

ASSOCIATED AND SKEW-ORTHOLOGIC SIMPLEXES

BY

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ABSTRACT. A set of $n + 1$ lines in n -space is said to be **associated** if every $(n - 2)$ -flat which meets n of the lines also meets the remaining line. Two simplexes are **associated** if the joins of their corresponding vertices are associated. Two simplexes are **(skew-)orthologic** if the perpendiculars from the vertices of one on the faces of the other are concurrent (associated); it follows that the reciprocal relation holds. In an earlier paper, *Associated and Perspective Simplexes*, we gave an affine necessary and sufficient condition for two simplexes to be associated that was so easy to apply that extensions to n -dimensions of nearly all known theorems, and a few new ones, were proved in a few lines of calculations. In this sequel we take a closer look at some of the results of the earlier paper and prove some new results. Then we give simple Euclidean necessary and sufficient conditions for two simplexes to be orthologic or skew-orthologic which yield as corollaries known results on altitudes, the Monge point and orthocentric simplexes. We conclude by discussing some of the qualitative differences between the geometries of three and higher dimensions.

1. Introduction. Let \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} be n -simplexes with vertices and faces $A_i, B_i, \mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{B}_i$, respectively, $i \in \mathcal{I}$, where $\mathcal{I} = \{0, 1, \dots, n\}$. We say that \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are **associated** if the lines $A_i B_i$ joining corresponding vertices are associated, i.e. have the property that every secundum $((n - 2)$ -flat) which meets n of the lines also meets the remaining line. For $n = 2$ the last statement reduces to: any point which lies on two of the lines lies on the third. Thus the notion of associated simplexes is a generalization of that of perspective simplexes. In a recent paper [6], we gave an affine necessary and sufficient condition for two simplexes to be associated and gave a very short proof of extensions to n -dimensions of many theorems from Neuberg's famous *Memoir sur le Tétraèdre* as well as some new results. In §§2 and 3 of this sequel we examine the significance of certain parameters we introduced and give a family of constructions which lead to pairs of associated simplexes.

Received by the editors August 19, 1975.

AMS (MOS) subject classifications (1970). Primary 50B99; Secondary 50B10, 50D05.

Key words and phrases. Simplex, perspective simplexes, associated simplexes, orthologic simplexes, skew-orthologic simplexes.

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In §4 we give an extension to n -dimensions of the only known result on associated lines which is truly affine.

In the same *Memoir* [15, pp. 12, 27]. Neuberg showed that if the perpendiculars from the vertices of one tetrahedron on the faces of a second are concurrent or associated, the reciprocal relation also holds. He called such tetrahedra respectively orthologic and skew-orthologic. We give here in §5 new and simple necessary and sufficient conditions for two simplexes to be orthologic or skew-orthologic which, though they are Euclidean, bear a striking resemblance to the earlier affine criteria for associativity. At the same time these conditions exhibit a duality relation between the cosines of dihedral angles and the exponentials of the edge-lengths-squared previously found only in non-Euclidean geometry. In §6 we conclude with some remarks to the effect that the step from three to n dimensions may hold as many surprises as the step from two to three dimensions.

We use the same notation as in [6] and Theorem i.j of [6] will be called Fact i.j here.

2. Composite and semisymmetric matrices. Let the weights (barycentric coordinates) of B_i with respect to \mathcal{Q} be given by $B_i = (b_{i0}, b_{i1}, \dots, b_{in}) = (b_{ij})$, $i \in \mathcal{G}$, and let us call the matrix (b_{ij}) *composite* if there exist numbers y_i, z_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, such that $b_{ij} = y_i z_j$ for $i \neq j$, or, for some $i \in \mathcal{G}$, all elements not in row i , column i , or the main diagonal, are zero.

The following combination of Facts 3.1 and 4.1 gives the complete significance of the numbers y_i and z_i for perspective simplexes.

THEOREM 2.1. *Let the weights of B_i with respect to \mathcal{Q} be (b_{ij}) and let $s_i = \sum_j b_{ij}$, $i \in \mathcal{G}$. The following statements are equivalent.*

.1. (b_{ij}) is composite with $b_{ij} = y_i z_j$, $i \neq j$. If $s = \sum z_j$ is not zero, we may assume $s = 1$.

.2. The lines $A_i B_j$, $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are concurrent at the point $P = (z_i)$, i.e. \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are perspective from the point P .

