^\ell(u_0) \). Moreover by Lemma 6.2, \( dN^h_\ell[\phi](u_0) \) can be considered as a linear transformation on the tangent space \( T_pM^L \). We have the following relation:

\[
dN^h_\ell[\phi](u_0) = \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \phi) \, id_{T_pM^L} + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos \phi) \, dX^\ell(u_0).
\]

We call the linear transformations \( S^h[\phi](p) = -dN^h_\ell[\phi](p) : T_p M^L \to T_p M^L \) and \( S^\ell_+ (p) = -dX^\ell(p) : T_p M^L \to T_p M^L \), the \( \phi \)-hyperbolic shape operator and the lightcone shape operator, respectively. We denote the eigenvalues of \( S^h[\phi](p) \) and \( S^\ell_+(p) \) by \( \kappa^\ell_\pm(p) \) and \( \kappa^h_\pm(p) \), respectively. Because of the relation \( S^h[\phi](p) = - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \phi) \, id_{T_p M^L} + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos \phi) \, S^\ell_+ (p) \), \( S^h[\phi](p) \) and \( S^\ell_+(p) \) have the common eigenvectors. As a result, we get a relation \( \kappa^h[\phi](p) = - \frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \phi) + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos \phi) \, \kappa^\ell_\pm(p) \). We call \( \kappa^h[\phi](p) \) and \( \kappa^\ell_\pm(p) \), a \( \phi \)-hyperbolic principal curvature and a lightcone principal curvature of \( M^L = X^\ell(U) \) at \( p = X^\ell(u_0) \), respectively. We give the following definitions of the curvatures of \( M^L = X^\ell(U) \) at \( p = X^\ell(u_0) \):

\[
K^h_\ell[\phi](u_0) = \det S^h[\phi](p) \, ; \, \phi \text{-hyperbolic Gauss-Kronecker curvature},
\]

\[
H^h_\ell[\phi](u_0) = \frac{1}{n - 1} \text{Trace} S^h[\phi](p) \, ; \, \phi \text{-hyperbolic mean curvature}.
\]

We also define the lightcone Gauss-Kronecker curvature and the lightcone mean curvature of \( M^L = X^\ell(U) \) at \( p = X^\ell(u_0) \) by \( K^\ell_+(p) = \det S^\ell_+(p) \) and \( H^\ell_+(p) = \frac{1}{n - 1} \text{Trace} S^\ell_+(p) \), respectively.

Since \( X^\ell_{u_i}(i = 1, \ldots, n - 1) \) are spacelike vectors, the induced Riemannian metric (the first fundamental form) on \( M^L = X^\ell(U) \) is given by \( ds^2 = \sum_{i,j=1}^{n-1} g_{ij} du_i du_j \), where \( g_{ij}(u) = \left\langle X^\ell_{u_i}(u), X^\ell_{u_j}(u) \right\rangle \) for any \( u \in U \). We also define the \( \phi \)-hyperbolic second fundamental invariant by \( h^h[\phi]_{ij}(u) = \left\langle - (N^h_\ell[\phi])_{u_i}(u), X^\ell_{u_j}(u) \right\rangle \) for any \( u \in U \). If we denote that \( h^h_{+ij}(u) = \left\langle -X^\ell_{+u_i}(u), X^\ell_{-u_j}(u) \right\rangle \), then we have the following relation:

\[
h^h[\phi]_{ij}(u) = -\frac{1}{2} (1 - \cos \phi) g_{ij}(u) + \frac{1}{2} (1 + \cos \phi) h^\ell_{+ij}(u).
\]
Proposition 6.3 Under the above notations, we have the following $\phi$-hyperbolic Weingarten formula:

$$(h^h_{ij}[\phi])_{ui} = -\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} h^h_{ij}[\phi] X_{ui},$$

where $(h^h_{ij}[\phi]) = (h^h_{ij}[\phi] g_{ij})$ and $(g_{ij}) = (g_{ij})^{-1}$.

As a corollary of the above proposition, we obtain an explicit expression of the $\phi$-hyperbolic Gauss-Kronecker curvature by Riemannian metric and the $\phi$-hyperbolic second fundamental invariant.

