



Complete biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{S}^3



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ABSTRACT

In this paper we consider the complete biconservative surfaces in Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^3 and in the unit Euclidean sphere \mathbb{S}^3 . Biconservative surfaces in 3-dimensional space forms are characterized by the fact that the gradient of their mean curvature function is an eigenvector of the shape operator, and we are interested in studying local and global properties of such surfaces with non-constant mean curvature function. We determine the simply connected, complete Riemannian surfaces that admit biconservative immersions in \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{S}^3 . Moreover, such immersions are explicitly described.

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1. Introduction

The study of *biconservative submanifolds* is derived from the theory of *biharmonic submanifolds* which has been of large interest in the last decade (see, for example [1–7]).

Let (M^m, g) and (N^n, h) be two Riemannian manifolds. A critical point of the *bienergy functional*

$$E_2 : C^\infty(M, N) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}, \quad E_2(\phi) = \frac{1}{2} \int_M |\tau(\phi)|^2 v_g,$$

where $\tau(\phi)$ is the tension field of a smooth map $\phi : M \rightarrow N$, is called a *biharmonic map*, and it is characterized by the vanishing of the *bitension field* $\tau_2(\phi)$ (see [8]).

A Riemannian immersion $\phi : M^m \rightarrow (N^n, h)$ or, simply, a submanifold M of N , is called *biharmonic* if ϕ is a biharmonic map.

In 1924, D. Hilbert called the *stress–energy tensor* associated to a functional E , a symmetric 2-covariant tensor S which is conservative, i.e., $\operatorname{div} S = 0$, at the critical points of E . In the case of the bienergy functional E_2 , G. Y. Jiang defined in 1987 the stress–bienergy tensor S_2 and proved that it satisfies

$$\operatorname{div} S_2 = -\langle \tau_2(\phi), d\phi \rangle.$$

Thus, if ϕ is biharmonic, then $\operatorname{div} S_2 = 0$ (see [9]).

For biharmonic submanifolds, from the above relation, we see that $\operatorname{div} S_2 = 0$ if and only if the tangent part of the bitension field vanishes. A submanifold M is called *biconservative* if $\operatorname{div} S_2 = 0$.

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The biconservative submanifolds were studied for the first time in 1995 by Th. Hasanis and Th. Vlachos (see [10]). In that paper the biconservative hypersurfaces in the Euclidean space \mathbb{R}^n were called *H-hypersurfaces*, and they were fully classified in \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{R}^4 .

Recent results in the field of biconservative submanifolds were obtained, for example, in [11–16].

When the ambient space is a 3-dimensional space form $N^3(c)$, it is easy to see that the surfaces with constant mean curvature (*CMC surfaces*) are biconservative. Therefore, we are interested in biconservative surfaces which *are not CMC*, i.e., $\text{grad } f \neq 0$, where f is the mean curvature function.

The explicit local parametric equations of biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 , \mathbb{S}^3 , and \mathbb{H}^3 were determined in [17] and [12]. When the ambient space is \mathbb{R}^3 the result in [10] was also reobtained in [17].

Our paper is organized as follows. In Section 2 we recall the results concerning the local classification of biconservative surfaces of non-constant mean curvature function in \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{S}^3 , as they are presented in [17]. Then, we recall a result about the intrinsic characterization of biconservative surfaces in 3-dimensional space form $N^3(c)$ (see [18]). More precisely, this result provides the necessary and sufficient conditions for an abstract Riemannian surface (M^2, g) to admit, locally, a biconservative embedding with $|\text{grad } f| > 0$ in $N^3(c)$. It is also recalled that, if a simply connected Riemannian surface (M^2, g) admits a biconservative immersion with $|\text{grad } f| > 0$ in $N^3(c)$, then it is unique.

In the second part of the paper, we take the next step and, writing the metric g in isothermal coordinates as $g = e^{2\varphi}(du^2 + dv^2)$, we determine the equation which must be satisfied by φ such that (M^2, g) can be locally embedded in $N^3(c)$ as a non CMC biconservative surface. This equation is then solved for $c = 0$ and $c = 1$ (Propositions 3.3 and 3.4).

Our main goal is to extend the *local* classification results for biconservative surfaces in $N^3(c)$, with $c = 0$ and $c = 1$, to *global* results, i.e., we ask that biconservative surfaces to be *complete* and with $|\text{grad } f| > 0$ on an open dense subset.

Our first main result is Theorem 4.1 where we determine the simply connected complete Riemannian surfaces (\mathbb{R}^2, g_c) which admit a biconservative immersion in \mathbb{R}^3 . Moreover, these immersions are explicitly given and they have $|\text{grad } f| > 0$ on an open dense subset of \mathbb{R}^2 .

Next, we obtain a similar result when $c = 1$. In Theorem 4.18 we determine the simply connected complete Riemannian surfaces $(\mathbb{R}^2, g_{c,c*})$ which admit a biconservative immersion in \mathbb{S}^3 . We show that, up to isometries, there exists only a one-parameter family of such Riemannian surfaces indexed by C . In order to prove Theorem 4.18, the key ingredient is that a biconservative surface in \mathbb{S}^3 is locally isometric to a surface of revolution in \mathbb{R}^3 (Theorem 4.9) and then, by a gluing process, we extend this surface of revolution, which is not complete, to a complete one (Theorem 4.16). The new surface admits a biconservative immersion in \mathbb{S}^3 with $|\text{grad } f| > 0$ on an open dense subset. Finally, we prove the uniqueness of the complete biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{S}^3 .

2. Preliminaries

We first recall two known results concerning the completeness of a Riemannian manifold (see [19,20]).

Proposition 2.1 ([20]). *Let g and \tilde{g} be two Riemannian metrics on a manifold M . If (M, g) is complete and $\tilde{g} - g$ is non-negative definite at any point of M , then (M, \tilde{g}) is also complete.*

Proposition 2.2 ([19]). *Let S^2 be a regular surface in \mathbb{R}^3 . If S^2 is a closed subset of \mathbb{R}^3 , then S^2 is complete.*

Concerning biharmonic maps, as we have already seen, the Euler–Lagrange equation for bienergy functional is given by $\tau_2(\phi) = 0$, where

$$\tau_2(\phi) = -\Delta\tau(\phi) - \text{trace } R^N(d\phi, \tau(\phi))d\phi$$

is the *bitension field* of ϕ , $\Delta = -\text{trace}(\nabla^\phi)^2 = -\text{trace}(\nabla^\phi \nabla^\phi - \nabla_\nabla^\phi)$ is the rough Laplacian defined on sections of $\phi^{-1}(TN)$ and R^N is the curvature tensor of N given by $R^N(X, Y)Z = [\bar{\nabla}_X, \bar{\nabla}_Y]Z - \bar{\nabla}_{[X, Y]}Z$.

Now we consider the stress–energy tensor S_2 associated to the bienergy. This tensor, that was studied for the first time in [9] and then in papers like [17,12,21,14,22], is given by

$$S_2(X, Y) = \frac{1}{2}|\tau(\phi)|^2\langle X, Y \rangle + \langle d\phi, \nabla\tau(\phi) \rangle\langle X, Y \rangle - \langle d\phi(X), \nabla_Y\tau(\phi) \rangle - \langle d\phi(Y), \nabla_X\tau(\phi) \rangle$$

and it satisfies

$$\text{div } S_2 = -\langle \tau_2(\phi), d\phi \rangle.$$

We can see that in the case when ϕ is a submersion, $\text{div } S_2$ vanishes if and only if ϕ is biharmonic. When $\phi : M \rightarrow N$ is a Riemannian immersion, then $(\text{div } S_2)^\sharp = -\tau_2(\phi)^\top$, where \sharp denotes the musical isomorphism sharp. Therefore, in general, for a Riemannian immersion, $\text{div } S_2$ does not automatically vanish.

The biharmonic equation $\tau_2(\phi) = 0$ of a submanifold $\phi : M \rightarrow N$ can be decomposed into its normal and tangent parts, and in the particular case of hypersurfaces M in N , one obtains the following theorem.

Theorem 2.3 ([1,6]). If M^m is a hypersurface in a Riemannian manifold N^{m+1} , then M is biharmonic if and only if the tangent and normal components of $\tau_2(\phi)$ vanish, i.e., respectively

$$2A(\text{grad} f) + f \text{grad} f - 2f(\text{Ricci}^N(\eta))^\top = 0$$

and

$$\Delta f + f|A|^2 - f \text{Ricci}^N(\eta, \eta) = 0,$$

where η is a unit normal vector field of M in N and $f = \text{trace } A$ is the mean curvature function.

From this decomposition, it follows that a surface $\phi : M^2 \rightarrow N^3(c)$ in a space form $N^3(c)$ is biconservative if and only if

$$A(\text{grad} f) = -\frac{f}{2} \text{grad} f.$$

2.1. Biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3

In the following, we will present some results concerning biconservative surfaces with $|\text{grad} f| > 0$ in the 3-dimensional Euclidean space.

Theorem 2.4 ([17]). Let S^2 be a biconservative surface in \mathbb{R}^3 with $f(p) > 0$ and $(\text{grad} f)(p) \neq 0$, at any $p \in M$. Then, locally, S^2 is a surface of revolution given by

$$X_{C_1}(\rho, v) = (\rho \cos v, \rho \sin v, t_{C_1}(\rho)),$$

where

$$t_{C_1}(\rho) = \frac{3}{2C_1} \left(\rho^{1/3} \sqrt{C_1 \rho^{2/3} - 1} + \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_1}} \log \left(\sqrt{C_1} \rho^{1/3} + \sqrt{C_1 \rho^{2/3} - 1} \right) \right),$$

$\rho > C_1^{-3/2}$, with C_1 a positive constant.

Obviously, $\lim_{\rho \searrow C_1^{-3/2}} t_{C_1}(\rho) = 0$. As $t'_{C_1}(\rho) > 0$ for any $\rho \in (C_1^{-3/2}, \infty)$, we can think ρ as a function of t and

$$X_{C_1}(t, v) = (\rho_{C_1}(t) \cos v, \rho_{C_1}(t) \sin v, t), \quad t \in (0, \infty).$$

Proposition 2.5 ([23]). If we consider the symmetry of the graph of t_{C_1} , when $\rho \in (C_1^{-3/2}, \infty)$ with respect to the $O\rho = Ox$ axis, we get a smooth complete biconservative surface $\tilde{S}_{C_1}^2$ in \mathbb{R}^3 , given by

$$X_{C_1}(t, v) = (x_{C_1}(t) \cos v, x_{C_1}(t) \sin v, t), \quad (t, v) \in \mathbb{R},$$

where

$$x_{C_1}(t) = \begin{cases} \rho_{C_1}(t), & t > 0 \\ C_1^{-3/2}, & t = 0 \\ \rho_{C_1}(-t), & t < 0 \end{cases}$$

is a smooth function. Moreover, the curvature function f is positive and $\text{grad} f$ is different from zero at any point of an open dense subset of $\tilde{S}_{C_1}^2$.

Moreover the above construction of complete biconservative surfaces with $\text{grad} f$ different from zero on an open dense subset is unique.

Proposition 2.6. The complete biconservative surfaces \tilde{S}_{C_1} are unique (up to reparameterization).

Proof. We denote by S_{C_1} the biconservative surface defined by

$$\begin{aligned} X_{C_1}(\rho, v) &= (\rho \cos v, \rho \sin v, t_{C_1}(\rho)) \\ &= \rho \cos v \bar{e}_1 + \rho \sin v \bar{e}_2 + t_{C_1}(\rho) \bar{e}_3, \end{aligned}$$

where $t_{C_1}(\rho)$ is given in Theorem 2.4. The boundary of S_{C_1} , i.e. $\bar{S}_{C_1} \setminus S_{C_1}$, is the circle

$$(C_1^{-3/2} \cos v, C_1^{-3/2} \sin v, 0),$$

which lies in the xOy plane (a plane perpendicular to the rotation axis Oz).

At a boundary point, the tangent plane to the closure \bar{S}_{C_1} of S_{C_1} is parallel to Oz . Moreover, along the boundary, the mean curvature function is constant $f_{C_1} = \frac{2}{3C_1^{-3/2}}$ and $\text{grad } f_{C_1} = 0$. Thus, we can expect to “glue” along the boundary two biconservative surfaces of type S_{C_1} corresponding to the same C_1 and symmetric each other, at the level of C^∞ smoothness.