.3. The secunda $\mathcal{Q}_i \cap \mathcal{B}_i$, $i \in \mathcal{G}$, lie in the prime \mathcal{F} , where $\mathcal{F} = (y_i)$ with respect to \mathcal{B} and $\mathcal{F} = (y_i/(s_i - sy_i))$ with respect to \mathcal{Q} , i.e. \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are perspective from the prime \mathcal{F} .

.4. Ceva's form. For all triples of distinct subscripts,

$$b_{ij} b_{jk} b_{ki} = b_{ji} b_{kj} b_{ik}.$$

PROOF. The equivalence of .1 and .4 is an elementary exercise in algebra. The equivalence of conditions .1, .2 and .3 is established in Facts 3.1 and 4.1 except for the assertions regarding the weights. (The proof of Fact 3.1 tacitly assumes that P is distinct from A_i ; the additional clause in the definition given

here is easily seen to correspond to the case $P = A_i$.) In the proof of Fact 3.1 we have computed the weights of P and seen that

$$\mathbf{b}_i = (s_i - sy_i)\mathbf{a}_i + y_i\mathbf{p}.$$

Thus

$$y_j\mathbf{b}_i - y_i\mathbf{b}_j = y_j(s_i - sy_i)\mathbf{a}_i - y_i(s_j - sy_j)\mathbf{a}_j$$

which shows that lines B_iB_j and A_iA_j intersect on the prime \mathcal{F} with weights as given. This completes the proof.

The following dual may also be proved.

THEOREM 2.2. *If $\mathcal{B}_i = (b_{ij})$ and $b_{ij} = y_i z_j$, $i \neq j$, then the (y_i) may be chosen to be the weights of the center and the z_i the weights of the prime of perspectivity.*

We call the matrix (b_{ij}) **semisymmetric** if we can find parameters x_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, not all zero such that $x_i b_{ij} = x_j b_{ji}$, $i, j \in \mathcal{G}$. It is easily seen that a composite matrix is semisymmetric with parameters $x_i = z_i/y_i$. It is an exercise in algebra to show that for $n \geq 3$, (b_{ij}) is semisymmetric if and only if

$$b_{ij}b_{kl} = b_{il}b_{kj} \text{ for all quadruples of distinct subscripts.}$$

We recall

FACT 3.2. The simplexes \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are associated if and only if the matrix (b_{ij}) is semisymmetric.

To interpret the parameters x_i we introduce the **equicenter** [16] of two simplexes \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} : the point (in general unique) whose weights with respect to \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are equal. The equicenter may also be viewed as the invariant point of the affinity which maps \mathcal{Q} into \mathcal{B} . There are also, in general, n vectors, which we shall call **equivectors**, with the same property.

THEOREM 2.3. *Let \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} be associated simplexes such that $x_i b_{ij} = x_j b_{ji}$, for constants x_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$. If \mathcal{B} is proper then the x_i are proportional to the weights of the equicenter of \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} .*

PROOF. Let P be the point whose weights with respect to \mathcal{B} are (proportional to) (x_i) . Then

$$\mathbf{p} = \sum_i x_i \mathbf{b}_i = \sum_i x_i \sum_j b_{ij} \mathbf{a}_j = \sum_j x_j \left(\sum_i b_{ji} \right) \mathbf{a}_j = \sum_j x_j \mathbf{a}_j$$

so the weights of P with respect to \mathcal{Q} are also (x_j) .

3. Some special pairs of associated simplexes. The diagonal elements of a matrix B are of no concern in deciding if B is semisymmetric or composite, and they are often of a special form, e.g. the i th weight of B_i is zero if $B_i \in \mathcal{Q}_i$.

In such a case we shall place them after a colon so that, for example, $A_i = (0: 1)$ means that the i th weight is 1 and the remaining weights are zero.

The following result gathers the representations we shall need for our first theorem. Let v_k denote the k -dimensional volume function and let $v = v_n(\mathcal{Q})$. For $i \in \mathcal{G}$, let $f_i = v_{n-1}(\mathcal{Q}_i)$, $c_{ij} = \cos(\mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{Q}_j) = c_{ji}$. Let $\mathcal{G}' = \mathcal{G} - \{0\}$ and let $\Sigma, \Sigma', \Sigma^{(i)}$ have ranges $\mathcal{G}, \mathcal{G}'$ and $\mathcal{G} - \{i\}$, respectively.