Corollary 6.4 Under the same notations as in the above proposition, the $\phi$-hyperbolic Gauss-Kronecker curvature is given by

$$K^h_{\phi} = \frac{\det (h^h_{ij}[\phi])}{\det (g_{ij})}.$$ 

We say that a point $u \in U$ or $p = X^\ell (u)$ is an umbilic point if $S^h[\phi](p) = \pi^h[\phi](p) \text{id}_{T_u M^L}$. We also say that $M^L = X^\ell(U)$ is totally umbilic if all points of $M^L$ are umbilic. Here, we give a classification of totally umbilic spacelike hypersurfaces by using the $\phi$-hyperbolic principal curvature.

Proposition 6.5 Assume that $M^L = X^\ell(U)$ is totally umbilic and fix $\phi \in \left[0, \frac{\pi}{2}\right]$. Then $\pi^h[\phi](p)$ is constant $\pi^h[\phi]$. Under this condition, we have the following classification:

(1) If $\pi^h[\phi] < 0$:
(i) If $\phi = 0$, then $M^L$ is a part of hyperbolic hyperquadric $HL(c, -2)$.
(ii) If $\phi \neq 0$:
(a) If $2 \pi^h[\phi] (1 + \cos \phi) > \sin^2 \phi$, then $M^L$ is a part of hyperbolic hyperquadric

$$HL(c, -(1 + \cos \phi)).$$

(b) If $2 \pi^h[\phi] (1 + \cos \phi) = \sin^2 \phi$, then $M^L$ is a part of parabolic hyperquadric

$$HL(c, -(1 + \cos \phi)).$$

(c) If $2 \pi^h[\phi] (1 + \cos \phi) < \sin^2 \phi$, then $M^L$ is a part of elliptic hyperquadric

$$HL(c, -(1 + \cos \phi)).$$

(2) If $\pi^h[\phi] = 0$:
(i) If $\phi = 0$, then $M^L$ is a part of parabolic hyperquadric $HL(c, -2)$.
(ii) If $\phi \neq 0$, then $M^L$ is a part of elliptic hyperquadric $HL(c, -(1 + \cos \phi))$.

(3) If $\pi^h[\phi] > 0$, then $M^L$ is a part of elliptic hyperquadric $HL(c, -(1 + \cos \phi))$.

In the above classification, the hyperquadric $HL(c, -(1 + \cos \phi))$ $(\phi \in [0, \pi/2])$ with $\pi^h[\phi] = 0$ is called a $\phi$-hyperbolic flat hyperquadric. We say that $p = X^\ell(u)$ is a $\phi$-hyperbolic parabolic point if $K^h_{\phi}(p) = 0$ and a $\phi$-hyperbolic flat point if it is an umbilic point and $K^h_{\phi}(p) = 0$ which are equivalent to the condition that one of the conditions (2)(i) or (2)(ii) is satisfied.

On the other hand, we denote the Hessian matrix of the $\phi$-hyperbolic height function $h^h_{\phi,v_0}(u) = H^h_{\phi}(u, v_0)$ at $u_0$ by $\text{Hess} (h^h_{\phi,v_0}) (u_0)$.

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Proposition 6.6 Let $X^\ell : U \rightarrow LC^*$ be a spacelike hypersurface in the lightcone and $v_0 = N^1_\ell[\phi](u_0)$. Then we have the following:

(1) $p = X^\ell(u_0)$ is a parabolic point if and only if $\text{det Hess}(h_{\phi,v_0}^h)(u_0) = 0$.
(2) $p = X^\ell(u_0)$ is a flat point if and only if $\text{rank Hess}(h_{\phi,v_0}^h)(u_0) = 0$.

For the diffeomorphism

$$\Psi(42)_1 : \Delta_{42}(\phi) \rightarrow \Delta_1$$

defined by

$$\Psi(42)_1(v, w) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1}(v + \cos \phi w, w - v),$$

we can calculate that

$$(\Psi(42)_1)^* \theta_{11} = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1}(d(v + \cos \phi w), w - v)|_{\Delta_{42}(\phi)}$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1}((dv, w) - \cos \phi (dw, v))|_{\Delta_{42}(\phi)}$$

$$= \langle dv, w \rangle|_{\Delta_{42}(\phi)}$$

$$= \theta[\phi]_{(42)_1},$$

so that $\Psi(42)_1$ is a contact diffeomorphism. Consequently, we have a Legendrian embedding

$$\mathcal{Z}_1 : U \rightarrow \Delta_1$$

defined by $\mathcal{Z}_1(u) = \Psi(42)_1 \circ \mathcal{L}_{42}[\phi](u)$. If we denote that $\mathcal{Z}_1(u) = (X_1(u), X_2(u))$, then we get

$$X_1(u) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1}(N^1_\ell[\phi](u) + \cos \phi X^\ell(u)) = \frac{1}{2}(X^\ell_+(u) + X^\ell_-(u)) = X^h(u)$$

and

$$X_2(u) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1}(X^\ell(u) - N^1_\ell[\phi](u)) = \frac{1}{2}(X^\ell_-(u) - X^\ell_+(u)) = X^d(u).$$

