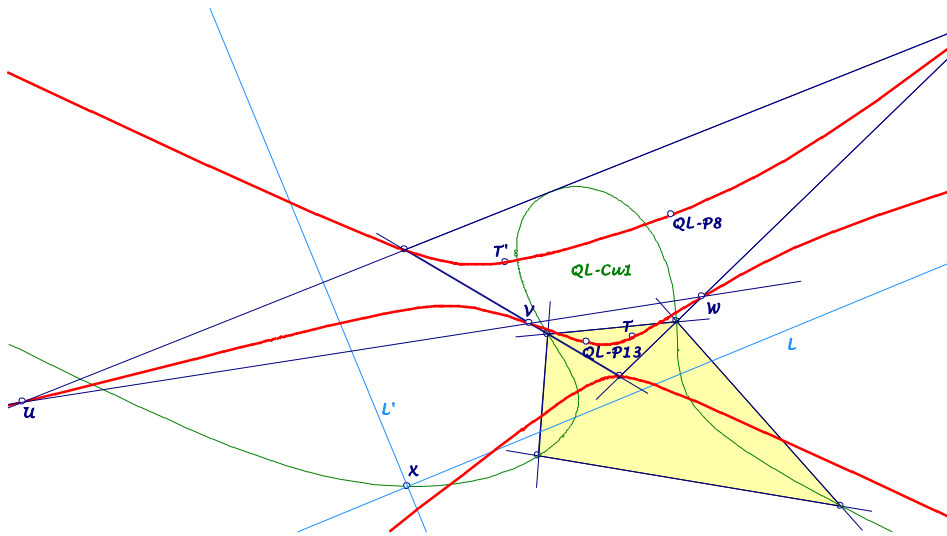


Background for these notes is:
 Chris van Tienhoven: Encyclopedia of Quadri-Figures
<http://www.chrisvantienhoven.nl/>

Nonpivotal Isocubic wrt QA/QL

The angle bisectors at points on the cubic $QL-Cu1$ wrt two opposite QL -points have trilinear poles wrt $QL-DT$ on a nonpivotal isocubic, which shall be tested for the reference quadrilateral and its dual quadrangle.



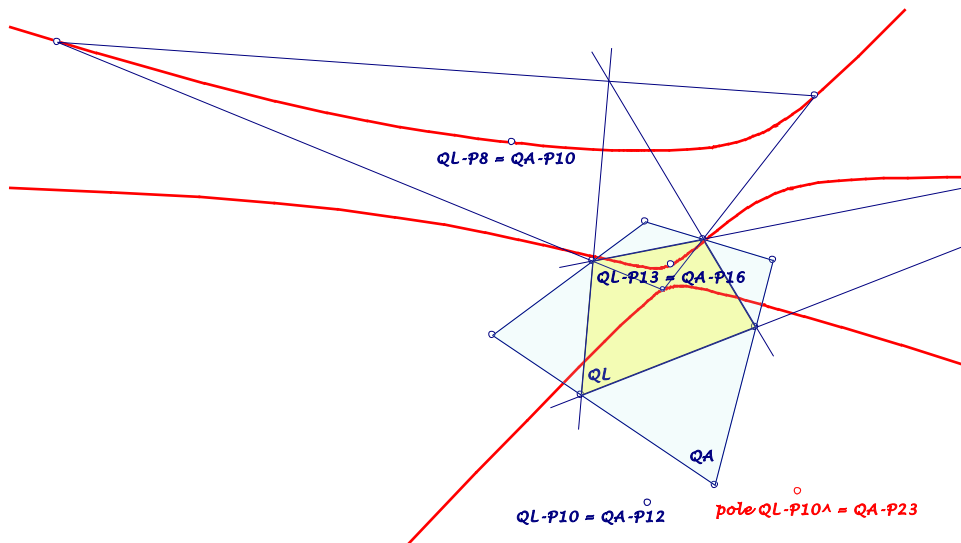
Construction of $QL-Cuy$

Let X be a point on the cubic $QL-Cu1$,
 ... L, L' its angle bisectors wrt opposite QL -points,
 ... T, T' trilinear poles of L, L' wrt $QL-DT$.
 ... The locus of T, T' is the cubic $QL-Cuy$.

- $QL-Cuy$ is a circumcubic of $QL-DT$,
 ... bearing $QL-P8, QL-P13$,
 ... intersecting the $QL-DT$ -sides collinear in U, V, W .

$QL-Cuy$ as nonpivotal isocubic of QL

- $QL-Cuy$ is invariant wrt the $QL-DT$ -isoconjugation \wedge ,
 swapping $QL-P8$ and $QL-P13$.
- Fixed points of the isoconjugation \wedge are the trilinear poles of the QL -lines wrt $QL-DT$.
- $QL-P10^\wedge$ is the trilinear pole of UVW .
- $QL-Cuy$ is a nonpivotal isocubic
 ... wrt $QL-DT$
 ... the isoconjugation \wedge
 ... and pole $QL-P10^\wedge$.



***QL-Cuy* as nonpivotal isocubic of the dual QA**

The dual quadrangle QA of a quadrilateral QL is the quadrangle of the trilinear poles for the quadrilateral lines wrt the QL -diagonal triangle, which is also the QA -diagonal triangle.

- Wrt the common diagonal triangle the isoconjugation \wedge is the isoconjugation $QA-Tf2$.
- $QL-Cuy$ is a nonpivotal isocubic for the dual quadrangle
 - ... wrt the common diagonal triangle,
 - ... the isoconjugation $QA-Tf2$
 - ... and the pole $QA-P23$.

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