In fact, we will prove that we can glue two biconservative surfaces S_{C_1} and $S_{C'_1}$, at the level of C^∞ smoothness, only along the boundary. More precisely, let $S_{C'_1}$ be given by

$$X_{C'_1}(\rho, v) = (\rho \cos v + a_1)\bar{f}_1 + (\rho \sin v + a_1)\bar{f}_2 + (t_{C'_1}(\rho) + a_3)\bar{f}_3,$$

where $\{\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2, \bar{f}_3\}$ is a positively oriented orthonormal basis of \mathbb{R}^3 and $a_1, a_2, a_3 \in \mathbb{R}$. Assume that we can glue \bar{S}_{C_1} and $S_{C'_1}$ along a curve $\gamma = \gamma(s)$, $\gamma'(s) \neq 0$, for any s , at the level of C^∞ smoothness. In this case we have

$$\begin{cases} \gamma(s) \in \bar{S}_{C_1} \cap \bar{S}_{C'_1} \\ \eta_{C_1}(\gamma(s)) \parallel \eta_{C'_1}(\gamma(s)) \\ H_{C_1}(\gamma(s)) = H_{C'_1}(\gamma(s)) \\ (\text{grad } |H_{C_1}|)(\gamma(s)) = (\text{grad } |H_{C'_1}|)(\gamma(s)), \end{cases} \quad (2.1)$$

for any s , where the mean curvature vector field H_{C_1} is given by $H_{C_1} = \frac{1}{2}f_{C_1}\eta_{C_1}$. For S_{C_1} we have

$$\begin{aligned} \eta_{C_1}(\rho, v) &= \frac{X_{C_1,\rho} \times X_{C_1,v}}{|X_{C_1,\rho} \times X_{C_1,v}|} \\ &= -\frac{1}{\sqrt{C_1}\rho^{1/3}} \cos v \bar{e}_1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{C_1}\rho^{1/3}} \sin v \bar{e}_2 + \sqrt{\frac{C_1\rho^{2/3}-1}{C_1\rho^{2/3}}} \bar{e}_3 \end{aligned}$$

and the mean curvature function

$$\begin{aligned} f_{C_1}(\rho, v) &= \left(1 + (t'_{C_1}(\rho))^2\right)^{-3/2} \left(t''_{C_1}(\rho) + \frac{t'_{C_1}(\rho) \left(1 + (t'_{C_1}(\rho))^2\right)}{\rho}\right) \\ &= \frac{2}{3\sqrt{C_1}\rho^{4/3}} > 0. \end{aligned}$$

It follows that $f_{C_1}(\rho, v) = f_{C_1}(\rho)$, $f_{C_1} = 2|H_{C_1}|$, and

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{grad } f_{C_1})(\rho, v) &= \frac{1}{1 + (t'_{C_1}(\rho))^2} f'_{C_1}(\rho) X_{C_1,\rho}(\rho, v) \\ &= -\frac{8}{9C_1^{3/2}\rho^3} \left((C_1\rho^{2/3}-1) \cos v \bar{e}_1 + (C_1\rho^{2/3}-1) \sin v \bar{e}_2 + \sqrt{C_1\rho^{2/3}-1} \bar{e}_3\right). \end{aligned}$$

Similar formulas hold for $S_{C'_1}$. Now, let us consider

$$(\rho_1(s), v_1(s)) = X_{C_1}^{-1} \circ \gamma(s) \quad \text{and} \quad (\rho_2(s), v_2(s)) = X_{C'_1}^{-1} \circ \gamma(s).$$

We can rewrite (2.1) as

$$\begin{cases} X_{C_1}(\rho_1(s), v_1(s)) = X_{C'_1}(\rho_2(s), v_2(s)) \\ \eta_{C_1}(\rho_1(s), v_1(s)) = \eta_{C'_1}(\rho_2(s), v_2(s)) \\ f_{C_1}(\rho_1(s), v_1(s)) = f_{C'_1}(\rho_2(s), v_2(s)) \\ (\text{grad } f_{C_1})(\rho_1(s), v_1(s)) = (\text{grad } f_{C'_1})(\rho_2(s), v_2(s)), \end{cases} \quad (2.2)$$

for any s , where $\rho_1(s) \geq C_1^{-3/2}$ and $\rho_2(s) \geq (C'_1)^{-3/2}$.

First, we can observe that $C_1\rho_1^{2/3}(s) - 1 = 0$ if and only if $C'_1\rho_2^{2/3}(s) - 1 = 0$. Next, we consider two cases.

In the first case, when $C_1\rho_1^{2/3}(s) - 1 = 0$ for any s , by a straightforward computation, from the third relation of (2.2), we can see that $C_1 = C'_1$ and $\rho_1(s) = \rho_2(s) = C_1^{-3/2}$, for any s . Moreover, $t_{C_1}(\rho_1(s)) = 0$ and $t_{C'_1}(\rho_2(s)) = 0$. Then, from the first relation we get $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 0$ and $\langle \bar{e}_1, \bar{f}_3 \rangle = \langle \bar{e}_2, \bar{f}_3 \rangle = 0$, i.e., $\bar{e}_3 = \pm \bar{f}_3$. Therefore, S_{C_1} and $S_{C'_1}$ coincide or one of them is the symmetric of another with respect to the affine plane where the common boundary lies.

In the second case, we suppose that there exists s_0 such that $C_1 \rho_1^{2/3}(s_0) - 1 \neq 0$. It follows that also $C'_1 \rho_2^{2/3}(s_0) - 1 \neq 0$. Thus, we get that $C_1 \rho_1^{2/3}(s) - 1 > 0$ and $C'_1 \rho_2^{2/3}(s) - 1 > 0$ around s_0 . By direct computation, from (2.2), we obtain $C_1 = C'_1$, $a_1 = a_2 = a_3 = 0$, $\rho_1(s) = \rho_2(s)$ around s_0 , and $\langle \bar{e}_3, \bar{f}_3 \rangle = 1$, i.e., $\bar{e}_3 = \bar{f}_3$. Therefore, in this case S_{C_1} and $S_{C'_1}$ coincide.

However, we must then check that we have a smooth gluing. \square

Proposition 2.7 ([23]). *Any two complete biconservative surfaces differ by a homothety of \mathbb{R}^3 .*

Proof. First, let us consider a reparameterization of the profile curve (we consider only the upper part)

$$\sigma_{C_1}(\rho) = (\rho, 0, t_{C_1}(\rho)) \equiv (\rho, t_{C_1}(\rho)), \quad \rho > C_1^{-3/2},$$

by considering the change of coordinate $\theta = C_1 \rho^{2/3} - 1$, $\theta > 0$. Then we get

$$\sigma_{C_1}(\theta) = (\sigma_{C_1}^1(\theta), \sigma_{C_1}^2(\theta)) = C_1^{-3/2} \left((\theta + 1)^{3/2}, \frac{3}{2} \left[\sqrt{\theta^2 + \theta} + \log(\sqrt{\theta} + \sqrt{\theta + 1}) \right] \right),$$

where $\theta > 0$, and

$$X_{C_1}(\theta, v) = C_1^{-3/2} \left((\theta + 1)^{3/2} \cos v, (\theta + 1)^{3/2} \sin v, \frac{3}{2} \left[\sqrt{\theta^2 + \theta} + \log(\sqrt{\theta} + \sqrt{\theta + 1}) \right] \right),$$

for $\theta > 0$ and $v \in \mathbb{R}$, i.e.,

$$X_{C_1}(\theta, v) = C_1^{-3/2} X_1(\theta, v), \quad \theta > 0, v \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Thus we get $\tilde{S}_{C_1} = C_1^{-3/2} \tilde{S}_1$. \square

2.2. Biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{S}^3

The local classification of biconservative surfaces with $|\text{grad } f| > 0$ in the 3-dimensional unit Euclidean sphere is given by the following result.

Theorem 2.8 ([17]). *Let M^2 be a biconservative surface in \mathbb{S}^3 with $f(p) > 0$ and $(\text{grad } f)(p) \neq 0$ at any point $p \in M$. Then, locally, $M^2 \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ can be parameterized by*

$$\Phi_{C_1}(u, v) = \sigma(u) + \frac{4}{3\sqrt{C_1}k(u)^{3/4}} (\bar{f}_1(\cos v - 1) + \bar{f}_2 \sin v), \quad (2.3)$$

where C_1 is a positive constant; $\bar{f}_1, \bar{f}_2 \in \mathbb{R}^4$ are two orthonormal constant vectors; $\sigma(u)$ is a curve parameterized by arclength that satisfies

$$\langle \sigma(u), \bar{f}_1 \rangle = \frac{4}{3\sqrt{C_1}k(u)^{3/4}}, \quad \langle \sigma(u), \bar{f}_2 \rangle = 0, \quad (2.4)$$

and whose curvature $k = k(u)$ is a positive non-constant solution of the following ODE

$$k''k = \frac{7}{4}(k')^2 + \frac{4}{3}k^2 - 4k^4. \quad (2.5)$$

Remark 2.9. The curve σ lies in the totally geodesic $\mathbb{S}^2 = \mathbb{S}^3 \cap \Pi$, where Π is the linear hyperspace of \mathbb{R}^4 orthogonal to \bar{f}_2 .

In the following, we will prove that such a curve σ exists and will find a more explicit expression for (2.3).

First, we observe that (2.5) has the prime integral

$$(k')^2 = -\frac{16}{9}k^2 - 16k^4 + C_1 k^{7/2}. \quad (2.6)$$

Replacing (2.6) in (2.5), since $k' \neq 0$, we get

$$k'' = -\frac{16}{9}k - 32k^3 + \frac{7}{4}C_1 k^{5/2}.$$

In order to prove the existence of such a curve σ , we will follow a slightly different method from that in [17]. We consider $\bar{f}_1 = \bar{e}_3$ and $\bar{f}_2 = \bar{e}_4$, where $\{\bar{e}_1, \bar{e}_2, \bar{e}_3, \bar{e}_4\}$ is the canonical basis of \mathbb{R}^4 .

From (2.4) it follows that σ can be written as

$$\sigma(u) = \left(x(u), y(u), \frac{4}{3\sqrt{C_1}} k(u)^{-3/4}, 0 \right).$$

Using polar coordinates, we have $x(u) = R(u) \cos \mu(u)$ and $y(u) = R(u) \sin \mu(u)$, with $R(u) > 0$.

Since $\sigma(u) \subset \mathbb{S}^3$, $R^2 = x^2 + y^2$ and $R > 0$, we get $k > \left(\frac{16}{9C_1}\right)^{2/3}$ and

$$R = \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{9C_1} k^{-3/2}}. \quad (2.7)$$

As $k'(u) \neq 0$, we can view u as a function of k , and considering $R = R(u(k))$ and $\mu = \mu(u(k))$, by a straightforward computation, it follows that σ is explicitly given by

$$\sigma(k) = \left(R \cos \mu, R \sin \mu, \frac{4}{3\sqrt{C_1}} k^{-3/4}, 0 \right),$$

where R is given by (2.7) and

$$\mu(k) = \pm \int_{k_0}^k \frac{108 \sqrt{\frac{\tau^2}{-16+9C_1\tau^{3/2}}}}{\sqrt{\tau^{1/2} \frac{(-16+9C_1\tau^{3/2})(9C_1\tau^{3/2}-16(1+9\tau^2))}{C_1}}} d\tau + c_0,$$

where c_0 is a real constant.

If we use the formula of σ in (2.3), we get

$$\Phi_{C_1}(k, v) = \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{9C_1} k^{-3/2}} \cos \mu, \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{9C_1} k^{-3/2}} \sin \mu, \frac{4 \cos v}{3\sqrt{C_1} k^{3/4}}, \frac{4 \sin v}{3\sqrt{C_1} k^{3/4}} \right).$$

Next, we have to determine the maximum domain for Φ_{C_1} . From (2.6), we ask that $-\frac{16}{9} k^2 - 16k^4 + C_1 k^{7/2} > 0$. Since $k > 0$, it is enough to find the interval where $-\frac{16}{9} - 16k^2 + C_1 k^{3/2} > 0$. We denote

$$L(k) = -\frac{16}{9} - 16k^2 + C_1 k^{3/2}, \quad k > 0.$$

We can see that if $C_1 > \frac{64}{3^{5/4}}$, one obtains that there exist exactly two $k_{01} \in \left(0, \left(\frac{3}{64} C_1\right)^2\right)$ and $k_{02} \in \left(\left(\frac{3}{64} C_1\right)^2, \infty\right)$ such that $L(k_{01}) = L(k_{02}) = 0$ and $L(k) > 0$ for any $k \in (k_{01}, k_{02})$.

We note that $k_{01} > \left(\frac{16}{9C_1}\right)^{2/3}$.

Therefore, the domain of Φ_{C_1} is $(k_{01}, k_{02}) \times \mathbb{R}$, where k_{01} and k_{02} are the vanishing points of F , with $0 < k_{01} < k_{02}$.