So, we obtain $\mathcal{Z}_1(u) = (X^h(u), X^d(u)) = \mathcal{L}_1(u)$. As a consequence of Lemma 3.4 in [12], we can define the hyperbolic shape operator of $M^L_\ell = X^\ell(U)$ at $p = X^\ell_-(u_0)$ by

$$S_H(p) = -dX^h(u_0) : T_p M^L_\ell \rightarrow T_p M^L_\ell$$

and the de Sitter shape operator of $M^L_\ell = X^\ell(U)$ at $p = X^\ell_-(u_0)$ by

$$S_D(p) = -dX^d(u_0) : T_p M^L_\ell \rightarrow T_p M^L_\ell.$$ 

Moreover, we can define the other curvatures of $M^L_\ell = X^\ell(U)$ at $p = X^\ell_-(u_0)$ as follows:

$$K_H(u_0) = \det S_H(p); \text{ the hyperbolic Gauss-Kronecker curvature},$$

$$K_D(u_0) = \det S_D(p); \text{ the de Sitter Gauss-Kronecker curvature},$$

$$H_H(u_0) = \frac{1}{n - 1}\text{Trace } S_H(p); \text{ the hyperbolic mean curvature},$$

$$H_D(u_0) = \frac{1}{n - 1}\text{Trace } S_D(p); \text{ the de Sitter mean curvature}.$$

We also have the following expressions of the hyperbolic Gauss-Kronecker curvature and the de Sitter Gauss-Kronecker curvature as a corollary of Proposition 6.3.
Proposition 6.7  Under the same notations in Corollary 6.4, we have the following formulas:

1. \[ K_H = \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^{n-1}} \frac{\det \left( h^h[\phi]_{ij} - \cos \phi g_{ij} \right) \det (g_{\alpha\beta})}{\det (g_{\alpha\beta})} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \frac{\det \left( h^h_{+ij} - g_{ij} \right) \det (g_{\alpha\beta})}{\det (g_{\alpha\beta})} , \]

2. \[ K_D = \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^{n-1}} \frac{\det \left( -h^h[\phi]_{ij} + \cos \phi g_{ij} \right) \det (g_{\alpha\beta})}{\det (g_{\alpha\beta})} = \frac{1}{2^{n-1}} \frac{\det \left( -h^h_{+ij} + g_{ij} \right) \det (g_{\alpha\beta})}{\det (g_{\alpha\beta})} . \]

Proof. Since

\[ X^h(u) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} \left( X^\ell+(u) + \cos \phi X^\ell-(u) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( X^\ell+(u) + X^\ell-(u) \right) , \]

we have

\[ \left( X^h \right)_{ui} = \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} \left( -h^h[\phi]_{ij} + \cos \phi \delta_{ij} \right) X^\ell-uj = \frac{1}{2} \left( h^h_{+ij} + \delta_{ij} \right) X^\ell-uj . \]

Using these two relations, we obtain the equations in (1).

The equations in (2) also follow from the following relations

\[ X^d(u) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} \left( X^\ell+(u) - N^h[\phi](u) \right) = \frac{1}{2} \left( X^\ell-(u) - X^\ell+(u) \right) . \]

\[ \Box \]

Since \( M^L = X^\ell+(U) \) is a Riemannian manifold, it makes sense to consider the Christoffel symbols. Therefore, we can give the following proposition:

Proposition 6.8 Let \( X^\ell_+: U \longrightarrow LC^* \) be a spacelike hypersurface. Then we have the following lightcone Gauss equations:

\[ X^\ell_{-u_1u_2} = \sum_k \left\{ \begin{array}{c} k \\ i \\ j \end{array} \right\} X^\ell_{-u_k} + \frac{1}{2} \left( g_{ij} X^\ell_+ - h^h_{+ij} X^\ell_+ \right) . \]

Corollary 6.9 Under the same assumption as the above proposition, we have

\[ X^\ell_{+u_1u_2} = \sum_k \left\{ \begin{array}{c} k \\ i \\ j \end{array} \right\} X^\ell_{+u_k} + \frac{1}{2} \left( g_{ij} - h^h_{+ij} \right) X^h + \frac{1}{2} \left( g_{ij} + h^h_{+ij} \right) X^d . \]

Now, we stick to the case \( n = 3 \). Even if we change the hypersurface \( M^L = X^\ell+(U) \) into \( M^L = X^\ell-(U) \), we have the same relation

\[ K_D - K_H = K_S \]

among the curvatures as in Proposition 3.10, where \( K_S \) is the sectional curvature of \( M^L = X^\ell(U) \).

