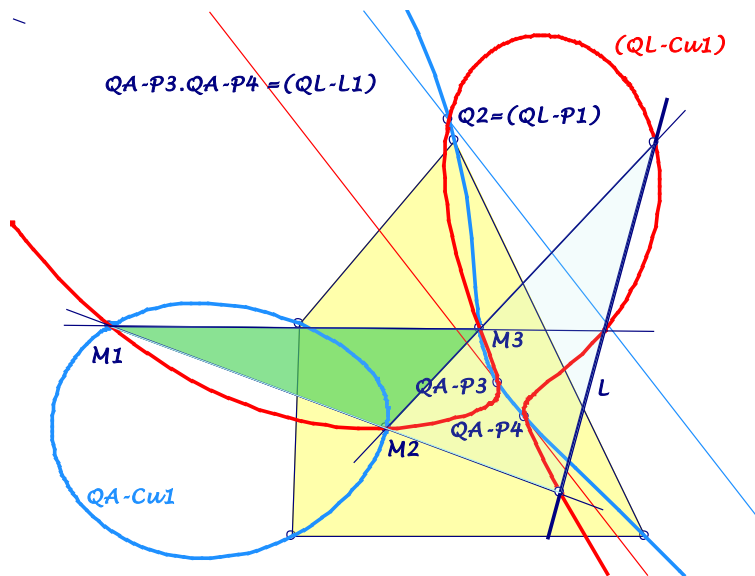


## EQF-Note 2015-10-03

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

### (QL-Cu1) for a Quadrangle

Taking for a quadrangle the lines of the Miquel triangle  $QA-Tr2$  and a special further line  $L$ , this quadrilateral has a  $QL-Cu1$  with relevant properties in quadrangle geometry.



There are similar constructions wrt the following cubics ...

- ...  $QL-Cu$ , not in  $EQF$ , but in  $QFG$ -message 1308,
- ...  $QL-Cu1$  for a quadrilateral,
- ...  $QA-Cu1$  for a quadrangle
- ... and a new cubic  $(QL-Cu1)$  for a quadrangle.

$QL-Cu$  is the locus of intersections of ...

- ... parallels wrt  $QL-L1$
- ... and their  $QL-Tf1$ -circles.

$QL-Cu1$  is the locus of intersections of ...

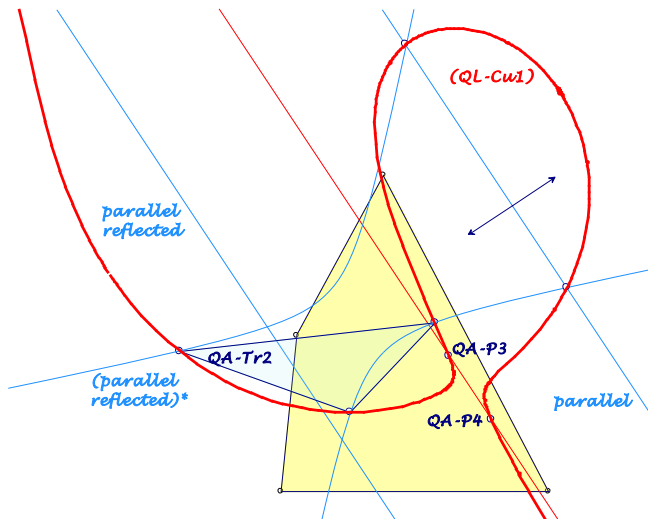
- ... parallels wrt  $QL-L1$
- ... and the  $QL-Tf1$ -circles of their reflections in  $QL-L1$ .

$QA-Cu1$  is the locus of intersections of ...

- ... parallels wrt  $QA-P3.QA-P4$
- ... and their  $QA-Tr2$ -isogonal conjugate conics.

**$(QL-Cu1)$  is the locus of intersections of ...**

- ... parallels wrt  $QA-P3.QA-P4$
- ... and the  $QA-Tr2$ -isogonal conjugate conics of their reflections in  $QA-P3.QA-P4$ .



