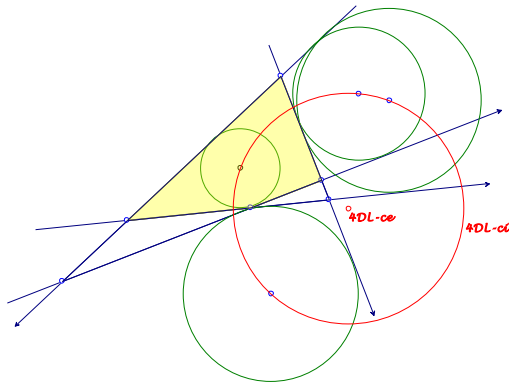


## EQF-Note 2014-12-16

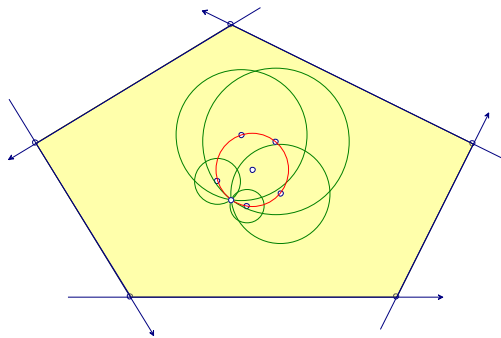
Background for these notes is:  
Chris van Tienhoven: Encyclopedia of Quadri-Figures  
<http://www.chrisvantienhoven.nl/>

### Hodgson's Directed n-Lines

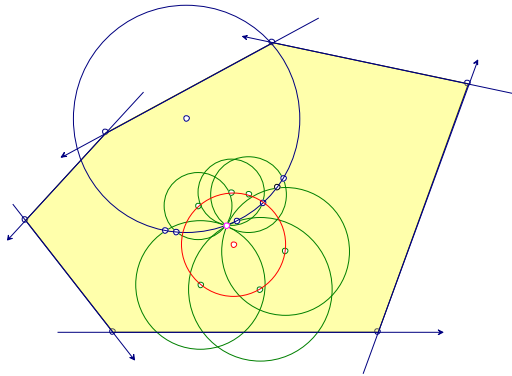
*These are first remarks wrt an article of J. E. Hodgson: "Orthocentric Properties of the Plane Directed n-Line" (1912).*



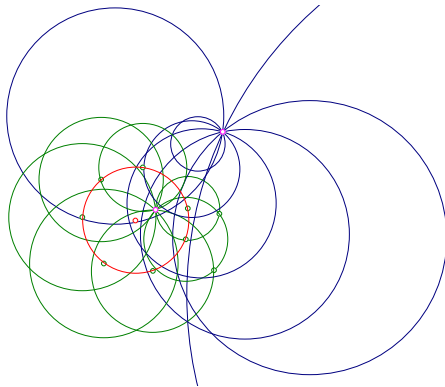
- (1) If the lines of a 3-line have a direction, there is a unique point (p.200) equidistant to the 3 lines as center of a circle contacting the lines. This is the first step for a chain of centers and center circles of directed n-lines (shortened  $nDL-ce$  and  $nDL-ci$ ).
- (2) For a directed 4-line there are four  $3DL-ce$  on the center circle  $4DL-ci$  (p.203). This circle is one of the 8 Steiner circles of a quadrilateral.



- (3) For a directed 5-line there are five  $4DL-ce$  on the center circle  $5DL-ci$  (p.227). Not mentioned by Hodgson: The five center circles  $4DL-ci$  have a common point  $5DL-px$  on the center circle  $5DL-ci$ .

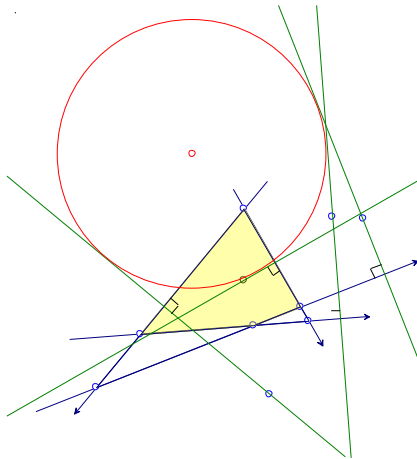


- (4) For a directed 6-line there are six  $5DL-ce$  on the center circle  $6DL-ci$ . Not mentioned by Hodgson: The six center circles  $5DL-ci$  have a common point  $6DL-px$ . This common point is concyclic with the six points  $5DL-px$  of the directed 5-lines on a circle  $6DL-cix$ .

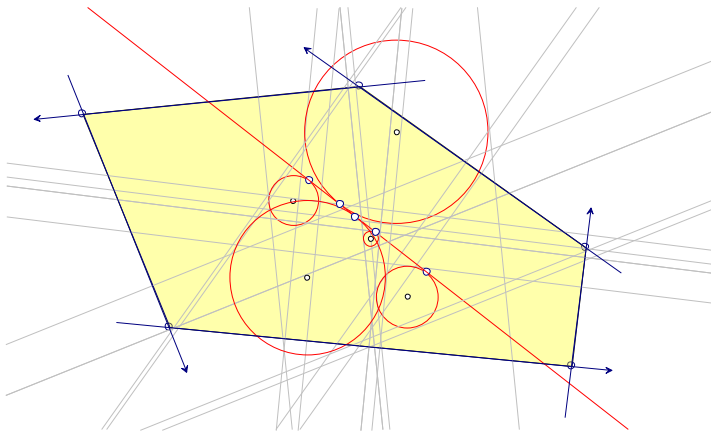


- (5) For a directed 7-line (not in the figure) there are seven  $6DL-ce$  on the center circle  $7DL-ci$  (red). Not mentioned by Hodgson: The seven center circles  $6DL-ci$  (green) have a common point as well as the seven circles  $6DL-cix$  (blue).

...



- (6) For directed 4-lines Hodgson mentioned a second circle (p.204) inscribed the perpendiculars of the *3DL-ce* wrt the line left out.



- (7) For a directed 5-line the five second circles of the directed 4-lines have a common tangent (p.207).

...

- (8) A  $n$ -line has  $2^{n-1}$  directed  $n$ -lines (reversal of all directions shall give the same directed  $n$ -line). So a 4-line has 8 directed 4-lines and a 5-line 16 directed 5-lines.
- (9) For a 4-line the 8 center circles *4DL-ci* are the Steiner circles with centers on two perpendicular lines (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> Steiner axis).

Final questions:

For a 5-line Hodgson proved, that the centers of the center circles of the 16 directed 4-lines are on a rectangular hyperbola (p.230). This can be verified by construction for 5 tangents of a parabola (p.228) but not in general.

For a 6-line Hodgson proved, that the centers of the center circles of the 32 directed 5-lines are on two perpendicular lines (p.231). This cannot be verified by construction.

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