It is obvious that

\[ S_H(p) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} \left( S^h[\phi](p) - \cos \phi id_{T_pM^L} \right) \quad \text{and} \quad S_D(p) = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1} \left( -id_{T_pM^L} - S^h[\phi](p) \right) . \]
Let $\overline{\kappa}^h_i \ (i = 1, 2)$ be eigenvalues of $S^h\phi$ (i.e., $\phi$-hyperbolic principal curvatures of spacelike surface $X^\ell$) and $\kappa_{H_i}$ (respectively, $\kappa_{D_i}$) ($i = 1, 2$) be hyperbolic (respectively, de Sitter) principal curvatures. Then we get the following relations:

$$\kappa_{H_i} = \frac{\overline{\kappa}^h_i - \cos \phi}{\cos \phi + 1} \quad \text{and} \quad \kappa_{D_i} = \frac{-1 - \overline{\kappa}^h_i}{\cos \phi + 1}.$$ 

By using these two relations, we obtain the following equations:

(1) $\kappa_{H_i} + \kappa_{D_i} = -1,$

(2) (i) $\overline{\kappa}^h_i = (\cos \phi + 1)\kappa_{H_i} + \cos \phi$

(ii) $\overline{\kappa}^h_i = -(1 + (\cos \phi + 1)\kappa_{D_i}).$

Eventually, we have the following "Theorema Egregium":

**Theorem 6.10** The following relation holds:

$$\frac{(\cos \phi + 1)}{2}K_S - \frac{1 - \cos \phi}{2} = H^\ell\phi = \frac{(\cos \phi + 1)}{2}(H_H - H_D) + \frac{\cos \phi - 1}{2}.$$ 

**Proof.** By definition and the above equations given in (2), we get

$$2H^\ell\phi = \overline{\kappa}^h[\phi]_1 + \overline{\kappa}^h[\phi]_2 = 2(\cos \phi + 1)H_H + 2 \cos \phi = -2(\cos \phi + 1)H_D - 2.$$ 

Therefore, we have

$$2H^\ell\phi = (\cos \phi + 1)(H_H - H_D) + \cos \phi - 1.$$ 

On the other hand, we obtain

$$K_H = \kappa_{H_1}\kappa_{H_2} = \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^2}(\overline{\kappa}^h_1\overline{\kappa}^h[\phi]_2 - \cos \phi(\overline{\kappa}^h_1[\phi]_1 + \overline{\kappa}^h_2[\phi]_2) + \cos^2 \phi)$$

and

$$K_D = \kappa_{D_1}\kappa_{D_2} = \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^2}(1 + \overline{\kappa}^h_1[\phi]_1 + \overline{\kappa}^h_2[\phi]_2 + \overline{\kappa}^h_1[\phi]_1\overline{\kappa}^h[\phi]_2)$$

It follows that

$$K_D - K_H = \frac{1}{(\cos \phi + 1)^2}(1 - \cos^2 \phi + 2(1 + \cos \phi)H^\ell\phi)$$

$$= \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1}(1 - \cos \phi + 2H^\ell\phi).$$

So, by the same reason as in Proposition 3.10, we get

$$K_S = \frac{1}{\cos \phi + 1}(1 - \cos \phi + 2H^\ell\phi).$$

This completes the proof. \hfill \Box
Remark 6.11 The above theorem asserts that the $\phi$-hyperbolic mean curvature of a spacelike surface in the 3-dimensional lightcone coincides with the sectional (intrinsic Gauss) curvature if and only if $\phi = 0$. Consequently, the mean curvature is an intrinsic invariant when $\phi = 0$. By the above arguments, we also have

\[ K^h_1[\phi]_1 K^h_1[\phi]_2 = (\cos \phi + 1)^2 \kappa_1 \kappa_2 + \cos \phi (\cos \phi + 1)(\kappa_1 + \kappa_2) + \cos^2 \phi \]

so that

\[ K^h_1[\phi] = (\cos \phi + 1)^2 K + 2 \cos \phi (\cos \phi + 1) H + \cos^2 \phi \]

which is an extrinsic invariant for any $\phi \in [0, \frac{\pi}{2}]$.