Remark 2.10. We can choose $c_0 = 0$ in the above expression of μ , by considering a linear orthogonal transformation of \mathbb{R}^4 .

We end this section, by recalling the following result from [18], where the necessary and sufficient conditions for an abstract Riemannian surface to admit a biconservative immersion in $N^3(c)$ were determined.

Theorem 2.11 ([18]). *Let (M^2, g) be a Riemannian surface and $c \in \mathbb{R}$ a real constant. Then M can be locally isometrically embedded in a space form $N^3(c)$ as a biconservative surface with positive mean curvature having the gradient different from zero at any point $p \in M$ if and only if the Gaussian curvature K satisfies $c - K(p) > 0$, $(\text{grad } K)(p) \neq 0$, and its level curves are circles in M with curvature $\kappa = (3|\text{grad } K|)/(8(c - K))$.*

Remark 2.12 ([18]). The level curves of K are circles with constant curvature

$$\kappa = \frac{3|\text{grad } K|}{8(c - K)}$$

if and only if $X_2 X_1 K = 0$ and $\nabla_{X_2} X_2 = -\frac{3X_1 K}{8(c - K)} X_1$, where $X_1 = \frac{\text{grad } K}{|\text{grad } K|}$ and $X_2 \in C(TM)$ are two vector fields on M such that $\{X_1(p), X_2(p)\}$ is a positively oriented orthonormal basis at any point $p \in M$.

Remark 2.13 ([18]). In the case of biconservative immersions, we have a rigidity result. Indeed, let (M^2, g) be a simply connected Riemannian surface and $c \in \mathbb{R}$ a constant. If M admits two biconservative Riemannian immersions in $N^3(c)$ such that their mean curvatures are positive with gradients different from zero at any point $p \in M$, then the two immersions differ by an isometry of $N^3(c)$.

3. Intrinsic characterization of biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{S}^3

In [18], the metric of an abstract Riemannian surface (M^2, g) which admits a biconservative immersion with $|\text{grad } f| > 0$ in $N^3(c)$ was not explicitly determined. We will find this metric in an explicit way.

First, we have the next proposition.

Proposition 3.1. *Let (M^2, g) be a Riemannian surface with Gaussian curvature K satisfying $(\text{grad } K)(p) \neq 0$ and $c - K(p) > 0$ at any point $p \in M$, where $c \in \mathbb{R}$ is a constant. Let $X_1 = \frac{\text{grad } K}{|\text{grad } K|}$ and $X_2 \in C(TM)$ be two vector fields on M such that $\{X_1(p), X_2(p)\}$ is a positively oriented orthonormal basis at any point $p \in M$. Then $X_2 X_1 K = 0$ and $\nabla_{X_2} X_2 = -\frac{3X_1 K}{8(c-K)} X_1$ if and only if the Riemannian metric g can be locally written as $g = e^{2\varphi(u)}(du^2 + dv^2)$, where φ satisfies the equation*

$$8ce^{2\varphi(u)}\varphi'(u) + 2\varphi'(u)\varphi''(u) + 3\varphi'''(u) = 0$$

and the conditions

$$K'(u) = e^{-2\varphi(u)}(2\varphi'(u)\varphi''(u) - \varphi'''(u)) \neq 0$$

and

$$c - K(u) = c + e^{-2\varphi(u)}\varphi''(u) > 0,$$

for any u in some open interval I .

Proof. In [18] we have seen that if we have a Riemannian surface with Gaussian curvature K satisfying $(\text{grad } K)(p) \neq 0$ and $c - K(p) > 0$ at any point $p \in M$, where $c \in \mathbb{R}$ is a constant, $X_1 = \frac{\text{grad } K}{|\text{grad } K|}$ and $X_2 \in C(TM)$ are two vector fields on M such that $\{X_1(p), X_2(p)\}$ is a positively oriented orthonormal basis at any point $p \in M$ such that $X_2 X_1 K = 0$ and $\nabla_{X_2} X_2 = -\frac{3X_1 K}{8(c-K)} X_1$, then the Riemannian metric g can be locally written as

$$g = e^{2\varphi(u)}(du^2 + dv^2),$$

where $(W; u, v)$ is a positive isothermal chart.

Let p_0 be a fixed point in M and $X = X(u, v)$ be a local parametrization of M in a neighborhood $U \subset M$ of p_0 , positively oriented.

Identifying K with $K \circ X$ we get the following formulas. The Gaussian curvature is given by $K(u) = -e^{-2\varphi(u)}\varphi''(u)$, $(\text{grad } K)(u) = e^{-2\varphi(u)}K'(u)\partial_u$ and $|\text{grad } K| = e^{-\varphi(u)}|K'(u)|$. By hypothesis, we have that $c - K(u) > 0$, and therefore

$$c + e^{-2\varphi(u)}\varphi''(u) > 0,$$

for any u .

Since $\text{grad } K \neq 0$ at any point of M , we can assume that $K'(u) > 0$ for any u . Then it follows that $X_1 = e^{-\varphi(u)}\partial_u$ and $X_2 = e^{-\varphi(u)}\partial_v$. It is easy to see that $\nabla_{X_2} X_2 = -e^{-2\varphi(u)}\varphi'(u)\partial_u$. Thus $\nabla_{X_2} X_2 = -\frac{3X_1 K}{8(c-K)} X_1$ if and only if

$$-e^{-2\varphi(u)}\varphi'(u)\partial_u = -\frac{3e^{-4\varphi(u)}(2\varphi'(u)\varphi''(u) - \varphi'''(u))}{8(c + e^{-2\varphi(u)}\varphi''(u))}\partial_u,$$

which means that

$$8ce^{2\varphi(u)}\varphi'(u) + 2\varphi'(u)\varphi''(u) + 3\varphi'''(u) = 0. \quad (3.1)$$

The converse is immediate. \square

Remark 3.2. In Proposition 3.1, if we assume that $K'(u) < 0$ for any u , we obtain the same ODE for φ to satisfy.

Applying the above result to the case $c = 0$ we get our next result.

Proposition 3.3. *Let (M^2, g) be a Riemannian surface with Gaussian curvature K satisfying $(\text{grad } K)(p) \neq 0$ and $K(p) < 0$ at any point $p \in M$. Let $X_1 = \frac{\text{grad } K}{|\text{grad } K|}$ and $X_2 \in C(TM)$ be two vector fields on M such that $\{X_1(p), X_2(p)\}$ is a positively oriented orthonormal basis at any point $p \in M$. Then $X_2 X_1 K = 0$ and $\nabla_{X_2} X_2 = \frac{3X_1 K}{8K} X_1$ if and only if the Riemannian metric g can be locally written as*

$$g_C(u, v) = C(\cosh u)^6(du^2 + dv^2), \quad u \neq 0,$$

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

Proof. For $c = 0$, Eq. (3.1) becomes

$$3\varphi'''(u) + 2\varphi'(u)\varphi''(u) = 0. \quad (3.2)$$

Since $K = -e^{-2\varphi(u)}\varphi''(u) < 0$, we obtain $\varphi''(u) > 0$ for any u .

By a straightforward computation, we get the unique solution of (3.2)

$$\varphi(u) = a \int_{u'_0}^u \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{2a}{3}(\tau+u_0)}}{1 + e^{-\frac{2a}{3}(\tau+u_0)}} d\tau + b_1, \quad u \in I, \quad (3.3)$$

where $a, b_1, u_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, I is an open interval and $u'_0 \in I$ is arbitrary fixed.

Next, we will compute the integral in (3.3), also imposing $K'(u) > 0$. First, we will show that $K'(u) > 0$ if and only if $u + u_0 > 0$.

Since

$$K(u) = -e^{-2\varphi(u)}\varphi''(u), \quad u \in I, \quad (3.4)$$

we have that

$$K'(u) = e^{-2\varphi(u)} (2\varphi'(u)\varphi''(u) - \varphi'''(u)) > 0, \quad u \in I,$$

if and only if

$$2\varphi'(u)\varphi''(u) - \varphi'''(u) > 0, \quad u \in I. \quad (3.5)$$

From (3.3) we get

$$\varphi'''(u) = -\frac{8a^3 e^{-\frac{2a}{3}(u+u_0)} \left(1 - e^{-\frac{2a}{3}(u+u_0)}\right)}{9 \left(1 + e^{-\frac{2a}{3}(u+u_0)}\right)^3}.$$

If we replace the first, the second and the third derivative of φ in (3.5), we obtain that $K'(u) > 0$ if and only if $a^3 \left(1 - e^{-\frac{2a}{3}(u+u_0)}\right) > 0$. It is easy to check that this is equivalent to $u + u_0 > 0$ if either $a > 0$ or $a < 0$.

Therefore, the solution is

$$\varphi(u) = a \int_{u'_0}^u \frac{1 - e^{-\frac{2a}{3}(\tau+u_0)}}{1 + e^{-\frac{2a}{3}(\tau+u_0)}} d\tau + b_1, \quad u \in I, u + u_0 > 0,$$

where $b_1, u_0 \in \mathbb{R}$, $a \in \mathbb{R}^*$, I is an open interval and $u'_0 \in I$ is arbitrary fixed.

Then, in order to compute the integral in (3.3), we consider some changes of variables and obtain

$$\varphi(u) = 3 \log \left(\cosh \frac{u}{3} \right) + b_2, \quad u \in I, u > 0,$$

where $b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ and I is an open interval.

If we impose $K'(u) < 0$, then from (3.3), following the same steps as above, we obtain

$$\varphi(u) = 3 \log \left(\cosh \frac{u}{3} \right) + b_2, \quad u \in I, u < 0,$$

where $b_2 \in \mathbb{R}$ and I is an open interval.

Since $g = \frac{1}{a^2} e^{2\varphi(u)} (du^2 + dv^2)$, by a new change of coordinates, we come to the conclusion, i.e.,

$$g_C = C (\cosh u)^6 (du^2 + dv^2),$$

where $(W; u, v)$ is a positive isothermal chart, $u \neq 0$, and $C \in \mathbb{R}$ is a positive constant. \square

Using Proposition 3.1 in the case when $c = 1$, we obtain the following result.

Proposition 3.4. Let (M^2, g) be a Riemannian surface with Gaussian curvature K satisfying $(\text{grad } K)(p) \neq 0$ and $1 - K(p) > 0$ at any point $p \in M$. Let $X_1 = \frac{\text{grad } K}{|\text{grad } K|}$ and $X_2 \in C(TM)$ be two vector fields on M such that $\{X_1(p), X_2(p)\}$ is a positively oriented orthonormal basis at any point $p \in M$. Then $X_2 X_1 K = 0$ and $\nabla_{X_2} X_2 = -\frac{3X_1 K}{8(1-K)} X_1$ if and only if the Riemannian metric g can be locally written as $g = e^{2\varphi(u)} (du^2 + dv^2)$, where $u = u(\varphi)$ satisfies

$$u = u(\varphi) = \pm \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi} \frac{d\tau}{\sqrt{\frac{b}{3} e^{-\frac{2}{3}\tau} - e^{2\tau} + a}} + c, \quad \varphi \in I,$$

where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$, $a > 0$, $b < 0$, and $\frac{b}{3} e^{-\frac{2}{3}\varphi} - e^{2\varphi} + a > 0$ for every $\varphi \in I$, where I is some open interval.

Proof. When $c = 1$, Eq. (3.1) becomes

$$3\varphi'''(u) + 2\varphi'(u)\varphi''(u) + 8e^{2\varphi(u)}\varphi'(u) = 0. \quad (3.6)$$

We note that (3.6) can be written as $(3\varphi'' + (\varphi')^2 + 4e^{2\varphi})'(u) = 0$ and, integrating, we obtain the prime integral of (3.6)

$$3\varphi''(u) + (\varphi'(u))^2 + 4e^{2\varphi(u)} = a,$$

where $a \in \mathbb{R}$ is a constant. From this equation we have that

$$e^{-2\varphi(u)}\varphi''(u) = \frac{1}{3}ae^{-2\varphi(u)} - \frac{1}{3}e^{-2\varphi(u)}(\varphi'(u))^2 - \frac{4}{3}. \quad (3.7)$$

Since $K(u) = -e^{-2\varphi(u)}\varphi''(u)$, from (3.7), we obtain that $1 - K(u) > 0$ for any u if and only if $e^{-2\varphi(u)}(a - (\varphi'(u))^2) > 1$.

It is easy to see that a has to be greater than $(\varphi'(u))^2$, so that a is a positive real number.

We note that, if $\varphi' = 0$, then $K = 0$ and $\text{grad } K = 0$, which contradicts the hypotheses. Therefore, we will assume that $\varphi' \neq 0$.

