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## LIST OF TOPICS

- Topological methods in analysis
- Geometric problems of complex and mathematical analysis
- Algebraic methods in geometry
- Differential geometry in the whole
- Geometry and topology of differentiable manifolds
- General and algebraic topology
- Geometric and topological methods in natural sciences

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# Special mean and total curvature of a dual surface in isotropic spaces

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In this paper, we study the properties of the total and mean curvatures of a surface and its dual image in an isotropic space. We prove the equality of the mean curvature and the second quadratic forms. The relation of the mean curvature of a surface to its dual surface is found. The superimposed space method is used to investigate the geometric characteristics of a surface relative to the normal and special normal.

Consider an affine space  $A_3$  with the coordinate system  $Oxyz$ . Let  $\vec{X}(x_1, y_1, z_1)$  and  $\vec{Y}(x_2, y_2, z_2)$  be vectors of  $A_3$ .

**Definition 1.** If the scalar product of the vectors  $\vec{X}$  and  $\vec{Y}$  is defined by the formula

$$\begin{cases} (X, Y)_1 = x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 & \text{if } x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 \neq 0, \\ (X, Y)_2 = z_1z_2 & \text{if } x_1x_2 + y_1y_2 = 0, \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

then  $A_3$  is said to be an isotropic space  $R_3^2$ . [1, 2]

Geometry in a plane of an isotropic space will be Euclidean if it is not parallel to the  $oz$  axis. When a plane is parallel to  $oz$ , the geometry on it will be Galilean.

Since an isotropic space has an affine structure, there is an affine transformation that preserves the scalar product by formula (1). This motion of an isotropic space is given by the formula [5]

$$\begin{cases} x' = x \cos \alpha - y \sin \alpha + a \\ y' = x \sin \alpha + y \cos \alpha + b \\ z' = Ax + By + z + c \end{cases} \quad (2)$$

The second sphere is defined as a surface with the constant normal curvature. This sphere of the unit radius has the equation [8]

$$x^2 + y^2 = 2z, \quad (3)$$

we call it the isotropic sphere.

Let a plane  $\pi$  be given in  $R_3^2$ , which is not parallel to the  $oz$  axis of the space. Consider the section of the isotropic sphere by the plane  $\pi$  and denote it by  $\Gamma$ . Since an isotropic sphere is a paraboloid of revolution, the section  $\Gamma$  by a plane is a closed curve. It was proved in [2] that  $\Gamma$  is an ellipse.

Draw tangent planes to isotropic sphere (3) through points  $M \in \Gamma$ . Denote the set of tangent planes to points  $F$  by  $\{\pi\}$ .

The following statement holds.

**Theorem 2.** *All planes of the set  $\{\pi\}$  intersect at one point.* [6]

If a plane  $\pi_0$  is given by the equation

$$z = Ax + By + C, \quad (4)$$

then the intersection point of the planes of the set  $\{\pi\}$  will be  $(A, B, -C)$ .

**Definition 3.** The point  $(A, B, -C)$  will be called dual to plane (4) with respect to isotropic sphere (3). [6]

Let us draw the tangent plane  $\pi_M$  to the surface  $F$  at the point  $M(x_0, y_0, z_0)$ . Denote by  $M^*$  the dual image of the tangent space  $\pi_M$  with respect to the isotropic sphere. When the point  $M \in F$  changes on the surface  $F$ , its dual image describes a surface  $F^*$ .

**Definition 4.** . The surface  $F^*$  is said to be the dual surface to the surface  $F$  in an isotropic space. [6]

When  $F$  is given by the equation  $z = f(x, y)$ ,  $F^*$  has the equations

$$\begin{cases} x^*(u, v) = f'_u(u, v) \\ y^*(u, v) = f'_v(u, v) \\ z^*(u, v) = u \cdot f'_u(u, v) + v \cdot f'_v(u, v) - f(u, v) \end{cases} \quad (5)$$

**Lemma 5.** When the total curvature of a surface  $K = 0$ , its dual image is a point or a curve.

**Theorem 6.** The product of the total curvatures of the surface  $F$  and the dual surface  $F^*$  of the isotropic space is equal to unity:

$$K \cdot K^* = 1. \quad (6)$$

**Lemma 7.** The special mean curvatures of the surfaces, given by the functions  $\vec{R}_1(u, v) = f_u \cdot \vec{i} + f_v \cdot \vec{j} + f_u \cdot \vec{k}$  and  $\vec{R}_2(u, v) = f_u \cdot \vec{i} + f_v \cdot \vec{j} + f_v \cdot \vec{k}$ , are calculated, respectively, by the formulas

$$H_m(R_1) = \frac{f_{uv}(f_{uu}^2 + f_{uv}^2) - 2f_{uv}(f_{uu}f_{uv} + f_{uv}f_{vv}) + f_{uu}(f_{uv}^2 + f_{vv}^2)}{[f_{uu}f_{vv}'' - f_{uv}''^2]^2}, \quad (7)$$

$$H_m(R_2) = \frac{f_{vv}(f_{uu}^2 + f_{uv}^2) - 2f_{vv}(f_{uu}f_{uv} + f_{uv}f_{vv}) + f_{vv}(f_{uv}^2 + f_{vv}^2)}{[f_{uu}f_{vv}'' - f_{uv}''^2]^2}. \quad (8)$$

