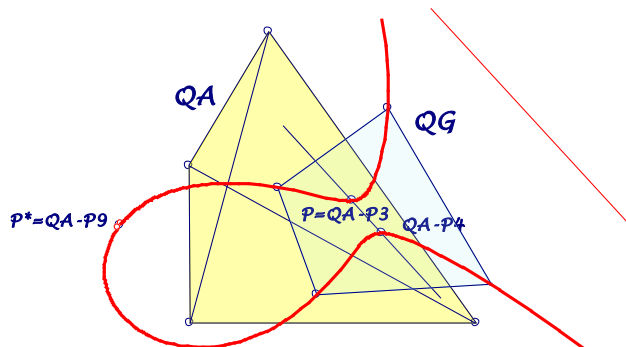


Background for these notes is:
 Chris van Tienhoven: Encyclopedia of Quadri-Figures
<http://www.chrisvantienhoven.nl/>

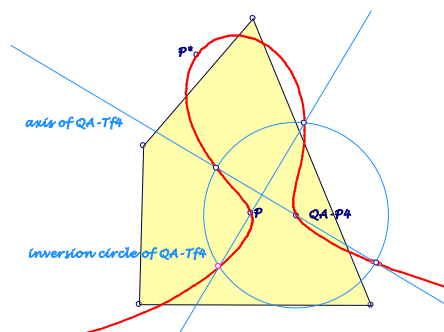
QA-Cubics as QL-Cu1

For a non-cyclic quadrangle a cubic can be defined wrt a pivot P and the QA-Möbius Conjugate QA-Tf4 as transformation. This cubic QA-Cux – depend on a pivot P – can be interpreted as QL-Quasi Isogonal Cubic QL-Cu1 of special quadrigons. – The results are only Cabri-controlled.



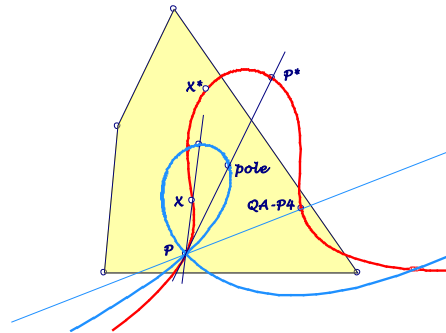
QA-Cux for pivot QA-P3 as QL-Cu1 of a QG

- **Definition of the cubic for non-cyclic quadrangles:**
 The cubic QA-Cux is the locus for intersections of lines through a pivot P and their QA-Tf4-image circles.
- QA-Cux is invariant wrt QA-Tf4 (*).
- The pivot P , its QA-Tf4-image P^* and QA-P4 lie on QA-Cux, also the fixed points of QA-Tf4.



- Further points on QA-Cux are the intersections (\neq pivot P) of a perpendicular line through P wrt the QA-Tf4-axis and the inversion circle of QA-Tf4.

- The asymptote of $QA-Cux$ is a parallel to $P.QA-P4$ through the reflection of P^* in $P.QA-P4$.

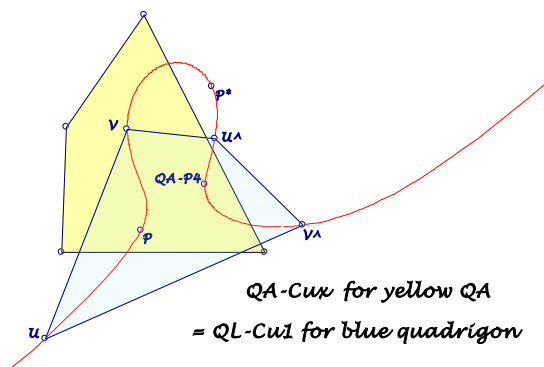


- The midpoints of $QA-Tf4$ -partners on $QA-Cux$ give a strophoid of $P.QA-P4$ with fixed point P and pole in the midpoint of $P.P^*$.

$QA-Tf4$ and $QL-Tf1$ are Möbius transformations, which are the reflection in an axis followed by an inversion wrt a circle, centered on the axis (see EQF). A Möbius transformation is determined by the center Z of the inversion circle and two image partners X, Y . For $QL-Tf1$: $Z=QL-P1$ and X, Y e.g. opposite vertices of the QL , for $QA-Tf4$: $Z=QA-P4$ and X, Y e.g. $QA-P3, QA-P9$ (see EQF). Wrt the here discussed $QA-Cux$ let us consider ...

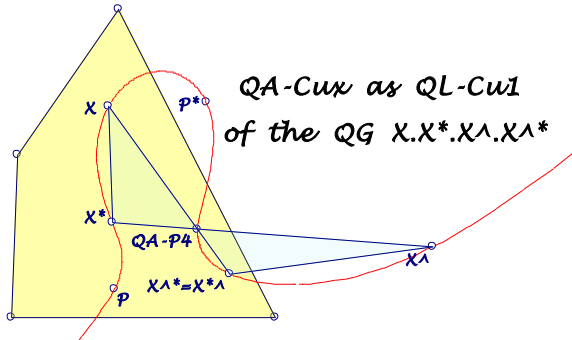
... a Möbius transformation (\wedge) with center P^* and image partners P and $QA-P4$ (or the fixed points of $QA-Tf4$).

- $QA-Cux$ is invariant wrt this Möbius transformation.



- For two points U and V on $QA-Cux$ the quadrigon $U.V.U^A.V^A$ has $QA-Cux$ as QL -Quasi Isogonal Cubic $QL-Cu1$.
- For X on $QA-Cux$ the images $QA-Tf4(X)$ wrt the quadrangle and $QL-Tf1(X)$ wrt $U.V.U^A.V^A$ are collinear with the pivot P .

- *QA-Cux* is always unipartite: Pivot P and $QA-P4$ are the Isogonal conjugated Newton Pair of Points $QL-2P2$ of $U.V.U^\wedge.V^\wedge$.
- For points X ($\neq P, P^*, QA-P4$) on *QA-Cux* the quadrigon $X.X^*.X^\wedge.X^\wedge^*$ (with diagonal crosspoint $QA-P4$) has *QA-Cux* as its *QL-Cu1*.



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