As $\varphi'(u) \neq 0$, we can view u as a function of φ and, by direct computation we get

$$u(\varphi) = \pm \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi} \frac{d\tau}{\sqrt{\frac{b}{3}e^{-\frac{2}{3}\tau} - e^{2\tau} + a}} + c, \quad \varphi \in I,$$

where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$, $a > 0$, $b < 0$, and $\frac{b}{3}e^{-\frac{2}{3}\varphi} - e^{2\varphi} + a > 0$, for every $\varphi \in I$, where I is some open interval. \square

We note that in Proposition 3.4, if $K' > 0$, then

$$u(\varphi) = \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi} \frac{d\tau}{\sqrt{\frac{b}{3}e^{-\frac{2}{3}\tau} - e^{2\tau} + a}} + c, \quad \varphi \in I,$$

and, if $K' < 0$, then

$$u(\varphi) = - \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi} \frac{d\tau}{\sqrt{\frac{b}{3}e^{-\frac{2}{3}\tau} - e^{2\tau} + a}} + c, \quad \varphi \in I.$$

Remark 3.5. A similar result to Proposition 3.4 can be obtained when $c = -1$.

4. Global properties of biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{S}^3

In the previous section we determined (locally) all abstract Riemannian surfaces which admit biconservative immersions with $\text{grad } f \neq 0$ in \mathbb{R}^3 or \mathbb{S}^3 (and we know that such an immersion is unique). Next, we will find the explicit expressions of complete biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 and \mathbb{S}^3 .

4.1. Biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3

In the case of complete biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{R}^3 , we have the following result.

Theorem 4.1. Let $(\mathbb{R}^2, g_C = C(\cosh u)^6(du^2 + dv^2))$ be a Riemannian surface, where C is a positive constant. Then we have:

- (a) the metric on \mathbb{R}^2 is complete;
- (b) $K_C(u, v) = K_C(u) = -\frac{3}{C(\cosh u)^8} < 0$, $K'_C(u) = \frac{24}{C} \frac{\sinh u}{(\cosh u)^9}$, and therefore $\text{grad } K_C \neq 0$ at any point of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus Ov$;
- (c) the immersion $X_C : (\mathbb{R}^2, g_C) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3$ given by

$$X_C(u, v) = (\sigma_C^1(u) \cos 3v, \sigma_C^1(u) \sin 3v, \sigma_C^2(u))$$

is biconservative in \mathbb{R}^3 , where

$$\sigma_C^1(u) = \frac{C^{1/2}}{3} (\cosh u)^3, \quad \sigma_C^2(u) = \frac{C^{1/2}}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sinh 2u + u \right), \quad u \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Proof. In order to prove (a), we will use Proposition 2.1.

Consider $g_0 = du^2 + dv^2$ the Euclidean metric on \mathbb{R}^2 , which is complete. Then, denote by \tilde{g} the Riemannian metric $\tilde{g} = (\cosh u)^6 g_0$, and note that $\tilde{g} - g_0 = ((\cosh u)^6 - 1)g_0$ is non-negative definite at any point of \mathbb{R}^2 . Therefore \tilde{g} is also complete and since $g_C = C\tilde{g}$, it follows that (\mathbb{R}^2, g_C) is complete.

To prove (b), we consider the formula (3.4), with $\varphi(u) = \log(\sqrt{C}(\cosh u)^3)$ and obtain that the Gaussian curvature $K_C(u, v)$ is equal to

$$K_C(u, v) = K_C(u) = -\frac{3}{C(\cosh u)^8}$$

and

$$K'_C(u) = \frac{24}{C} \frac{\sinh u}{(\cosh u)^9}.$$

Therefore, $K'_C(u) > 0$ if and only if $u > 0$, $K'_C(u) < 0$ if and only if $u < 0$, and $K'_C(0) = 0$. Since

$$(\text{grad } K_C)(u, v) = \frac{1}{C} e^{-6 \log(\cosh u)} K'_C(u) \partial_u,$$

we have $\text{grad } K_C \neq 0$ at any point of $\mathbb{R}^2 \setminus Ov$, which is an open dense subset of \mathbb{R}^2 .

We begin the proof of (c), recalling that if we have a biconservative surface of revolution in \mathbb{R}^3 , with non-constant mean curvature, its profile curve is

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_{C_1}^+(\theta) &= (\sigma_{C_1}^1(\theta), \sigma_{C_1}^2(\theta)) \\ &= C_1^{-3/2} \left((\theta + 1)^{3/2}, \frac{3}{2} \left[\sqrt{\theta^2 + \theta} + \log(\sqrt{\theta} + \sqrt{\theta + 1}) \right] \right), \quad \theta > 0, \end{aligned}$$

and

$$X_{C_1}^+(\theta, v) = C_1^{-3/2} \left((\theta + 1)^{3/2} \cos v, (\theta + 1)^{3/2} \sin v, \frac{3}{2} \left[\sqrt{\theta^2 + \theta} + \log(\sqrt{\theta} + \sqrt{\theta + 1}) \right] \right), \quad \theta > 0, v \in \mathbb{R}.$$

To compute the metric on this surface we first need the coefficients of the first fundamental form

$$E_{C_1}^+(\theta, v) = \frac{1}{C_1^3} \frac{9(\theta + 1)^2}{4\theta}, \quad F_{C_1}^+(\theta, v) = 0, \quad G_{C_1}^+(\theta, v) = \frac{1}{C_1^3} (\theta + 1)^3.$$

Thus, the Riemannian metric is

$$g_{C_1}^+(\theta, v) = \frac{1}{C_1^3} \left(\frac{9(\theta + 1)^2}{4\theta} d\theta^2 + (\theta + 1)^3 dv^2 \right).$$

If we consider the change of coordinates $(\theta, v) = ((\sinh u)^2, 3v)$, where $u \neq 0$, we obtain

$$g_{C_1}^+(u, v) = \frac{9}{C_1^3} (\cosh u)^6 (du^2 + dv^2).$$

Since C_1 is an arbitrary positive constant, we can consider $C_1 = \left(\frac{9}{C}\right)^{1/3}$, where C is the positive constant corresponding to g_C , and therefore $g_{C_1}^+ = g_C$.

Now, we can find a biconservative immersion from the half plane $u > 0$ with the metric g_C in \mathbb{R}^3 . The profile curve can now be written as

$$\begin{aligned} \sigma_C^+(u) &= \left(\sigma_{\left(\frac{9}{C}\right)}^1(u), \sigma_{\left(\frac{9}{C}\right)}^2(u) \right) \\ &= \frac{C^{1/2}}{3} \left((\cosh u)^3, \frac{3}{2} (\sinh u \cosh u + \log(\sinh u + \cosh u)) \right) \\ &= \frac{C^{1/2}}{3} \left((\cosh u)^3, \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sinh 2u + u \right) \right), \quad u > 0. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the biconservative immersion from the half plane $u > 0$ with the metric g_C in \mathbb{R}^3 is given by

$$X_C^+(u, v) = \frac{C^{1/2}}{3} \left((\cosh u)^3 \cos 3v, (\cosh u)^3 \sin 3v, \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sinh 2u + u \right) \right),$$

where $u > 0$ and $v \in \mathbb{R}$.

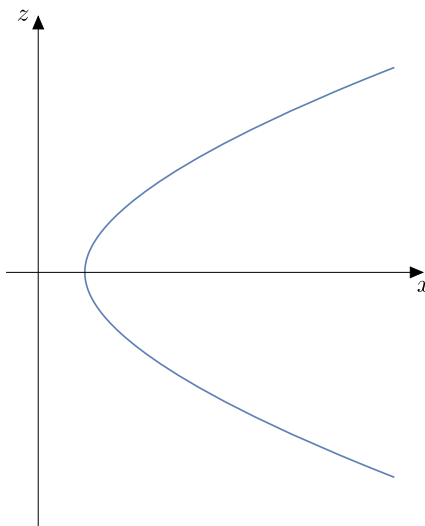


Fig. 1. Plot of the profile curve $(\sigma_1^1(u), \sigma_1^2(u))$.

For the other half plane, i.e., $u < 0$, using the symmetry with respect to $O\rho$, we define the profile curve

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma_C^-(u) &= \left(\sigma_1^1\left(\frac{9}{C}\right)^{1/3}(-u), -\sigma_1^2\left(\frac{9}{C}\right)^{1/3}(-u) \right) \\ &= \frac{C^{1/2}}{3} \left((\cosh u)^3, \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sinh 2u + u \right) \right), \quad u < 0.\end{aligned}$$

Now, it is easy to see that we have a biconservative immersion, in fact a biconservative embedding from the whole (\mathbb{R}^2, g_C) in \mathbb{R}^3 , given by

$$X_C(u, v) = \frac{C^{1/2}}{3} \left((\cosh u)^3 \cos 3v, (\cosh u)^3 \sin 3v, \frac{3}{2} \left(\frac{1}{2} \sinh 2u + u \right) \right). \quad \square$$

Remark 4.2. For $C = 1$ the plot of the profile curve of X_1 is given in Fig. 1.

4.2. Biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{S}^3

Finding the explicit expressions of complete biconservative surfaces in \mathbb{S}^3 is more complicated and we will need some intermediate results.

Proposition 4.3. Let (M^2, g) be a Riemannian surface with $g = e^{2\varphi(u)}(du^2 + dv^2)$, where $u = u(\varphi)$ satisfies

$$u = u(\varphi) = \pm \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi} \frac{d\tau}{\sqrt{\frac{b}{3}e^{-2\tau/3} - e^{2\tau} + a}} + c, \quad \varphi \in I,$$

where $a, b, c \in \mathbb{R}$, $a > 0$, $b < 0$, and $\frac{b}{3}e^{-2\varphi/3} - e^{2\varphi} + a > 0$ for every $\varphi \in I$, with I some open interval. Then (M^2, g) is isometric to

$$\left(D_C, g_C = \frac{3}{\xi^2(-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)} d\xi^2 + \frac{1}{\xi^2} d\theta^2 \right),$$

where $D_C = (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}) \times \mathbb{R}$, $C \in \left(\frac{4}{3^{3/2}}, \infty\right)$ is a positive constant, and ξ_{01} and ξ_{02} are the positive vanishing points of $-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3$, with $0 < \xi_{01} < \xi_{02}$.

Proof. Since

$$u = u(\varphi) = \pm \int_{\varphi_0}^{\varphi} \frac{d\tau}{\sqrt{\frac{b}{3}e^{-2\tau/3} - e^{2\tau} + a}} + c,$$

we have that

$$du = \pm \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{b}{3}e^{-e^{-2\varphi/3}} - e^{2\varphi} + a}} d\varphi,$$

and the expression of metric $g(u, v) = e^{2\varphi(u)}(du^2 + dv^2)$ can be rewritten as

$$g(\varphi, v) = \frac{e^{2\varphi}}{\frac{b}{3}e^{-e^{-2\varphi/3}} - e^{2\varphi} + a} d\varphi^2 + e^{2\varphi} dv^2.$$

Consider the change of coordinates $(\varphi, v) = \left(\log\left(\frac{(-b)^{3/8}}{\xi}\right), v\right)$ and we get that

$$g(\xi, v) = \frac{1}{\xi^2} \left(\frac{3}{-\xi^{8/3} + 3a(-b)^{-3/4}\xi^2 - 3} d\xi^2 + (-b)^{3/4} dv^2 \right).$$

Now, considering another change of coordinates $(\xi, v) = (\xi, (-b)^{-3/8}\theta)$ and denoting $C = a(-b)^{-3/4} > 0$, we obtain

$$g(\xi, \theta) = \frac{1}{\xi^2} \left(\frac{3}{-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3} d\xi^2 + d\theta^2 \right),$$

for every $\xi \in J$, where J is an open interval such that $-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3 > 0$, for any positive $\xi \in J$ and C a positive constant.

Next, we will determine the interval J . If we denote

$$T(\xi) = -\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3, \quad \xi > 0,$$

by straightforward computation, we get that $T(\xi) > 0$ for any $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, where $T(\xi_{01}) = T(\xi_{02}) = 0$,

$$\xi_{01} \in \left(0, \left(\frac{9}{4}C\right)^{3/2}\right) \quad \text{and} \quad \xi_{02} \in \left(\left(\frac{9}{4}C\right)^{3/2}, \infty\right)$$

are the only positive vanishing points of T and $C \in \left(\frac{4}{3^{3/2}}, \infty\right)$.

Therefore, (M^2, g) is isometric to $(D_C, g_C = \frac{3}{\xi^2(-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)} d\xi^2 + \frac{1}{\xi^2} d\theta^2)$, where $D_C = (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}) \times \mathbb{R}$, $C \in \left(\frac{4}{3^{3/2}}, \infty\right)$, and ξ_{01} and ξ_{02} are the vanishing points of $-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3$, with $0 < \xi_{01} < \xi_{02}$. \square

The Riemannian surface (D_C, g_C) has the following properties.

