

CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	i
CHAPTER (I)	
Fundamental concepts in line geometry	
1.1 Coordinate transformation	1
1.2 Plücker coordinates; the K-Quadric	3
1.3 Two or more lines	9
1.4 Linear complex	12
1.5 Linear congruences	17
CHAPTER (II)	
Differential forms	
2.1 Components of infinitesimal displacement	19
2.2 Bilinear covariant linear form	20
2.3 Exterior product	22
2.4 Cartan's ring of forms	23
2.5 Cartan's Lemma	26
2.6 Exterior differentiation	27
2.7 Structure equations of Euclidean space E^3	29
2.8 System of exterior differential equations	30
2.9 Completely integral system	31
2.10 Necessary conditions for the existence of the integral manifolds	32

	Page
2.11 Series of integral elements and Cartan's theorem	34
2.12 Cartan's number Q	37

CHAPTER (III)

Complexes of lines in the Euclidean space E^3

3.1 The differential equation of a complex of lines	40
3.2 Geometrical concepts of complex of lines	43
3.3 Canonical frame	53
3.4 Conditions for the coordinate surface (3.42) to be one of the principal surfaces (3.53)'	59
3.5 Geometrical construction of the complex in E^3 characterized by $p = \alpha = r = 0$	69

CHAPTER (IV)

Distribution of a complex of lines in Euclidean space E^3 into one parametric family of normal congruences.

4.1 Points of orthogonality	78
4.2 The investigation of particular kinds of complexes of lines in E^3 which are distributed into special kinds of normal congruences.	82
4.3 Geometrical construction for the complex (4.26), which is characterized by $p = \alpha = r = 0$	85