7 The $\phi$-hyperbolic dual as a wave front

In this section, we naturally interpret the $\phi$-hyperbolic dual of a spacelike hypersurface in the lightcone as a wave front set in the framework of contact geometry. We also need the theory of Legendrian singularities which has been reviewed in §4.

We consider a point $v = (v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_n) \in H^n(- \sin^2 \phi)$. Then we have the relation $v_0 = \pm \sqrt{v_1^2 + \cdots + v_n^2 + \sin^2 \phi}$. Without the loss of generality, we choose the local coordinate neighbourhood $V_+ = \{ v \in H^n(- \sin^2 \phi) \mid v_0 > 0 \}$ and the canonical projection onto $\mathbb{R}^n$ as a local coordinate system. We consider the projective cotangent bundle $\pi : PT^*(H^n(- \sin^2 \phi)) \to H^n(- \sin^2 \phi)$ with the canonical contact structure. By using the above coordinate system, we have a trivialization as follows:

\[ \Phi : PT^*(V_+) \equiv V_+ \times P(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})^* ; \Phi(\sum_{i=1}^{n} \xi_i dv_i) = ((v_0, v_1, \ldots, v_n), [\xi_1 : \cdots : \xi_n]). \]

On the other hand, we define the following mapping:

\[ \Psi : \Delta_{42}(\phi) \to H^n(- \sin^2 \phi) \times P(\mathbb{R}^{n-1})^* ; \Psi(v, w) = (v, [v_0w_1 - v_1w_0 : \cdots : v_0w_n - v_nw_0]). \]

By exactly the same calculations as those in §4, we have $\Psi^* \theta = v_0 \theta[\phi]_{(42)1}$ for the canonical contact form $\theta = \sum_{i=1}^{n} \xi_i dv_i$ on $PT^*(V_+)$, so that $\Psi$ is a contact morphism. Then we can give the following proposition:

Proposition 7.1 The $\phi$-hyperbolic height function $H^h_\phi : U \times H^n(- \sin^2 \phi) \to \mathbb{R}$ is a Morse family of hypersurfaces.

We can also give the following theorem:

Theorem 7.2 For any spacelike hypersurface $X^\ell_+ : U \to LC^*$, the $\phi$-hyperbolic height function $H^h_\phi : U \times H^n(- \sin^2 \phi) \to \mathbb{R}$ of $M^\ell = X^\ell(U)$ is a generating family of the Legendrian immersion $\mathcal{L}_{42}[\phi](U)$ with respect to the Legendrian fibration $\pi[\phi]_{(42)1} : \Delta_{42}(\phi) \to H^n(- \sin^2 \phi)$. 26
8 Contact with $\phi$-hyperbolic flat hyperquadrics

In this section, we consider the contact of spacelike hypersurfaces in the lightcone with $\phi$-hyperbolic flat hyperquadrics. We also use the theory of contact due to Montaldi [18].

Now, we consider a function $H^\phi : LC^* \times H^n(\sin^2 \phi) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by $H^\phi(u, v) = \langle u, v \rangle + \cos \phi + 1$. For any $v_0 \in H^n(\sin^2 \phi)$, we denote that $(h^h_\phi)_{v_0}(u) = H^\phi(u, v_0)$ and have a $\phi$-hyperbolic flat hyperquadric $(h^h_\phi)_{v_0}(0) = HP(v_0, -(\cos \phi + 1)) \cap LC^* = HL(v_0, -(\cos \phi + 1))$.

For any $u_0 \in U$, we consider the timelike vector $\mathbf{v}_0 = \mathbb{N}^h_\phi(u_0)$. Then we have

$$(h^h_\phi)_{v_0} \circ X^\ell(u_0) = H^\phi \circ (X^\ell \times id_{H^n(\sin^2 \phi)})(u_0, \mathbf{v}_0) = H^h_\phi(u_0, \mathbb{N}^h_\phi(u_0)) = 0.$$

By Proposition 6.1, we also get the following relations for $i = 1, \ldots, n - 1$:

$$\frac{\partial (h^h_\phi)}{\partial u_i} \circ X^\ell(u_0) = \frac{\partial H^\phi}{\partial u_i}(u_0, \mathbb{N}^h_\phi(u_0)) = 0.$$

This means that the $\phi$-hyperbolic flat hyperquadric

$$(h^h_\phi)_{v_0}^{-1}(0) = HL(\mathbf{v}_0, -(\cos \phi + 1))$$

is tangent to $M^L = X^\ell(U)$ at $p = X^\ell(u_0)$. In this case, we call $HL(\mathbf{v}_0, -(\cos \phi + 1))$ the tangent $\phi$-hyperbolic flat hyperquadric of $M^L = X^\ell(U)$ at $p = X^\ell(u_0)$ (or, $u_0$), which we write $THH[\phi](M^L, p)$ (or, $THH[\phi](X^\ell, u_0)$).