LEMMA 3.1. *Let \mathcal{Q} be an n -simplex.*

- .1. *The centroid of \mathcal{Q} is given by $G = (1/(n+1))$.*
- .2. *The centroid of the face \mathcal{Q}_i is given by $G_i = (1/n: 0)$, $i \in \mathcal{G}$.*
- .3. *The foot of the altitude from A_i is given by $H_i = (f_i^{-1} f_j c_{ij}: 0)$, and $\sum_j^{(i)} f_j c_{ij} = f_i$.*
- .4. *The altitude $\overrightarrow{A_i H_i} = (f_i^{-1} f_j c_{ij}: -1)$.*
- .5. *A unit vector \mathbf{n}_i normal to \mathcal{Q}_i is given by $nv\mathbf{h}_i = f_i \overrightarrow{A_i H_i} = (f_j c_{ij}: -f_i)$.*
- .6. *The vector hyperarea of \mathcal{Q}_i is given by $\mathbf{f}_i = f_i \mathbf{n}_i = (1/nv)(f_i f_j c_{ij}: -f_i^2)$.*
- .7. *The incenter of \mathcal{Q} is given by $T = (f_j/f)$ where $f = \sum f_j$ and the inradius, r , is given by $rf = \sum r f_j = nv$.*
- .8. *The incenter of \mathcal{Q}_i is given by $(f_{ij}/f^i: 0)$ where $f_{ij} = v_{n-2}(\mathcal{Q}_{ij})$ and $f^i = \sum_j^{(i)} f_{ij}$, and its inradius r^i is given by $r^i f^i = (n-1)f_i$.*
- .9. *The center of the i th exsphere (the sphere tangent to \mathcal{Q}_i externally and to \mathcal{Q}_j internally, $j \neq i$) is given by $T_i = (f_j/(f-2f_i): -f_i/(f-2f_i))$ and its radius r_i is given by $r_i(f-2f_i) = \sum_j^{(i)} r_i f_j - r_i f_i = nv$.*
- .10. *The point of contact of the i th exsphere with \mathcal{Q}_i is given by $\mathbf{t}_i - r_i \mathbf{n}_i = (f_i(1-c_{ij})/(f-2f_i): 0)$.*
- .11. *The Lemoine point of \mathcal{Q} is given by $K = (f_i^2/f'')$ where $f'' = \sum f_i^2$.*

PROOF. Projecting A_i orthogonally on \mathcal{Q}_i gives .3 immediately. Proofs of .7, .8, and .9 are found in [5]. Result .11 is Fact 7.1 and the remaining results are easily seen to be true.

THEOREM 3.2. *Let \mathcal{Q} be an n -simplex. For $i \in \mathcal{G}$, let the points B_i be determined by $\overrightarrow{C_i B_i} = x\mathbf{v}_i$ where x is an arbitrary number and C_i and \mathbf{v}_i are the points and vectors given by any one of conditions .1–.8 below. Then \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are associated.*

- .1. C_i is the centroid G of \mathcal{Q} and \mathbf{v}_i is the hyperarea \mathbf{f}_i .
- .2. C_i is the centroid of \mathcal{Q}_i and \mathbf{v}_i is the hyperarea \mathbf{f}_i .
- .3. C_i is the incenter of \mathcal{Q} and \mathbf{v}_i is the unit normal \mathbf{n}_i .
- .4. C_i is the incenter of \mathcal{Q}_i and $\mathbf{v}_i = r^i \mathbf{n}_i$.
- .5. C_i is the i th excenter and $\mathbf{v}_i = r_i \mathbf{n}_i$.
- .6. C_i is the point of contact of the insphere with \mathcal{Q}_i , and $\mathbf{v}_i = \mathbf{n}_i$.
- .7. C_i is the point of contact of the i th exsphere with \mathcal{Q}_i , and $\mathbf{v}_i = r_i \mathbf{n}_i$.
- .8. C_i is the Lemoine point of \mathcal{Q} and $\mathbf{v}_i = \overrightarrow{A_i H_i}$.

PROOF. We shall assume that the constant nv is absorbed in x .

In .1 we have $b_i = g + x f_i$ so $B_i = ((1/n + 1) + x f_i f_j c_{ij} : (1/n + 1) - x f_i^2)$ and $b_{ij} = b_{ji}$ for $i \neq j$, so \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are associated from Fact 3.2.

