

EQF-Note 2017-11-15

Background for these notes is:

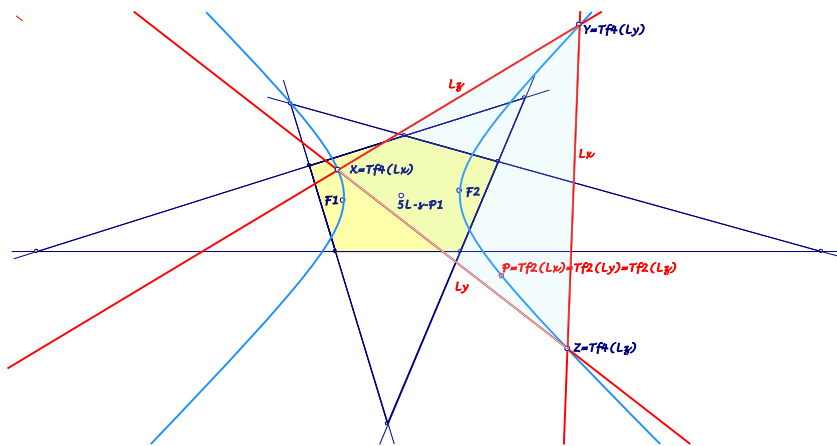
Chris van Tienhoven:

Encyclopedia of Quadri-Figures and Poly Geometry

<http://www.chrisvantienhoven.nl/>

CSC-related 5L-Transformation III

The 5L-transformation $Tf2$ in QFG#2683 maps a line to a point, but there are two other lines with the same image. Here a construction of these further lines is given.



In QFG#2683 several 5L-transformations are described:

- $Tf0$** *point* \rightarrow *circle*: The 5 CSC-images of a point P wrt the 4L of a 5L are concyclic on the circle $Tf0(P)$.
- $Tf1$** *point* \rightarrow *point*: $Tf1(P)$ is the center of the circle $Tf0(P)$ (see 5L-s-Tf1 in EPG).
- $Tf2$** *line* \rightarrow *point*: Radical axes for the 5 CSC-images of a line/circle have a common point (see QFG#780).
- $Tf3$** *point* \rightarrow *line*: $Tf3(P)$ is the radical axis of $Tf0(P)$ and 5L-o-Ci1 (see QFG#790).
- $Tf4$** *line* \rightarrow *point*: Radical axes for the $Tf0$ -circles of the points of a line/circle have a common point (see QFG#790).

$Tf3$ and $Tf4$ are inverse transformations. But wrt $Tf1$ every point has two pre-images, which are partner wrt the transformation Tf in QFG#2669. $Tf2$ has the curious property, that there are three lines with the same image point.

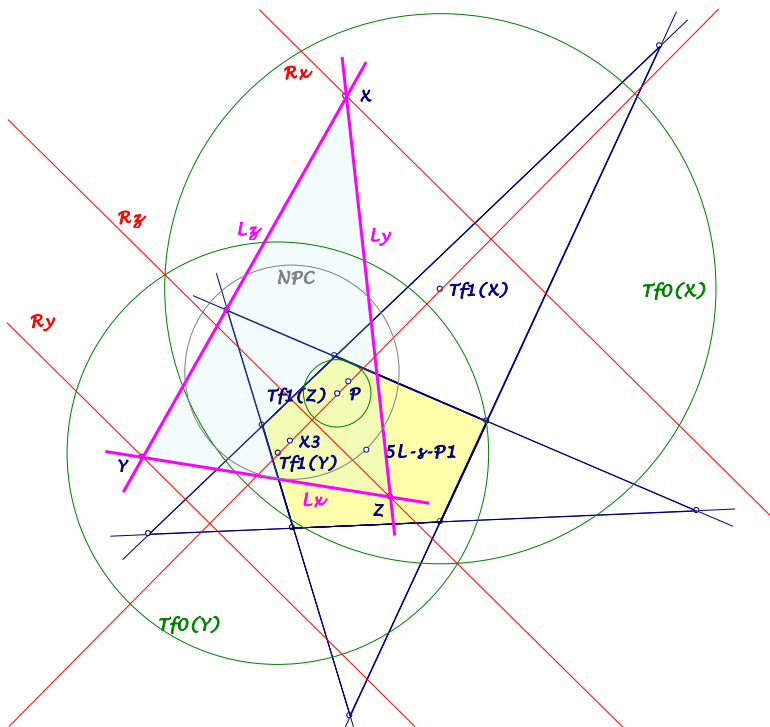
For a line L_x and its image point $Tf2(L_x)$ there are two other lines L_y, L_z with $Tf2(L_x) = Tf2(L_y) = Tf2(L_z)$.