Theorem 4.4. Consider (D_C, g_C) . Then, we have

- (a) $1 - K_C(\xi, \theta) = \frac{1}{9}\xi^{8/3} > 0$, $K'_C(\xi) = -\frac{8}{27}\xi^{5/3}$ and $\text{grad } K_C \neq 0$ at any point of D_C ;
- (b) the immersion $\Phi_C : (D_C, g_C) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$ given by

$$\Phi_C(\xi, \theta) = \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi^2}} \cos \zeta, \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi^2}} \sin \zeta, \frac{\cos(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi}, \frac{\sin(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi} \right),$$

is biconservative in \mathbb{S}^3 , where

$$\zeta(\xi) = \pm \int_{\xi_{00}}^{\xi} \frac{\sqrt{C}\tau^{4/3}}{(-1 + C\tau^2)\sqrt{-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3}} d\tau + c,$$

and c is a real constant.

Proof. Consider the Riemannian metric

$$g_C = \frac{3}{\xi^2(-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)} d\xi^2 + \frac{1}{\xi^2} d\theta^2$$

on D_C with coefficients given by

$$E_C = g_{C,11} = \frac{3}{\xi^2(-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)}, \quad F_C = g_{C,12} = 0, \quad G_C = g_{C,22} = \frac{1}{\xi^2}. \quad (4.1)$$

Using the formula of the Gaussian curvature

$$K(\xi, \theta) = -\frac{1}{2\sqrt{EG}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial \xi} \left(\frac{G_\xi}{\sqrt{EG}} \right) + \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \left(\frac{E_\theta}{\sqrt{EG}} \right) \right),$$

we obtain that K_C is given by

$$K_C(\xi, \theta) = K_C(\xi) = -\frac{1}{9}\xi^{8/3} + 1$$

and

$$K'_C(\xi) = -\frac{8}{27}\xi^{5/3}.$$

Therefore, $K'_C(\xi) < 0$ at any $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$. Since

$$(\text{grad } K_C)(\xi, \theta) = \frac{\xi^2(-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)}{3}K'_C(\xi)\partial_\xi,$$

we have that $|(\text{grad } K_C)(\xi, \theta)| \neq 0$ for any $(\xi, \theta) \in D_C$.

To prove (b), let us first recall that, if M^2 is a biconservative surface in \mathbb{S}^3 , with $f > 0$ and $\text{grad } f \neq 0$ at any point of M , then M can be locally parameterized by

$$\Phi_{C_1}(k, v) = \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{9C_1}k^{-3/2}} \cos \mu, \sqrt{1 - \frac{16}{9C_1}k^{-3/2}} \sin \mu, \frac{4 \cos v}{3\sqrt{C_1}k^{3/4}}, \frac{4 \sin v}{3\sqrt{C_1}k^{3/4}} \right),$$

for any $(k, v) \in (k_{01}, k_{02}) \times \mathbb{R}$, where k_{01} and k_{02} are the vanishing points of $-\frac{16}{9}k^2 - 16k^4 + C_1k^{7/2}$, $k_{01} \in (0, (\frac{3}{64}C_1)^2)$, $k_{02} \in ((\frac{3}{64}C_1)^2, \infty)$, $C_1 > \frac{64}{3^{5/4}}$, and

$$\mu(k) = \pm \int_{k_0}^k \frac{108\sqrt{\frac{\tau^2}{-16+9C_1\tau^{3/2}}}}{\sqrt{\tau^{1/2} \frac{(-16+9C_1\tau^{3/2})(9C_1\tau^{3/2}-16(1+9\tau^2))}{C_1}}} d\tau + c_0,$$

where c_0 is a real constant.

In order to compute the metric on this surface, we need the coefficients of the first fundamental form

$$E_{C_1}(k, v) = \frac{81C_1k^{3/2} - 144}{k^2(9C_1k^{3/2} - 16)(9C_1k^{3/2} - 16(1+9k^2))},$$

$$F_{C_1}(k, v) = 0, \quad G_{C_1}(k, v) = \frac{16}{9C_1k^{3/2}}.$$

Thus, the Riemannian metric is given by

$$g_{C_1}(k, v) = \frac{81C_1k^{3/2} - 144}{k^2(9C_1k^{3/2} - 16)(9C_1k^{3/2} - 16(1+9k^2))} dk^2 + \frac{16}{9C_1k^{3/2}} dv^2.$$

We write C_1 as $C_1 = 16 \cdot 3^{1/4}C$, where $C \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, and we know that $C_1 > \frac{64}{3^{5/4}}$, which implies $C > \frac{4}{3^{3/2}}$. Therefore, we can choose C to be the positive constant for the metric (D_C, g_C) .

We note that we can consider the change of coordinates

$$(k, v) = \left(3^{-3/2}\xi^{4/3}, \frac{\sqrt{C_1}}{4 \cdot 3^{1/8}}\theta \right),$$

where ξ and θ are the coordinates on the domain D_C . We have indeed

$$-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3 = \frac{27}{16k^2} \left(-\frac{16}{9}k^2 - 16k^4 + C_1k^{7/2} \right)$$

and, therefore, the vanishing points ξ_{01} and ξ_{02} of $-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3$ are the corresponding points to k_{01} and k_{02} , i.e., $\xi_{01} = 3^{9/8}k_{01}^{3/4}$ and $\xi_{02} = 3^{9/8}k_{02}^{3/4}$.

Thus, we get the expression of the initial metric

$$g_C(\xi, \theta) = \frac{3}{\xi^2(-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)} d\xi^2 + \frac{1}{\xi^2} d\theta^2, \quad (\xi, \theta) \in D_C.$$

The local parametrization of the surface can be rewritten as

$$\Phi_C(\xi, \theta) = \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi^2}} \cos \zeta, \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi^2}} \sin \zeta, \frac{\cos(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi}, \frac{\sin(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi} \right),$$

for any $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$ and $\theta \in \mathbb{R}$, where $\zeta = \mu(k(\xi))$ is given by

$$\zeta(\xi) = \pm \int_{\xi_{00}}^{\xi} \frac{\sqrt{C} \tau^{4/3}}{(-1 + C\tau^2) \sqrt{-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3}} d\tau + c,$$

where $c \in \mathbb{R}$. \square

Remark 4.5. The Gaussian curvature of (D_C, g_C) does not depend on C .

Remark 4.6. Since $(\text{grad } K_C)(\xi, \theta) = -\frac{8\xi^{11/3}(-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)}{81} \partial_{\xi}$ for any $(\xi, \theta) \in D_C$, we get that

$$\lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{01}} (\text{grad } K_C)(\xi, \theta) = \lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} (\text{grad } K_C)(\xi, \theta) = 0.$$

Now, we denote

$$\zeta_0(\xi) = \int_{\xi_{00}}^{\xi} \frac{\sqrt{C} \tau^{4/3}}{(-1 + C\tau^2) \sqrt{-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3}} d\tau.$$

Next, we state the following lemma, that we will use later in our paper. Its proof follows using standard arguments.

Lemma 4.7. We have

$$\lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{01}} \zeta_0(\xi) = \zeta_{0,-1} > -\infty \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} \zeta_0(\xi) = \zeta_{0,1} < \infty.$$

The next result shows that we do have a one-parameter family of Riemannian surfaces (D_C, g_C) .

Proposition 4.8. Let us consider $(D_C, g_C = \frac{3}{\xi^2(-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)} d\xi^2 + \frac{1}{\xi^2} d\theta^2)$ and $(D_{\tilde{C}}, g_{\tilde{C}} = \frac{3}{\tilde{\xi}^2(-\tilde{\xi}^{8/3} + 3\tilde{C}\tilde{\xi}^2 - 3)} d\tilde{\xi}^2 + \frac{1}{\tilde{\xi}^2} d\tilde{\theta}^2)$. The surfaces (D_C, g_C) and $(D_{\tilde{C}}, g_{\tilde{C}})$ are isometric if and only if $C = \tilde{C}$ and the isometry is $\Theta(\xi, \theta) = (\xi, \pm\theta + a_1)$, where a_1 is a real constant.

Proof. Assume that there exists an isometry $\Theta : (D_C, g_C) \rightarrow (D_{\tilde{C}}, g_{\tilde{C}})$ and denote $\Theta(\xi, \theta) = (\Theta^1(\xi, \theta), \Theta^2(\xi, \theta))$. As we have seen in Theorem 4.4, the Gaussian curvature of (D_C, g_C) is $K(\xi, \theta) = -\frac{1}{9}\xi^{8/3} + 1$ and the Gaussian curvature of $(D_{\tilde{C}}, g_{\tilde{C}})$ is $\tilde{K}(\tilde{\xi}, \tilde{\theta}) = -\frac{1}{9}\tilde{\xi}^{8/3} + 1$.

Since Θ is an isometry, we have that $\tilde{K}(\Theta(\xi, \theta)) = K(\xi, \theta)$ and, taking into account the above expressions of the curvatures, we get $\Theta^1(\xi, \theta) = \xi > 0$. Therefore, $\Theta(\xi, \theta) = (\xi, \Theta^2(\xi, \theta))$.

Next, from $(\Theta^* g_{\tilde{C}})(\partial_{\xi}, \partial_{\xi}) = g_C(\partial_{\xi}, \partial_{\xi})$, i.e., $g_{\tilde{C}}(\Theta_* \partial_{\xi}, \Theta_* \partial_{\xi}) = g_C(\partial_{\xi}, \partial_{\xi})$, using (4.1), we find

$$\frac{3}{-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3} = \frac{3}{-\xi^{8/3} + 3\tilde{C}\xi^2 - 3} + \left(\frac{\partial \Theta^2}{\partial \xi} \right)^2. \quad (4.2)$$

Similarly, from $(\Theta^* g_{\tilde{C}})(\partial_{\xi}, \partial_{\theta}) = g_C(\partial_{\xi}, \partial_{\theta})$ and $(\Theta^* g_{\tilde{C}})(\partial_{\theta}, \partial_{\theta}) = g_C(\partial_{\theta}, \partial_{\theta})$, using (4.1), we get

$$0 = \frac{\partial \Theta^2}{\partial \xi} \cdot \frac{\partial \Theta^2}{\partial \theta} \quad \text{and} \quad \frac{\partial \Theta^2}{\partial \theta} = \pm 1. \quad (4.3)$$

From (4.3) one obtains $\frac{\partial \Theta^2}{\partial \xi} = 0$. Now, using (4.2), it follows that $C = \tilde{C}$. Since $\frac{\partial \Theta^2}{\partial \xi} = 0$ and $\frac{\partial \Theta^2}{\partial \theta} = \pm 1$, we have $\Theta(\xi, \theta) = (\xi, \pm\theta + a_1)$, where a_1 is a real constant. \square

The Riemannian surface (D_C, g_C) is not complete. In order to find a complete biconservative surface in \mathbb{S}^3 , we will first construct a complete surface of revolution in \mathbb{R}^3 . We begin with the following result.

Theorem 4.9. Let us consider (D_C, g_C) , where $D_C = (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}) \times \mathbb{R}$ and $C \in \left(\frac{4}{3^{3/2}}, \infty\right)$. Then (D_C, g_C) is the universal cover of the surface of revolution in \mathbb{R}^3 given by

$$\Psi_{C,C^*}(\xi, \theta) = \left(f(\xi) \cos \frac{\theta}{C^*}, f(\xi) \sin \frac{\theta}{C^*}, h(\xi) \right), \quad (4.4)$$

where $f(\xi) = \frac{C^*}{\xi}$,

$$h(\xi) = \pm \int_{\xi_{00}}^{\xi} \sqrt{\frac{3\tau^2 - (C^*)^2 (-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3)}{\tau^4 (-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3)}} d\tau + a, \quad (4.5)$$

$C^* \in \left(0, \left(C - \frac{4}{3^{3/2}}\right)^{-1/2}\right)$ is a positive constant, a is a real constant and ξ_{00} is an arbitrary point in (ξ_{01}, ξ_{02}) .