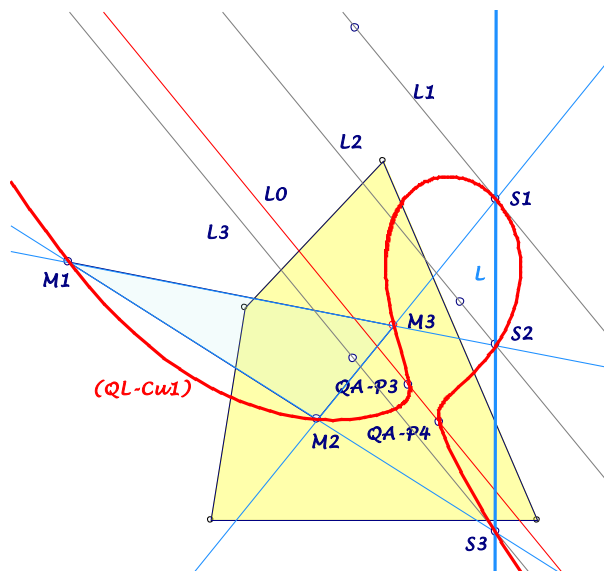
This cubic  $(QL-Cu1)$  for a quadrangle is the cubic  $QL-Cu1$  for a quadrilateral  $QL$ , which has as three lines the sides of the Miquel triangle  $QA-Tr2$  and a fourth line  $L$ , which is the fourth common tangent for all inscribed conics of  $QA-Tr2$ , which are centered on  $QA-P3.QA-P4$ . The line  $L$  can be constructed as follows:

... Let  $M_1M_2M_3$  be the Miquel Triangle  $QA-Tr2$  and  $L_0 = QA-P3.QA-P4$ .

... Let  $L_i$  be a parallel wrt  $L_0$  through the reflection of  $M_i$  in  $L_0$ .

... Let  $S_i$  be the intersection of  $L_i$  and  $M_jM_k$ .

...  $L = S_1S_2S_3$ .



- The cubic  $(QL-Cu1)$  for a quadrangle is the cubic  $QL-Cu1$  for the quadrilateral  $QL$  of the three lines of the Miquel triangle  $QA-Tr2$  and the line  $L$ .
- The cubic  $(QL-Cu1)$  for a quadrangle is isogonal invariant wrt the Miquel triangle  $QA-Tr2$ .

- For points on  $(QL-Cu1)$  the isogonal conjugate wrt the Miquel triangle  $QA-Tr2$  is the transformation  $QL-Tf1$  for  $QL$ .
- The cubic  $(QL-Cu1)$  for a quadrangle is the locus of  $QA-Tr2$ -isogonal partners with midpoint on  $QA-P3.QA-P4$ .
- The cubic  $(QL-Cu1)$  for a quadrangle is the locus of the foci of all  $QA-Tr2$ -inscribed conics centered on  $QA-P3.QA-P4$ .
- The cubic  $(QL-Cu1)$  for a quadrangle is the locus of points, which have  $QA-Tr2$ -pedal triangles with circumcenter on  $QA-P3.QA-P4$ .
- The cubic  $(QL-Cu1)$  for a quadrangle is unipartite with  $QA-P3.QA-P4$  as Newton line of  $QL$ .
- The cubic  $(QL-Cu1)$  for a quadrangle contains the following points:
  - ... the vertices of the Miquel triangle  $QA-Tr2$ ,
  - ... the intersection  $Q2$  of  $QA-Cu1$  and its asymptote (see  $EQF$ ) as Miquel point  $QL-P1$  of  $QL$ ,
  - ... the points  $QA-P3, QA-P4$  as  $QL-2P2$  of  $QL$ ,
  - ... the intersection of the  $QA-Cu1$ -asymptote and the perpendicular bisector of  $QA-P3.QA-P4$  as point  $T$  of  $QL$  (see  $EQF$ ).
- The cubics  $QA-Cu1$  and  $(QL-Cu1)$  have asymptotes parallel and symmetric wrt  $QA-P3.QA-P4$ .
- The tangent wrt  $QA-Cu1$  at the intersection  $Q2$  with its asymptote is  $QL-L5$  of  $QL$ .
- The  $QA-Tr2$ -circumcircle is tangent to  $(QL-Cu1)$  in  $Q2$ .

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