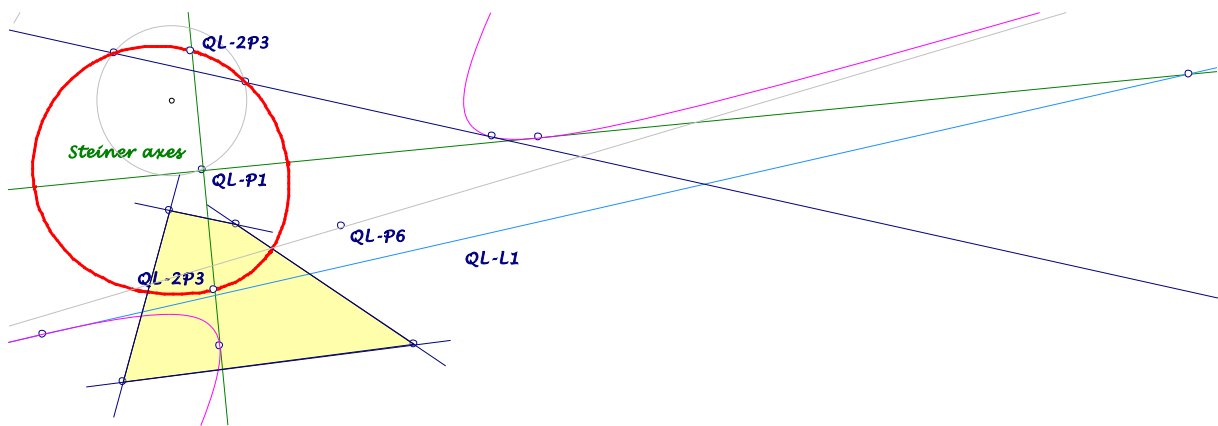


Background for these notes is:  
 Chris van Tienhoven: Encyclopedia of Quadri-Figures  
<http://www.chrisvantienhoven.nl/>

### A Quartic for Quadrilaterals II

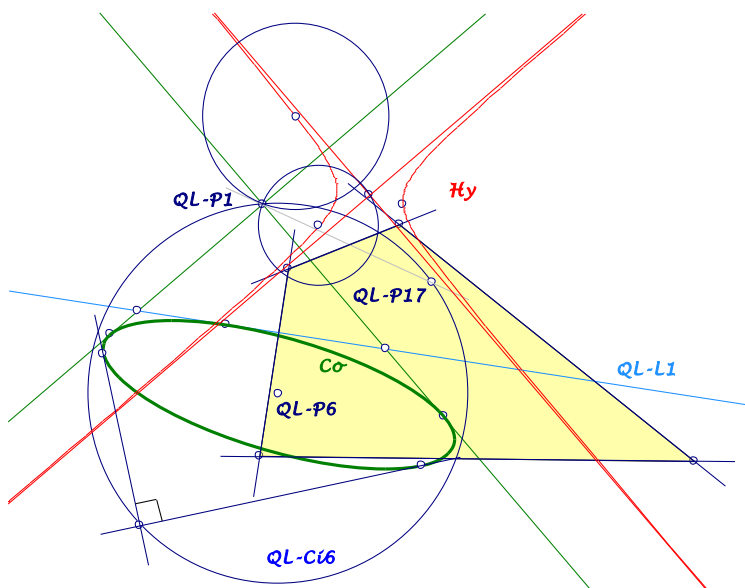
*Image partners wrt QL-Tf1 – shortened CSC – on tangents of a conic give a quartic, CSC-invariant through the CSC-fixed points QL-2P3. An example can be found in QFG-message 364. Here another quartic is described with a geometric interpretation orientated at Apollonius circles.*



### A special conic

Let  $Co$  be a conic, centered in  $QL-P6$  and tangent to the Steiner axes and the Newton line  $QL-L1$ .

