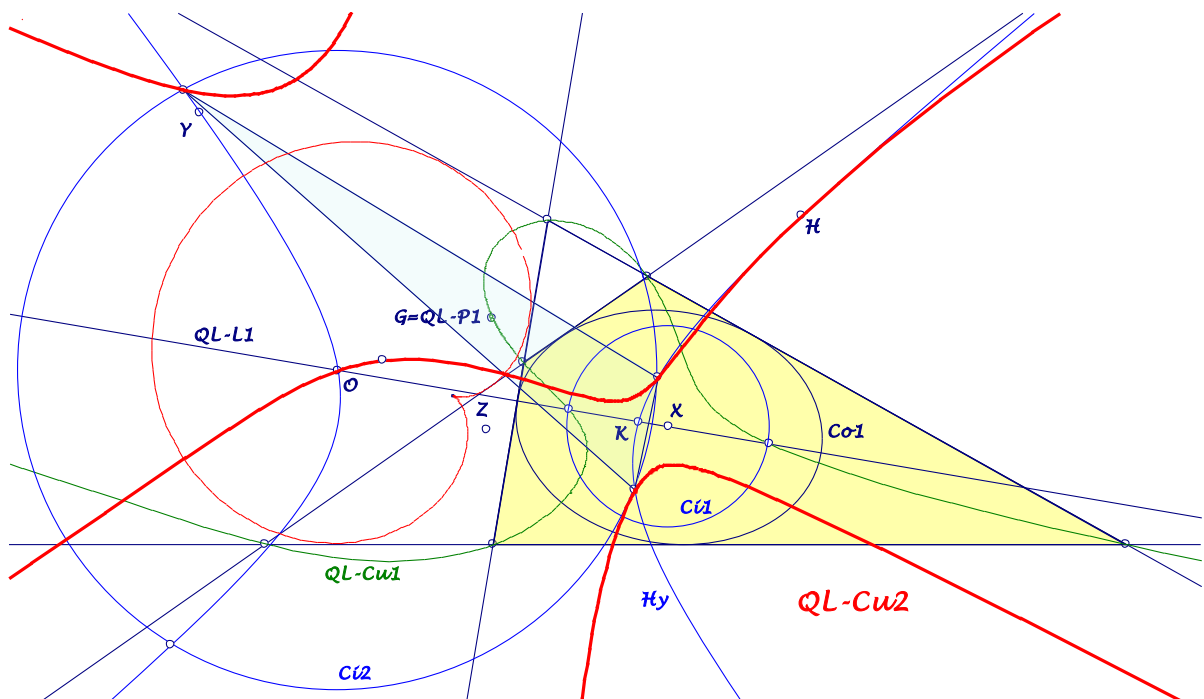


Background for these notes is:  
 Chris van Tienhoven: Encyclopedia of Quadri-Figures  
<http://chrisvantienhoven.nl/>

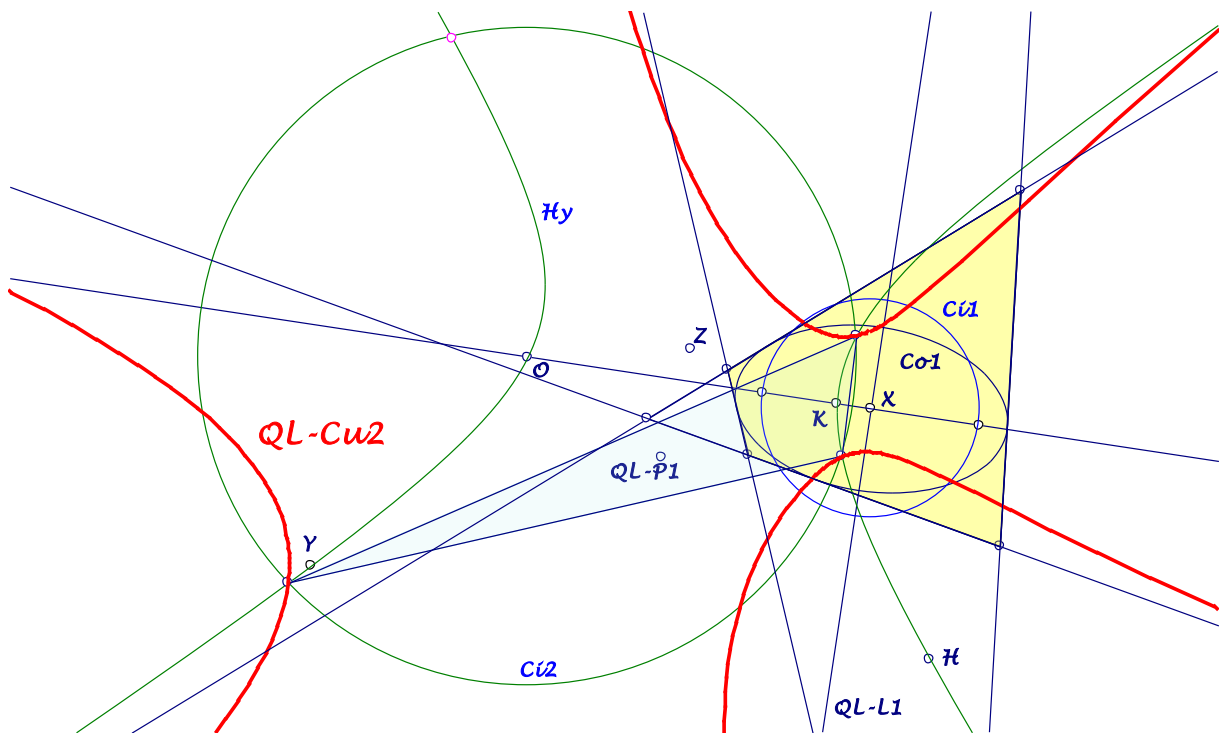
### Drawing Eckart's Cubic $QL-Cu2$

*If a quadrilateral is tangent to a circle,  $QL-Cu2$  is a nodal cubic, described by Bernard Gibert (EQF-Ref.17d) with a construction. If the quadrilateral isn't tangent to a circle here is a possibility to draw the cubic by reference triangles in approximation (see QFG-message 161). Up to now there is no general construction of  $QL-Cu2$ .*



- $X$  is the intersection of  $QL-L1$  and  $QL-L6$ .
- $Co1$  is a conic with center  $X$  and tangent to the  $QL$ -lines.
- $Ci1$  is the Thales circle for the foci of  $Co1$ .
- $O$  is a variable point on the axis of  $Co1$ .
- $Ci2$  is a circle round  $O$  orthogonal  $Ci1$ .
- $K$  is the inverse of  $X$  wrt  $Ci2$ .
- Let  $G = QL-P1$ ,  $H = hG, -2(O)$ ,  $Y = hG, -2(K)$ .

- $H_y$  is the orthogonal hyperbola through  $O, H, K, Y$  with center  $Z$ .
- Chose  $O$  on the axis of  $Co1$  so that the reflection of  $H$  in  $Z$  lies on  $Ci2$ .
- Then the further intersections of  $H_y$  and  $Ci2$  give a reference triangle.  $G, O, H, K, Y$  are finally  $X_2, X_3, X_4, X_6, X_{69}$  of the reference triangle.
- If  $X$  lies outward the Schmidt Circle (see  $QL-Tf1$ ),  $QL-Cu2$  is the **McCay cubic K003**, if  $X$  lies inside the Schmidt Circle  $QL-Cu2$  is the **Kjp cubic K024** of the reference triangle ( $EQF-Ref.17b$ ).



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