Proof. In fact, we can prove that if (D_C, g_C) is (locally and intrinsically) isometric to a surface of revolution, then it has to be of the form (4.4). To show this, let us consider

$$\tilde{\Psi}(\tilde{\xi}, \tilde{\theta}) = (\tilde{f}(\tilde{\xi}) \cos \tilde{\theta}, \tilde{f}(\tilde{\xi}) \sin \tilde{\theta}, \tilde{h}(\tilde{\xi})), \quad (\tilde{\xi}, \tilde{\theta}) \in \tilde{D},$$

a surface of revolution, where \tilde{D} is an open set in \mathbb{R}^2 and $\Theta : (D_C, g_C) \rightarrow (\tilde{D}, \tilde{g})$ an isometry, where

$$\tilde{g}(\tilde{\xi}, \tilde{\theta}) = \left((\tilde{f}'(\tilde{\xi}))^2 + (\tilde{h}'(\tilde{\xi}))^2 \right) d\tilde{\xi}^2 + (\tilde{f}(\tilde{\xi}))^2 d\tilde{\theta}^2.$$

We will assume that $\tilde{f}(\tilde{\xi}) > 0$ for any $\tilde{\xi}$.

Next, we will proceed in the same way as in the proof of Proposition 4.8. From $\tilde{K}(\Theta(\xi, \theta)) = K(\xi, \theta)$, we get $\Theta^1(\xi, \theta) = \Theta^1(\xi)$. In order to simplify the notations, we write $\Theta^1 = \tilde{\xi}$ and $\Theta^2 = \tilde{\theta}$, so that $\tilde{\xi}(\xi, \theta) = \tilde{\xi}(\xi)$. As $\Theta^* \tilde{g} = g_C$, we get

$$\left(\frac{\partial \tilde{\theta}}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 (f(\tilde{\xi}(\xi)))^2 = \frac{1}{\xi^2} \quad (4.6)$$

and

$$\frac{\partial \tilde{\theta}}{\partial \theta} \frac{\partial \tilde{\theta}}{\partial \xi} (f(\tilde{\xi}(\xi)))^2 = 0. \quad (4.7)$$

From (4.6), we get that $\frac{\partial \tilde{\theta}}{\partial \theta} \neq 0$, and then, from (4.7), it follows that $\frac{\partial \tilde{\theta}}{\partial \xi} = 0$. Thus we have $\tilde{\theta}(\xi, \theta) = \tilde{\theta}(\theta)$. Again from (4.6), one obtains $\left(\frac{\partial \tilde{\theta}}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 = \frac{1}{\xi^2 (f(\tilde{\xi}(\xi)))^2}$. Since the left hand term depends only on θ and the right hand term depends only on ξ , it follows that

$$\tilde{f}(\tilde{\xi}(\xi)) = \frac{C^*}{\xi}, \quad (4.8)$$

where $C^* \in \mathbb{R}_+^*$, and

$$\tilde{\theta}(\theta) = \frac{\theta}{C^*} + a_0,$$

where $a_0 \in \mathbb{R}$. In the following, we shall consider $a_0 = 0$.

Hence, we obtain

$$\left((\tilde{f} \circ \tilde{\xi})'(\xi) \right)^2 + \left((\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\xi})'(\xi) \right)^2 = \frac{3}{\xi^2 (-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)}$$

and, from (4.8), one has

$$\left((\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\xi})'(\xi) \right)^2 = \frac{3\xi^2 - (C^*)^2 (-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)}{\xi^2 (-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)}. \quad (4.9)$$

Next, we have to find the conditions to be satisfied by the positive constant C^* , such that $3\xi^2 - (C^*)^2 (-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3) > 0$ for any $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, where $C > \frac{4}{3^{3/2}}$ is fixed. By standard arguments, it can be shown that if $C^* \in \left(0, \left(C - \frac{4}{3^{3/2}}\right)^{-1/2}\right)$, then the above inequality holds and

$$(\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\xi})(\xi) = \pm \int_{\xi_{00}}^{\xi} \sqrt{\frac{3\tau^2 - (C^*)^2 (-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3)}{\tau^4 (-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3)}} d\tau + a,$$

for any $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, where a is a real constant.

Next, we consider $\Psi_{C,C^*} = \tilde{\Psi} \circ \Theta$ defined by

$$\begin{aligned}\Psi_{C,C^*}(\xi, \theta) &= \left((\tilde{f} \circ \tilde{\xi})(\xi) \cos(\tilde{\theta}(\theta)), (\tilde{f} \circ \tilde{\xi})(\xi) \sin(\tilde{\theta}(\theta)), (\tilde{h} \circ \tilde{\xi})(\xi) \right) \\ &= \left(f(\xi) \cos \frac{\theta}{C^*}, f(\xi) \sin \frac{\theta}{C^*}, h'(\xi) \right), \quad (\xi, \theta) \in D_C,\end{aligned}$$

where $C > \frac{4}{3^{3/2}}$ is a positive constant, $C^* \in \left(0, \sqrt{\frac{3^{3/2}}{3^{3/2}C-4}}\right)$, $f(\xi) = \frac{C^*}{\xi}$ and

$$h(\xi) = \pm \int_{\xi_{00}}^{\xi} \sqrt{\frac{3\tau^2 - (C^*)^2(-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3)}{\tau^4(-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3)}} d\tau + a,$$

for any $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, with a a real constant. \square

Remark 4.10. The mean curvature function of Ψ_{C,C^*} is given by

$$f_{C,C^*} = \frac{9\xi^2 - (C^*)^2(-2\xi^{8/3} + 9C\xi^2 - 18)}{6C^*\sqrt{9\xi^2 - 3(C^*)^2(-\xi^{8/3} + 3C\xi^2 - 3)}}$$

and we can see that it depends on both C and C^* .

Remark 4.11. From now on, we will take $\xi_{00} = \left(\frac{9}{4}C\right)^{3/2} \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$ and $C^* \in \left(0, \left(C - \frac{4}{3^{3/2}}\right)^{-1/2}\right)$.

The function h has the following properties which follow easily.

Lemma 4.12. Let

$$h_0(\xi) = \int_{\xi_{00}}^{\xi} \sqrt{\frac{3\tau^2 - (C^*)^2(-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3)}{\tau^4(-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3)}} d\tau, \quad \xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}),$$

i.e., we fix the sign in (4.5) and we choose $a = a_0 = 0$. Then

- (a) $\lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{01}} h_0(\xi) = h_{0,-1} > -\infty$ and $\lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} h_0(\xi) = h_{0,1} < \infty$;
(b) h_0 is strictly increasing and

$$\lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{01}} h'_0(\xi) = \lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} h'_0(\xi) = \infty;$$

- (c) $\lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{01}} h''_0(\xi) = -\infty$ and $\lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} h''_0(\xi) = \infty$.

We have shown that (D_C, g_C) is isometric to the surface of revolution given by Ψ_{C,C^*} and this surface is not complete. Alternating the sign in (4.5) and with appropriate choices of the constant a , we will construct a complete surface, which on an open dense subset is locally isometric to (D_C, g_C) .

First, let us consider the profile curve $\sigma_0(\xi) = (f(\xi), h_0(\xi))$, for any $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$. Obviously, $h_0 : (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}) \rightarrow (h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1})$ is a diffeomorphism and we can consider $h_0^{-1} : (h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1}) \rightarrow (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, with $h_0^{-1} : \xi_0 = \xi_0(h)$, $h \in (h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1})$.

In order to extend our surface in the upper part, we ask the line $h = h_{0,1}$ to be a symmetry axis. Therefore $2h_{0,1} = h_0(\xi) + h_1(\xi)$, where $h_1 : (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and then we get $h_1(\xi) = 2h_{0,1} - h_0(\xi)$; thus, $a = a_1 = 2h_{0,1}$. It is easy to see that

$$\lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{01}} h_1(\xi) = 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1}, \quad \lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} h_1(\xi) = h_{0,1},$$

and, since $h'_1(\xi) = -h'_0(\xi) < 0$, for any $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, it follows that h_1 is strictly decreasing and $h_1(\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}) = (h_{0,1}, 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1})$. Since h_1 is a diffeomorphism on its image, we can consider $h_1^{-1} : (h_{0,1}, 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1}) \rightarrow (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, with $h_1^{-1} : \xi_1 = \xi_1(h)$, $h \in (h_{0,1}, 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1})$.

It is easy to see that

$$\lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,1}} \xi_1(h) = \xi_{02}, \quad \lim_{h \searrow 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1}} \xi_1(h) = \xi_{01},$$

and, since $(h_1^{-1})'(h) = \frac{1}{h'_1(\xi_1(h))} < 0$, for any $h \in (h_{0,1}, 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1})$, it follows that h_1^{-1} is strictly decreasing.

Next, we define a function $F_1 : (h_{0,-1}, 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$F_1(h) = \begin{cases} \xi_1(h), & h \in (h_{0,1}, 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1}) \\ \xi_{02}, & h = h_{0,1} \\ \xi_0(h), & h \in (h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1}), \end{cases}$$

and we will prove that F_1 is at least of class C^3 .

Obviously, F_1 is continuous.

In order to prove that F_1 is of class C^1 , we first consider $h \in (h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1})$. In this case, we have

$$F'_1(h) = \xi'_0(h) = \frac{1}{h'_0(\xi_0(h))}$$

and

$$\lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,1}} F'_1(h) = \lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,1}} \xi'_0(h) = \lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,1}} \frac{1}{h'_0(\xi_0(h))} = \lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} \frac{1}{h'_0(\xi)} = 0.$$

Then, we consider $h \in (h_{0,1}, 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1})$, and we get

$$F'_1(h) = \xi'_1(h) = \frac{1}{h'_1(\xi_1(h))}$$

and

$$\lim_{h \searrow h_{0,1}} F'_1(h) = \lim_{h \searrow h_{0,1}} \xi'_1(h) = \lim_{h \searrow h_{0,1}} \frac{1}{h'_1(\xi_1(h))} = \lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{02}} \frac{1}{h'_1(\xi)} = \lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{02}} \frac{1}{-h'_0(\xi)} = 0.$$

Therefore, $\lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,1}} F'_1(h) = \lim_{h \searrow h_{0,1}} F'_1(h) = 0 \in \mathbb{R}$, which means that there exists $F'_1(h_{0,1}) = 0$ and F_1 is of class C^1 .

In a similar way, one can prove that F_1 is of class C^2 and C^3 .

In order to extend our surface in the lower part, we ask the line $h = h_{0,-1}$ to be a symmetry axis. Therefore, $2h_{0,-1} = h_0(\xi) + h_{-1}(\xi)$, where $h_{-1} : (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$, and we get $h_{-1}(\xi) = 2h_{0,-1} - h_0(\xi)$; thus, $a = a_{-1} = 2h_{0,-1}$. It is easy to see that

$$\lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} h_{-1}(\xi) = 2h_{0,-1} - h_{0,1}, \quad \lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{01}} h_{-1}(\xi) = h_{0,-1},$$

and, since $h'_{-1}(\xi) = -h'_0(\xi) < 0$, for any $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, it follows that h_{-1} is strictly decreasing and $h_{-1}(\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}) = (2h_{0,-1} - h_{0,1}, h_{0,-1})$. Since h_{-1} is a diffeomorphism on its image, we can consider $h_{-1}^{-1} : (2h_{0,-1} - h_{0,1}, h_{0,-1}) \rightarrow (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, with $h_{-1}^{-1} : \xi_{-1} = \xi_{-1}(h)$, $h \in (2h_{0,-1} - h_{0,1}, h_{0,-1})$.

It is easy to see that

$$\lim_{h \nearrow 2h_{0,-1} - h_{0,1}} \xi_{-1}(h) = \xi_{02}, \quad \lim_{h \searrow h_{0,-1}} \xi_{-1}(h) = \xi_{01},$$

and, since $(h_{-1}^{-1})'(h) = \frac{1}{h'_{-1}(\xi_{-1}(h))} < 0$, for any $h \in (2h_{0,-1} - h_{0,1}, h_{0,-1})$, we get that h_{-1}^{-1} is strictly decreasing.

Further, we define the function $F_{-1} : (2h_{0,-1} - h_{0,1}, h_{0,1}) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by

$$F_{-1}(h) = \begin{cases} \xi_0(h), & h \in (h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1}) \\ \xi_{01}, & h = h_{0,-1} \\ \xi_{-1}(h), & h \in (2h_{0,-1} - h_{0,1}, h_{0,-1}) \end{cases},$$

and, in a similar way to the proof of C^3 smoothness of F_1 , we can show that also F_{-1} is at least of class C^3 .

Now, we extend the functions F_1 and F_{-1} to the whole line \mathbb{R} . This construction will be done by symmetry to the lines $h = h_{0,k}$, $k \in \mathbb{Z}^*$.