**Lemma 8.** The mean curvatures of the surfaces, given by the functions  $\vec{R}_1(u, v)$  and  $\vec{R}_2(u, v)$ , are equal to zero.

**Lemma 9.** The mean curvature and special mean curvature of the dual surface (5) and the surfaces  $R_1(u, v)$ ,  $R_2(u, v)$  are connected by the equality:

$$H_m^* = H^* + u \cdot H_m(R_1) + v \cdot H_m(R_2). \quad (9)$$

**Theorem 10.** The mean curvatures defined with respect to the normal and the special normal are equal:  $H_m^* = H^*$ .

**Theorem 11.** If  $\Omega = 0$ , then the special total curvature of the surface  $F^*$  is expressed in terms of the special total curvatures of the surfaces  $F$ ,  $Z_1$ , and  $Z_2$ .

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<b>I. Gelbukh</b> <i>Realization of a graph as the Reeb graph of a Morse, Morse–Bott or round function</i>	<b>38</b>
<b>N. Glazunov</b> <i>Foliations in moduli spaces of abelian varieties and bounded global <math>G</math>-shtukas</i>	<b>40</b>
<b>A. Glebova</b> <i>Geometry of curves in three-dimensional space and invariants of nonlinear differential equations of the second order</i>	<b>41</b>
<b>P. Petrenko, A. Andreev</b> <i>On Orthosymmetric <math>n</math>-morphisms</i>	<b>42</b>
<b>M. Golasinski</b> <i>On homotopy nilpotency of Moore space</i>	<b>43</b>
<b>E. Afanas'eva, A. Golberg</b> <i>Metric viewpoint in mapping theory between Riemannian manifolds</i>	<b>45</b>
<b>S. V. Gryshchuk</b> <i>Monogenic functions with values in commutative complex algebras of the second rank with unity and generalized biharmonic equation with non-zero simple characteristics</i>	<b>46</b>
<b>A. Guale, J. Vielma</b> <i>The Collatz conjecture from an algebraic point of view</i>	<b>47</b>
<b>O. Gutik, P. Khylynskyi</b> <i>On the monoid of cofinite partial isometries of positive integers with a bounded finite noise</i>	<b>48</b>
<b>O. Gutik, M. Mykhalenych</b> <i>On some generalization of the bicyclic monoid</i>	<b>50</b>
<b>Y. Gutman</b> <i>Variational principles for metric mean dimension</i>	<b>51</b>
<b>O. Ye. Hentosh, A. K. Prykarpatski</b> <i>A generalized Lie-algebraic approach to constructing of integrable fractional dynamical systems</i>	<b>52</b>
<b>L. Yanovich, M. Ignatenko</b> <i>On the solution of separate differential equations with variational derivatives of the first and second orders</i>	<b>54</b>
<b>Sh. Sh. Ismoilov</b> <i>Special mean and total curvature of a dual surface in isotropic spaces</i>	<b>57</b>
<b>D. Jumaev, A. Zaitov</b> <i>A topological transformation group of a hyperspace</i>	<b>59</b>
<b>D. A. Juraev</b> <i>On the Carleman function for matrix factorizations of the Helmholtz equation</i>	<b>62</b>
<b>A. Kachurovskii</b> <i>Measuring the rate of convergence in the Birkhoff ergodic theorem</i>	<b>64</b>
<b>O. Kadubov's'kyi</b> <i>Enumeration of topologically non-equivalent functions with one degenerate saddle critical point on triple torus</i>	<b>65</b>
<b>O. Karupu</b> <i>On some properties of moduli of smoothness of conformal mapping of simply connected domains</i>	<b>68</b>
<b>D. Katz</b> <i>Integration over non-rectifiable curves: spirals of high torsion</i>	<b>70</b>
<b>A. A. Katz</b> <i>On real <math>\Sigma^*</math>-algebras of operators</i>	<b>72</b>
<b>L. Fardigola, K. Khalina</b> <i>On controllability problems for the heat equation with variable coefficients controlled by the Dirichlet boundary condition on a half-axis</i>	<b>73</b>