Eventually, we have tools for the study of the contact between spacelike hypersurfaces and $\phi$-hyperbolic flat hyperquadrics. Let $(\mathbb{N}^h_\phi)_{i} : (U, u_i) \rightarrow (H^n(\sin^2 \phi), \mathbf{v}_i)$ ($i = 1, 2$) be $\phi$-hyperbolic dual germs of spacelike hypersurface germs $(X^\ell)_{i} : (U, u_i) \rightarrow (LC^*, \mathbf{u}_i)$. We ca also understand the geometric meanings of the $A$-equivalence among the $\phi$-hyperbolic dual germs as an application of the theory of Legendrian singularities [1, 20, 21].

If both of the regular sets of $(\mathbb{N}^h_\phi)_{i}$ ($i = 1, 2$) are dense in $(U, u_i)$, it follows from Proposition 5.2 that $(\mathbb{N}^h_\phi)_{1}$ and $(\mathbb{N}^h_\phi)_{2}$ are $A$-equivalent if and only if the corresponding Legendrian immersion germs $\mathcal{L}_{12}[\phi] : (U, u_1) \rightarrow (\Delta_{30}(\phi), z_1)$ and $\mathcal{L}_{42}[\phi] : (U, u_2) \rightarrow (\Delta_{42}(\phi), z_2)$ are Legendrian equivalent. This condition is also equivalent to the condition that two generating families $(H^h_\phi)_{1}$ and $(H^h_\phi)_{2}$ are $P$-$K$-equivalent by Theorem 5.3. Here, $(H^h_\phi)_{i} : (U \times H^n(\sin^2 \phi), (u_i, \mathbf{v}_i)) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ is the $\phi$-hyperbolic height function germ of $(X^\ell)_{i}$.

On the other hand, if we denote that $(h^h_{\phi, u_i})_{v_1}(u) = (H^h_{\phi})_{i}(u, \mathbf{v}_1)$, then we have $(h^h_{\phi, u_i})_{v_1}(u) = (h^h_{\phi, u_i})_{v_1} \circ (X^\ell)_{i}(u)$. By Theorem 5.1, for $p_i = (X^\ell)_{i}(u_i)$

$$K((M^L_{-1}), THH((M^L_{-1}), p_1), p_1) = K((M^L_{-2}), THH((M^L_{-2}), p_2), p_2)$$

if and only if $(h^h_{\phi, u_1})_{v_1}$ and $(h^h_{\phi, u_2})_{v_2}$ are $K$-equivalent.

**Theorem 8.1** Let $(X^\ell)_{i} : (U, u_i) \rightarrow (LC^*, p_i)$ ($i = 1, 2$) be spacelike hypersurface germs such that the corresponding Legendrian map germs

$$(\mathbb{N}^h_\phi)_{i} = \pi[\phi]_{i21} \circ \mathcal{L}_{i2}[\phi] : (U, u_i) \rightarrow (H^n(\sin^2 \phi), \mathbf{v}_i)$$

are Legendrian stable. Then the following conditions are equivalent:

1. $(\mathbb{N}^h_\phi)_{1}$ and $(\mathbb{N}^h_\phi)_{2}$ are $A$-equivalent.
(2) \(((N^h_1[\phi])_1(U), z_1)\) and \(((N^h_2[\phi])_2(U), z_2)\) are diffeomorphic as set germs.

(3) \(L^h_{42}[\phi] : (U, u_1) \rightarrow (\Delta^h_{42}(\phi), z_1)\) and \(L^h_{42}[\phi] : (U, u_2) \rightarrow (\Delta^h_{42}(\phi), z_2)\) are Legendrian equivalent.

(4) \((H^h_1)\) and \((H^h_2)\) are \(P-K\)-equivalent.

(5) \((h^h_{\phi_1,v_1})\) and \((h^h_{\phi_2,v_2})\) are \(K\)-equivalent.

(6) \(K((M^L_1), THH((M^L_1), p_1), p_1) = K((M^L_2), THH((M^L_2), p_2), p_2))\).

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