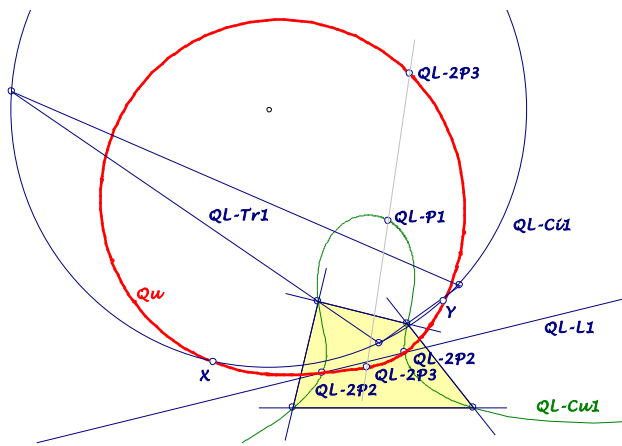
- Points on the Dimidium circle  $QL-Ci6$  have orthogonal tangents wrt the conic  $Co$ .



- The *CSC*-circles of tangents at  $Co$  are centered on an orthogonal hyperbola  $Hy$  ...  
 ... through the center of the *CSC*-circle of  $QL-L1$ ,  
 ... centered in the pole of  $QL-P1$ . $QL-P17$  wrt  $QL-Ci6$ ,  
 ... with asymptotes parallel to the Steiner axes,

### The Quartic

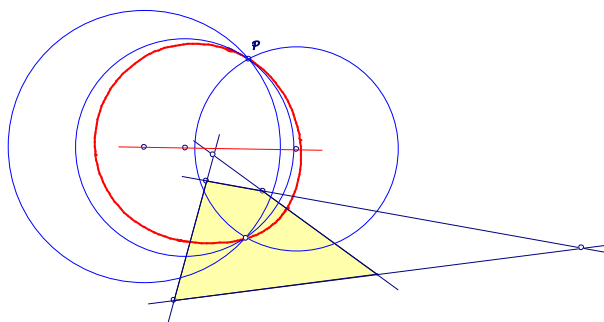
- *CSC*-partners on tangents of  $Co$  give a *CSC*-invariant quartic  $Qu$  through the *CSC*-fixed points  $QL-2P3$ .
- The quartic  $Qu$  is also the locus of *CSC*-partners on circles through  $QL-P1$  centered on the orthogonal hyperbola  $Hy$ .
- If the cubic  $QL-Cu1$  is unipartite, the quartic  $Qu$  contains the *CSC* conjugated intersections  $QL-2P2$  of the Newton line and the cubic  $QL-Cu1$ .



- If the cubic  $QL-Cu1$  is unipartite, the cubic  $Qu$  contains the *CSC*-partners  $X, Y$  on the circumcircle  $QL-Ci1$  of the diagonal triangle.

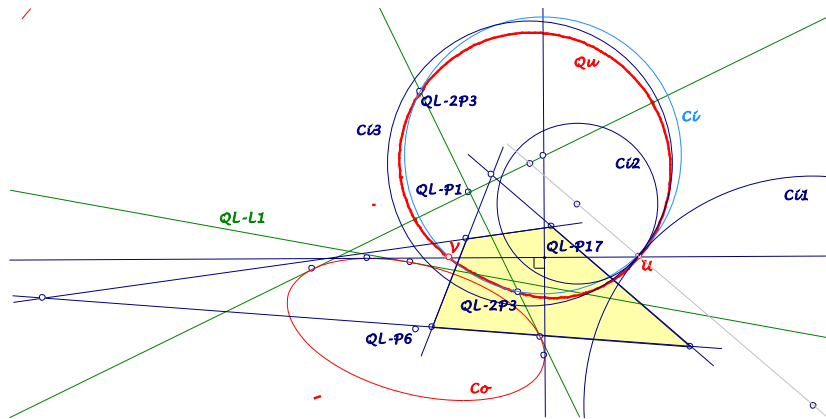
### Geometric background

For two opposite points of the quadrilateral we can take the Apollonius circle wrt a given point  $P$ . There are three such Apollonius circles for a point  $P$ .



- The quartic  $Qu$  is the locus for points  $P$  with coaxal Apollonius circles.

Final remark: There are two special points  $U, V$  on the quartic, which are the contact points of their Apollonius circles  $C_{i1}, C_{i2}, C_{i3}$  with a common tangent. These points  $U, V$  can be found as follows: Take the orthogonal tangents from  $QL-P17$  at the conic  $Co$ . The CSC-partners on one tangent are  $U, V$ . The other tangent has no CSC-partners, but cuts the 2<sup>nd</sup> Steiner axis in the center of a circle  $C_i$  through  $QL-2P3$  and  $U, V$ . The common tangent of the Apollonius circles is also tangent to  $Co$ .



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