We define $h_{0,2} = 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1}$, $h_{0,3} = 2h_{0,2} - h_{0,1} = 3h_{0,1} - 2h_{0,-1}$, etc.; then $h_{0,-2} = 2h_{0,-1} - h_{0,1}$, $h_{0,-3} = 2h_{0,-2} - h_{0,-1} = 3h_{0,-1} - 2h_{0,1}$, etc. This way we obtain

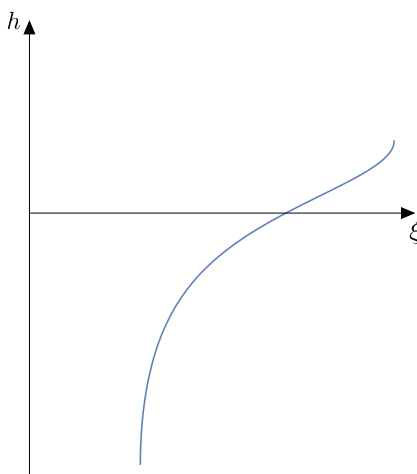
$$h_{0,k} = \begin{cases} k h_{0,1} - (k-1)h_{0,-1}, & k \geq 1 \\ -k h_{0,-1} + (k+1)h_{0,1}, & k \leq -1. \end{cases}$$

The functions h_k are obtained in the same way. For example, $h_1(\xi) = 2h_{0,1} - h_0(\xi)$, $h_2(\xi) = 2h_{0,2} - h_1(\xi) = 2h_{0,1} - 2h_{0,-1} + h_0(\xi)$, etc.; then $h_{-1}(\xi) = 2h_{0,-1} - h_0(\xi)$, $h_{-2}(\xi) = 2h_{0,-2} - h_{-1}(\xi) = 2h_{0,-1} - 2h_{0,1} + h_0(\xi)$, etc. In general, we have

$$h_k(\xi) = \begin{cases} 2h_{0,k} - h_{k-1}(\xi), & k \geq 1 \\ 2h_{0,k} - h_{k+1}(\xi), & k \leq -1. \end{cases}$$

We note that for h_k we have the following formulas

$$h_k(\xi) = \begin{cases} k(h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1}) + h_0(\xi), & k = 2p, p \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (k+1)h_{0,1} - (k-1)h_{0,-1} - h_0(\xi), & k = 2p+1, p \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases}$$

Fig. 2. Plot of h_0 .

Denoting the inverse of the function h_k by ξ_k , we define the function

$$F(h) = \begin{cases} \xi_{01}, & h = h_{0,k}, k = 2p, p \geq 1 \\ \xi_{02}, & h = h_{0,k}, k = 2p + 1, p \geq 0 \\ \xi_k(h), & h \in (h_{0,k}, h_{0,k+1}), k \geq 1 \\ \xi_{02}, & h = h_{0,1} \\ \xi_0(h), & h \in (h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1}) \\ \xi_{01}, & h = h_{0,-1} \\ \xi_k(h), & h \in (h_{0,k-1}, h_{0,k}), k \leq -1 \\ \xi_{01}, & h = h_{0,k}, k = 2p - 1, p \leq 0 \\ \xi_{02}, & h = h_{0,k}, k = 2p, p \leq -1, \end{cases}$$

which is at least of class C^3 .

Remark 4.13. When $C = C^* = 1$, $a = 0$ and $\xi_{00} = (\frac{9}{4})^{3/2}$, the plots of

$$h_0(\xi) = \int_{\xi_{00}}^{\xi} \sqrt{\frac{3\tau^2 - (-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3)}{\tau^4(-\tau^{8/3} + 3C\tau^2 - 3)}} d\tau,$$

$h_1(\xi) = 2h_{0,1} - h_0(\xi)$, $h_{-1}(\xi) = 2h_{0,-1} - h_0(\xi)$, and of corresponding profile curves $\sigma_0(\xi) = (\frac{1}{\xi}, h_0(\xi))$, $\sigma_1(\xi) = (\frac{1}{\xi}, h_1(\xi))$, and $\sigma_{-1}(\xi) = (\frac{1}{\xi}, h_{-1}(\xi))$, for $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, are as in Figs. 2–5.

Remark 4.14. The function F is periodic with main period $2(h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1})$.

Remark 4.15. The function F depends on C and C^* .

We define $\sigma_k(\xi) = (f(\xi), h_k(\xi))$, $\xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02})$, where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$. From Theorem 4.9, we know that (D_C, g_C) is isometric to the surface of revolution given by

$$\Psi_{C,C^*}(\xi, \theta) = \left(f(\xi) \cos \frac{\theta}{C^*}, f(\xi) \sin \frac{\theta}{C^*}, h_k(\xi) \right), \quad (\xi, \theta) \in D_C.$$

We can reparameterize σ_k and one obtains

$$\sigma_k(h) = \begin{cases} \sigma(\xi_k(h)) = ((f \circ \xi_k)(h), h) = ((f \circ F)(h), h), & h \in (h_{0,k}, h_{0,k+1}), \quad k \geq 1 \\ \sigma(\xi_0(h)) = ((f \circ \xi_0)(h), h) = ((f \circ F)(h), h), & h \in (h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1}), \quad k = 0 \\ \sigma(\xi_k(h)) = ((f \circ \xi_k)(h), h) = ((f \circ F)(h), h), & h \in (h_{0,k-1}, h_{0,k}), \quad k \leq -1. \end{cases}$$

Now, let us consider the profile curve

$$\sigma(h) = ((f \circ F)(h), h), \quad h \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Of course, σ is the graph of the periodic function $f \circ F$, and it is at least of class C^3 . We can state the following theorem.

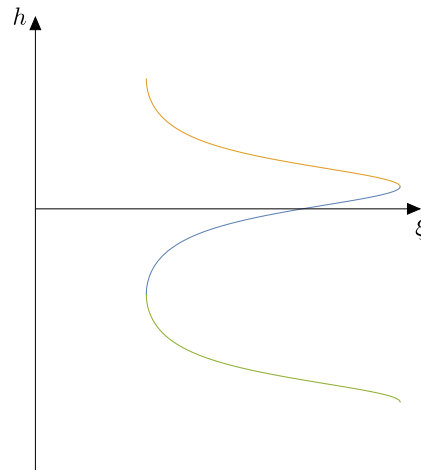


Fig. 3. Plot of h_0 , h_1 and h_{-1} .

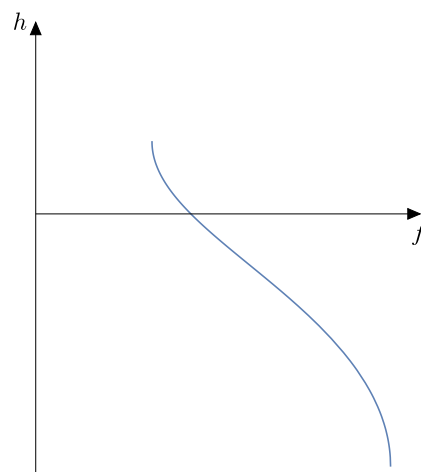


Fig. 4. Plot of σ_0 .

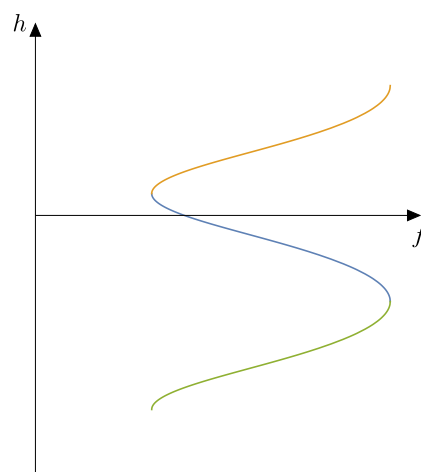


Fig. 5. Plot of σ_0 , σ_1 and σ_{-1} .

Theorem 4.16. *The surface of revolution given by*

$$\Psi_{C,C^*}(h, \theta) = \left((f \circ F)(h) \cos \frac{\theta}{C^*}, (f \circ F)(h) \sin \frac{\theta}{C^*}, h \right), \quad (h, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2,$$

is complete and, on an open dense subset, it is locally isometric to (D_C, g_C) . The induced metric is given by

$$g_{C,C^*}(h, \theta) = \frac{3F^2(h)}{3F^2(h) - (C^*)^2(-F^{8/3}(h) + 3CF^2(h) - 3)} dh^2 + \frac{1}{F^2(h)} d\theta^2,$$

$(h, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$. Moreover, $\text{grad } K \neq 0$ at any point of that open dense subset, and $1 - K > 0$ everywhere.

From Theorem 4.16 we easily get the following result.

Proposition 4.17. *The universal cover of the surface of revolution given by Ψ_{C,C^*} is \mathbb{R}^2 endowed with the metric g_{C,C^*} . It is complete, $1 - K > 0$ on \mathbb{R}^2 and, on an open dense subset, it is locally isometric to (D_C, g_C) and $\text{grad } K \neq 0$ at any point. Moreover any two $(\mathbb{R}^2, g_{C,C_1^*})$ and $(\mathbb{R}^2, g_{C,C_2^*})$ are isometric.*

Proof. We only have to prove the last statement. We construct the isometry between $(\mathbb{R}^2, g_{C,C_1^*})$ and $(\mathbb{R}^2, g_{C,C_2^*})$ in a natural way, in the sense that, for example, it maps the interval $(h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1})$ corresponding to C_1^* onto the interval $(h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1})$ corresponding to C_2^* . Repeating this process, we obtain an (at least) C^3 diffeomorphism of \mathbb{R}^2 . It is easy to see that such diffeomorphism is a global isometry. \square

From Theorem 4.4 and Lemma 4.7, we have that $\Phi_C : (D_C, g_C) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$,

$$\Phi_C(\xi, \theta) = \left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi^2}} \cos \zeta, \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi^2}} \sin \zeta, \frac{\cos(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi}, \frac{\sin(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi} \right),$$

with $\zeta(\xi) = \pm(\zeta_0(\xi) + c)$, is a biconservative immersion in \mathbb{S}^3 and

$$\lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{01}} \zeta_0(\xi) = \zeta_{0,-1} > -\infty, \quad \lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} \zeta_0(\xi) = \zeta_{0,1} < \infty.$$

In the last part of our paper we will construct a biconservative immersion from $(\mathbb{R}^2, g_{C,C^*})$ in \mathbb{S}^3 , as we claimed at the beginning of this section.

In order to do this, starting with the first component of the parametrization, we consider the following continuous functions defined on $[\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}]$:

$$\Phi_k^1(\xi) = \begin{cases} \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi^2}} \cos(\zeta_0(\xi) + c_k), & \xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}) \\ \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{01}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_k), & \xi = \xi_{01} \\ \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_k), & \xi = \xi_{02}, \end{cases}$$

where $c_k \in \mathbb{R}$ for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Next, consider the function $\Phi^1 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\Phi^1(h) = \begin{cases} (\Phi_k^1 \circ F)(h), & h \in [h_{0,k}, h_{0,k+1}], \quad k \geq 1 \\ (\Phi_0^1 \circ F)(h), & h \in [h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1}] \\ (\Phi_k^1 \circ F)(h), & h \in [h_{0,k-1}, h_{0,k}], \quad k \leq -1. \end{cases} \quad (4.10)$$

We will prove that Φ^1 is of class C^3 . Since F is a periodic function, with main period $2(h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1})$, it is enough to ask Φ^1 to be a C^3 function on the interval $(h_{0,-2}, h_{0,2}) = (2h_{0,-1} - h_{0,1}, 2h_{0,1} - h_{0,-1})$. This means that it is enough to study the behavior of F at $h_{0,-1}$ and $h_{0,1}$.

