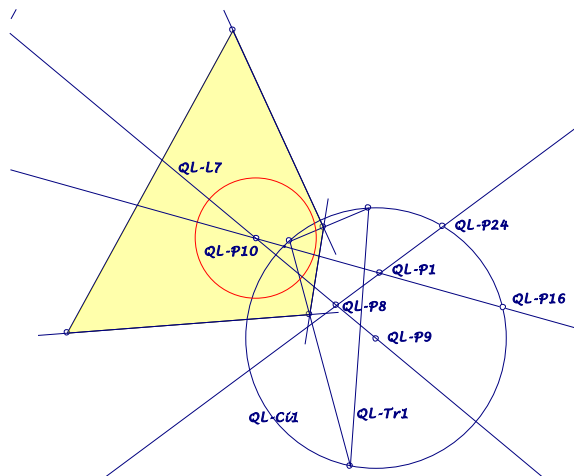


Background for these notes is:
 Chris van Tienhoven: Encyclopedia of Quadri-Figures
<http://www.chrisvantienhoven.nl/>

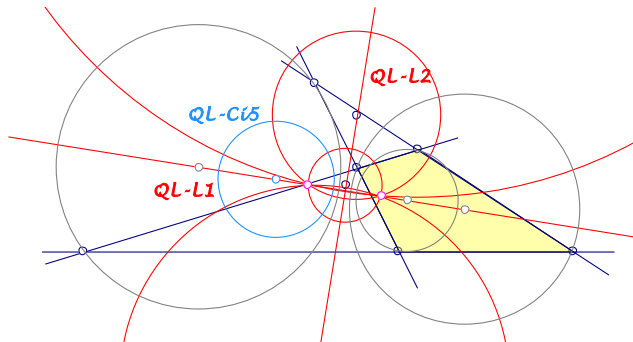
Polar Circle of QL-Tr1

The polar circle for the diagonal triangle QL-Tr1 of a quadrilateral has significant properties in QL-geometry, especially wrt its inversion. Here are gathered some results – Cabri controlled – for later applications.



The polar circle for a triangle is the only circle, to which the triangle is self-polar. Only for obtuse angled triangles the polar circle is real. Wrt a quadrilateral polar circles are mentioned in [1] and [2] with the property:

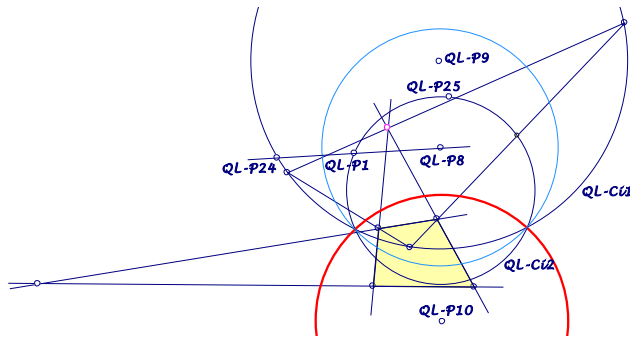
- **The polar circles for the triangle components of a quadrilateral are coaxial, conjugate wrt the circles over the diagonals** (see [1] p.40, [2], p.179).



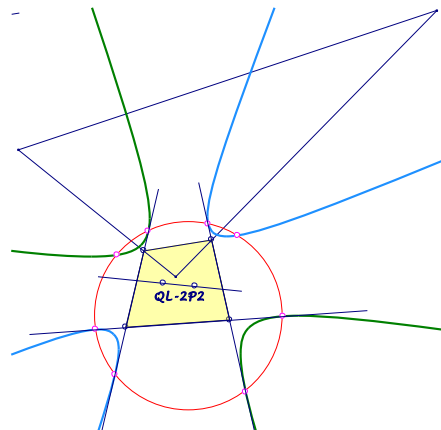
This means in EQF-geometry:

- ... The coaxial line is **QL-L2**, the radical axis is **QL-L1**.
- ... The polar circle is orthogonal to the Plücker circle **QL-Ci5**.

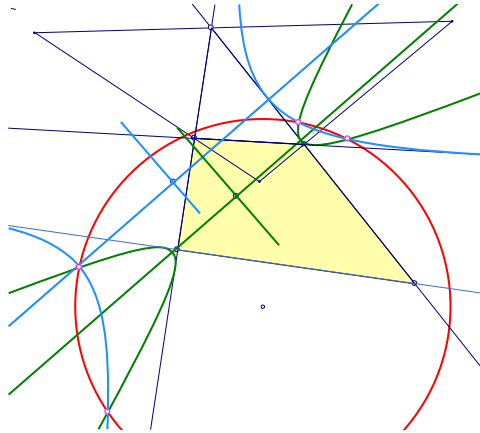
Below the polar circle of the diagonal triangle $QL-Tr1$ – not always real – shall be tested.



- The polar circle is centered in $QL-P10$.
- The inversion wrt the polar circle swaps $QL-Ci1$ and $QL-Ci2$.
- The reflections of $QL-P1$ and $QL-P25$ in the polar circle lie on the circumcircle $QL-Ci1$ of the diagonal triangle.
- The inversion circle of $QL-P1$ and $QL-P24$ wrt $QL-P8$ cuts the polar circle orthogonal in the intersections with $QL-Ci1$.
- A QL -inscribed conic cuts the polar circle in a cyclic quadrangle with the same diagonal triangle as the reference quadrilateral.



- The two QL -inscribed conics with centers $QL-2P2$ have contact points with the QL -lines on the polar circle.
- Two QL -inscribed conics, whose axes are parallel $QL-Tf2$ -partners, intersect on the polar circle.



References

- [1] <http://forumgeom.fau.edu/FG2004volume4/index.html>
- [2] R. A. Johnson: Advanced Euclidean Geometry

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