Construction:

We start with a line L_x ,
 ... its Tf_2 -point P , its Tf_4 -point X and the foci F_1, F_2 of the
 inscribed conic $5L-s-Ci1$
 ... and construct the orthogonal hyperbola Hy ,
 ... centered in $5L-s-P1$,
 ... through P, X, F_1, F_2 .
 ... The intersections Y and Z of L_x and Hy
 ... give the lines $L_y = XZ$ and $L_z = XY$.

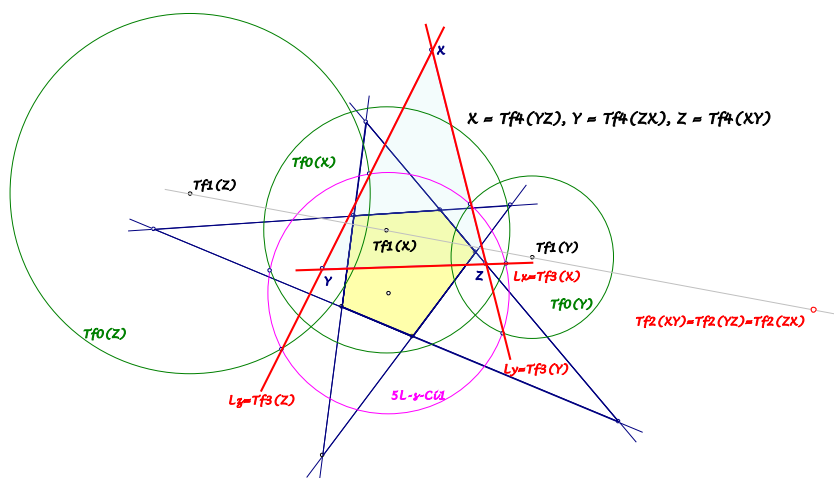
Properties:

- For points X, Y, Z with $L_x = YZ, L_y = ZX, L_z = XY$
 ... and $Tf_2(L_x) = Tf_2(L_y) = Tf_2(L_z)$ holds:
 $Tf_4(L_x) = X, Tf_4(L_y) = Y, Tf_4(L_z) = Z,$
 $Tf_3(X) = L_x, Tf_3(Y) = L_y, Tf_3(Z) = L_z.$
- The points X, Y, Z, F_1, F_2 and $P = Tf_2(L_{x,y,z})$ lie on an
 orthogonal hyperbola, centered in $5L-s-P1$.



- The nine-point circle of XYZ bears $5L-s-P1$.
- The Tf_1 -images of X, Y, Z are collinear with $P = Tf_2(L_{x,y,z})$ and the orthocenter X_3 of XYZ .
- The radical axis R_z of the circles $Tf_0(X)$ and $Tf_0(Y)$ bears Z and is parallel to R_x and R_y ...
- The radical axis of $Tf_0(X)$ and $5L-s-Ci1$ is YZ , ...

Finally a figure with all transformations for a triangle XYZ with
 $Tf2(YZ) = Tf2(ZX) = Tf2(XY)$.



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