First, we ask Φ^1 to be continuous at $h_{0,-1}$ and $h_{0,1}$, i.e.,

$$\lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,1}} \Phi^1(h) = \lim_{h \searrow h_{0,1}} \Phi^1(h) \in \mathbb{R}, \quad \lim_{h \searrow h_{0,-1}} \Phi^1(h) = \lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,-1}} \Phi^1(h) \in \mathbb{R}.$$

Since

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,1}} \Phi^1(h) &= \lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,1}} \Phi_0^1(F(h)) = \lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,1}} \Phi_0^1(\xi_0(h)) \\ &= \lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} \Phi_0^1(\xi) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_0) \in \mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h \searrow h_{0,1}} \Phi^1(h) &= \lim_{h \searrow h_{0,1}} \Phi_1^1(F(h)) = \lim_{h \searrow h_{0,1}} \Phi_1^1(\xi_1(h)) \\ &= \lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{02}} \Phi_1^1(\xi) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_1) \in \mathbb{R},\end{aligned}$$

we get that $\cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_0) = \cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_1)$. Therefore, we have two cases, as $c_1 = c_0 + 2s_1\pi$ or $c_1 = -2\zeta_{0,1} - c_0 + 2s_1\pi$, where $s_1 \in \mathbb{Z}$, i.e.,

$$c_1 \equiv c_0 \pmod{2\pi} \quad \text{or} \quad c_1 \equiv (-2\zeta_{0,1} - c_0) \pmod{2\pi}.$$

In a similar way, for $h_{0,-1}$, we have

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h \searrow h_{0,-1}} \Phi^1(h) &= \lim_{h \searrow h_{0,-1}} \Phi_0^1(F(h)) = \lim_{h \searrow h_{0,-1}} \Phi_0^1(\xi_0(h)) \\ &= \lim_{\xi \searrow \xi_{01}} \Phi_0^1(\xi) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{01}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_0) \in \mathbb{R}\end{aligned}$$

and

$$\begin{aligned}\lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,-1}} \Phi^1(h) &= \lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,-1}} \Phi_1^1(F(h)) = \lim_{h \nearrow h_{0,-1}} \Phi_1^1(\xi_{-1}(h)) \\ &= \lim_{\xi \nearrow \xi_{01}} \Phi_1^1(\xi) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{01}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_{-1}) \in \mathbb{R}.\end{aligned}$$

Hence, we must have $\cos(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_0) = \cos(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_{-1})$. Therefore we again have two cases as $c_{-1} = c_0 + 2s_{-1}\pi$ or $c_{-1} = -2\zeta_{0,-1} - c_0 + 2s_{-1}\pi$, where $s_{-1} \in \mathbb{Z}$, i.e., $c_{-1} \equiv c_0 \pmod{2\pi}$ or $c_{-1} \equiv (-2\zeta_{0,-1} - c_0) \pmod{2\pi}$.

By some straightforward computation, we can see that Φ^1 is of class C^1 on the interval $(h_{0,-2}, h_{0,2})$ if and only if

$$\sin(\zeta_{0,1} + c_0) = -\sin(\zeta_{0,1} + c_1) \quad \text{and} \quad \sin(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_0) = -\sin(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_{-1}).$$

We recall that, from the continuity of Φ^1 , there are two possibilities for each c_1 and c_{-1} and we can then choose

$$c_1 \equiv (-2\zeta_{0,1} - c_0) \pmod{2\pi} \quad \text{and} \quad c_{-1} \equiv (-2\zeta_{0,-1} - c_0) \pmod{2\pi}.$$

With this choice, one obtains that Φ^1 is of class C^3 on $(h_{0,-2}, h_{0,2})$.

In general, if we ask Φ^1 to be of class C^3 on \mathbb{R} , since F is periodic, it can be shown that we have the following relations between two consecutive c_k , where $k \in \mathbb{Z}$:

$$c_k \equiv \begin{cases} (-2\zeta_{0,1} - c_{k-1}) \pmod{2\pi}, & k = 2p + 1, \quad p \in \mathbb{N} \\ (-2\zeta_{0,-1} - c_{k-1}) \pmod{2\pi}, & k = 2p, \quad p \in \mathbb{N} \\ (-2\zeta_{0,-1} - c_{k+1}) \pmod{2\pi}, & k = 2p - 1, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}_- \\ (-2\zeta_{0,1} - c_{k+1}) \pmod{2\pi}, & k = 2p, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}_-, \end{cases} \quad (4.11)$$

or, equivalently,

$$c_k \equiv \begin{cases} (-2\zeta_{0,1} - c_{k-1}) \pmod{2\pi}, & k = 2p + 1, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z} \\ (-2\zeta_{0,-1} - c_{k-1}) \pmod{2\pi}, & k = 2p, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases}$$

We note that for c_k , we also have the following formulas

$$c_k \equiv \begin{cases} (k(\zeta_{0,1} - \zeta_{0,-1}) + c_0) \pmod{2\pi}, & k = 2p, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z} \\ ((k-1)\zeta_{0,-1} - (k+1)\zeta_{0,1} - c_0) \pmod{2\pi}, & k = 2p + 1, \quad p \in \mathbb{Z}. \end{cases} \quad (4.12)$$

To study the second component of the parametrization Φ_C , we will work in a similar way as for the first one. We consider the following continuous functions defined on $[\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}]$:

$$\Phi_k^2(\xi) = \begin{cases} (-1)^k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi^2}} \sin(\zeta_0(\xi) + c_k), & \xi \in (\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}) \\ (-1)^k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{01}^2}} \sin(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_k), & \xi = \xi_{01} \\ (-1)^k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \sin(\zeta_{0,1} + c_k), & \xi = \xi_{02}, \end{cases}$$

where $c_k \in \mathbb{R}$, for any $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, are given by (4.11).

Then, we consider the function $\Phi^2 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\Phi^2(h) = \begin{cases} (\Phi_k^2 \circ F)(h), & h \in [h_{0,k}, h_{0,k+1}], k \geq 1 \\ (\Phi_0^2 \circ F)(h), & h \in [h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1}] \\ (\Phi_k^2 \circ F)(h), & h \in [h_{0,k-1}, h_{0,k}], k \leq -1. \end{cases} \quad (4.13)$$

It can be shown that, with these choices of the constants c_k , Φ^2 is of class C^3 . The proof is similar to the proof of C^3 smoothness of Φ^1 .

For the third component of the parametrization Φ_C , we consider the following function

$$\Phi_0^3(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C}\xi}, \quad \xi \in [\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}],$$

It is obvious that Φ_0^3 is a smooth function on $[\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}]$.

Let us consider a new function $\Phi^3 : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ defined by

$$\Phi^3(h) = (\Phi_0^3 \circ F)(h), \quad h \in \mathbb{R}. \quad (4.14)$$

Since F is at least of class C^3 on \mathbb{R} and Φ_0^3 is smooth on $[\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}]$, it follows that Φ^3 is at least of class C^3 on \mathbb{R} .

For the fourth component of the parametrization Φ_C , we define Φ^4 as Φ^3 , i.e.,

$$\Phi^4(h) = (\Phi_0^4 \circ F)(h), \quad h \in \mathbb{R}, \quad (4.15)$$

where $\Phi_0^4(\xi) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{C}\xi}$, for any $\xi \in [\xi_{01}, \xi_{02}]$.

Now, we can conclude with the following theorem.

Theorem 4.18. *The map $\Phi_{C,C^*} : (\mathbb{R}^2, g_{C,C^*}) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$, defined by*

$$\Phi_{C,C^*}(h, \theta) = \Phi_C(F(h), \theta) = \left(\Phi^1(h), \Phi^2(h), \Phi^3(h) \cos(\sqrt{C}\theta), \Phi^4(h) \sin(\sqrt{C}\theta) \right),$$

($h, \theta) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, where Φ^1, Φ^2, Φ^3 and Φ^4 are given by (4.10), (4.13), (4.14) and (4.15), respectively, and the constants c_k are given by (4.12), is a biconservative immersion.

Proof. Obviously, for $h \in (h_{0,k}, h_{0,k+1})$, when $k \geq 1$, or $h \in (h_{0,-1}, h_{0,1})$, or $h \in (h_{0,k-1}, h_{0,k})$, when $k \leq -1$, Φ_{C,C^*} is a Riemannian immersion and it is biconservative. As Φ_{C,C^*} is a map of class C^3 and the biconservative equation is a third-degree equation, by continuity, we get that Φ_{C,C^*} is biconservative on \mathbb{R}^2 . \square

Remark 4.19. For $C = C^* = 1$ and $c_0 = 0$ we obtain the following plot of $(\pi \circ \Phi_{1,1})(h, \theta)$, when $h \in (h_{0,-11}, h_{0,11})$; $\pi : \mathbb{R}^4 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ denotes the projection that associates to a vector of \mathbb{R}^4 its first two components (see Fig. 6).

Remark 4.20. We note that Φ_{C,C^*} has self-intersections (along circles).

Proposition 4.21. *The complete biconservative surfaces given by Theorem 4.18 are unique (up to reparameterization).*

Proof. We first denote by S_{C,c_k} the surface defined by $\Phi_C : (D_C, g_C) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$. Of course, S_{C,c_k} and S_{C,c_l} are extrinsically isometric. The boundary of S_{C,c_k} is given by the curves:

$$\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{01}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_k), (-1)^k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{01}^2}} \sin(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_k), \frac{\cos(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi_{01}}, \frac{\sin(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi_{01}} \right)$$

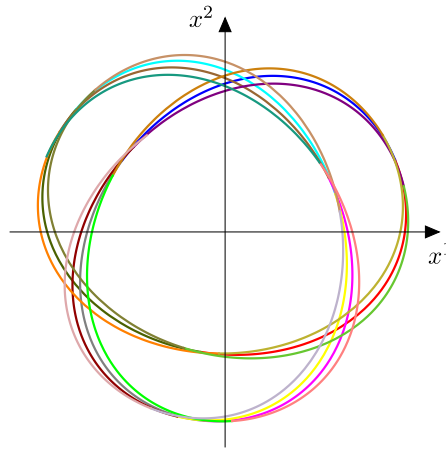


Fig. 6. Plot of $(\pi \circ \Phi_{1,1})(h, \theta)$, when $h \in (h_{0,-11}, h_{0,11})$.

and

$$\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_k), (-1)^k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \sin(\zeta_{0,1} + c_k), \frac{\cos(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi_{02}}, \frac{\sin(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi_{02}} \right).$$

These curves are two circles in the affine planes

$$\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{01}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_k), (-1)^k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{01}^2}} \sin(\zeta_{0,-1} + c_k), 0, 0 \right) + \text{span}\{\bar{e}_3, \bar{e}_4\}$$

and

$$\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_k), (-1)^k \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \sin(\zeta_{0,1} + c_k), 0, 0 \right) + \text{span}\{\bar{e}_3, \bar{e}_4\},$$

respectively. The radii of these two circles are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{C\xi_{01}^2}}$ and $\frac{1}{\sqrt{C\xi_{02}^2}}$, respectively.

If we want to glue two surfaces S_{C,c_k} and S_{C',c_l} then, we must do it only along the boundary, and the proof of this result is similar to the proof of Proposition 2.6. This implies that the two affine planes, where the boundaries lie, coincide and $C = C'$. Thus, along the boundary, we can glue surfaces only of type S_{C,c_k} and S_{C,c_l} .

If we consider, for example, S_{C,c_0} and S_{C,c_1} and glue them along the boundary

$$\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_0), \sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \sin(\zeta_{0,1} + c_0), \frac{\cos(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi_{02}}, \frac{\sin(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi_{02}} \right)$$

for S_{C,c_0} and

$$\left(\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_1), -\sqrt{1 - \frac{1}{C\xi_{02}^2}} \sin(\zeta_{0,1} + c_1), \frac{\cos(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi_{02}}, \frac{\sin(\sqrt{C}\theta)}{\sqrt{C}\xi_{02}} \right)$$

for S_{C,c_1} , we get $c_1 \equiv (-2\zeta_{0,1} - c_0) \pmod{2\pi}$, as we have already seen. Then, at a boundary point, using the coordinates (h, θ) we get that the tangent plane to the closure \bar{S}_{C,c_0} of S_{C,c_0} is spanned by a vector tangent to the boundary and the vector

$$\left(-\frac{\xi_{02}^{4/3}}{\sqrt{3}(C\xi_{02}^2 - 1)} \sin(\zeta_{0,1} + c_0), \frac{\xi_{02}^{4/3}}{\sqrt{3}(C\xi_{02}^2 - 1)} \cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_0), 0, 0 \right)$$

and, at the same boundary point, the tangent plane to \bar{S}_{C,c_1} is spanned by a vector tangent to the boundary and the vector

$$\left(\frac{\xi_{02}^{4/3}}{\sqrt{3}(C\xi_{02}^2 - 1)} \sin(\zeta_{0,1} + c_1), \frac{\xi_{02}^{4/3}}{\sqrt{3}(C\xi_{02}^2 - 1)} \cos(\zeta_{0,1} + c_1), 0, 0 \right).$$

As $c_1 \equiv (-2\zeta_{0,1} - c_0) \pmod{2\pi}$, the two tangent planes coincide.

However, we must then check that we have a C^3 smooth gluing. \square

We end this paper with an open problem.

Open problem. Is there a biconservative immersion $\Phi : (M^2, g) \rightarrow \mathbb{S}^3$, where M is compact, $1 - K > 0$ on M and $\text{grad } f$ does not vanish at any point of an open dense subset of M ?

Since F is periodic, $(\mathbb{R}^2, g_{C,C^*})$ can be quotient to a torus, but we do not know if Φ_{C,C^*} is periodic. Some numerical experiments suggest that Φ_{C,C^*} would not be periodic.

Conventions

We denote an abstract Riemannian surface, or an abstract Riemannian manifold by (M, g) . To avoid any confusions, in the case of surfaces, we denote S^2 the image in the ambient space of an abstract Riemannian surface (M^2, g) through the immersion ϕ .

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