In the remaining parts we give b_{ij} for $i \neq j$ and the value of x_i so that $x_i b_{ij} = x_j b_{ji}$.

$$.2. b_{ij} = (1/n) + x f_i f_j c_{ij}, x_i = 1.$$

$$.3. b_{ij} = f_j/f + x f_j c_{ij}, x_i = f_i.$$

$$.4. b_{ij} = f_{ij}/f^i + x(f_i/f^i) f_j c_{ij}, x_i = f^i.$$

$$.5. b_{ij} = f_j/(f - 2f_i) + x f_j c_{ij}/(f - 2f_i), x_i = f_i(f - 2f_i).$$

$$.7. b_{ij} = f_j(1 - c_{ij})/(f - 2f_i) + x f_j c_{ij}/(f - 2f_i), x_i = f_i(f - 2f_i).$$

$$.8. b_{ij} = f_j^2/f'' + x f_i^{-1} f_j c_{ij}, x_i = f_i^2.$$

To prove .6 we need only apply .3 with x increased by the inradius r , which completes the proof. Theorem 3.2.2 is a generalization of the theorem [23, Theorem 5] that the outer or inner Napoleon triangle of triangle \mathcal{Q} (the centers of equilateral triangles constructed outward or inward on the sides of \mathcal{Q}) is perspective with \mathcal{Q} . The three dimensional version of Theorem 3.2.4 is [18, p. 61]. Applying the remark after Theorem 2.2, the following is clear.

COROLLARY 3.3. *The pairs of simplexes in parts .1 and .2 above have a common centroid. The equicenter of the simplexes of parts .3 and .6 is the incenter of \mathcal{Q} and the equicenter of the simplexes of part .8 is the Lemoine point of \mathcal{Q} .*

By setting $x = 0$ in various parts of Theorem 3.2, we obtain:

COROLLARY 3.4.

.1. [FACT 6.7] *The lines joining each vertex A_i to the incenter of \mathcal{Q}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are associated.*

.2. [FACT 6.6] *The lines joining each vertex A_i to the point of contact of the insphere with \mathcal{Q}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are associated.*

.3. [15, p. 26] *The lines joining each vertex A_i to the point of contact of the i th exsphere with \mathcal{Q}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are associated.*

The perpendiculars to the faces of \mathcal{Q} at their centroids are the images of the altitudes in the dilation with center at the centroid and constant $-1/n$ so they are associated. Thus the simplexes constructed in Theorem 3.2.2 are skew-orthologic as well as associated.

4. An affine property. The first part of the next result is obvious; the second part, of which a strictly three dimensional proof is given in [4], is quite surprising.

THEOREM 4.1. *Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} be two parallel primes, let the line \mathcal{L}_0 meet \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} in B_0 and A_0 respectively, and, for $i \in \mathcal{G}'$, let the lines \mathcal{L}_i meet \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{G} in A_i and B_i respectively. The weights of B_0 with respect to \mathcal{Q}_0 are the same as the weights*

of A_0 with respect to \mathfrak{B}_0 if either of the following conditions hold.

- .1. The lines \mathcal{L}_i concur at a point P .
- .2. The lines \mathcal{L}_i are merely associated.

PROOF. Condition .1 implies that the points of \mathcal{F} are related to the points of \mathcal{G} by a dilation with center P and the result is immediate.

Suppose we have only condition .2. With respect to the simplex \mathcal{Q} , let $B_i = (b_{ij})$, $i \in \mathcal{G}$. Then since B_0 lies in A_0 , and for $i \in \mathcal{G}'$, B_i lies in a prime through A_0 parallel to A_i and since the sum of the weights of a proper point is 1, we have

$$(4.1) \quad b_{00} = 0, \quad \sum' b_{0j} = 1, \quad b_{i0} = 1 \quad \text{and} \quad \sum_j' b_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{for } i \in \mathcal{G}'.$$

Since the lines are associated there exist numbers x_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, not all zero such that $x_i b_{ij} = x_j b_{ji}$, $i \neq j$. In particular, $x_0 b_{0j} = x_j b_{j0} = x_j$, $j \in \mathcal{G}'$, so $x_0 \neq 0$ and we may take $x_0 = 1$. Thus

$$(4.2) \quad b_{0j} b_{ji} = b_{0i} b_{ij}.$$

Now using (4.1) and (4.2) we find

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_j' b_{0j} \mathbf{b}_j &= \sum_j' b_{0j} \left[\mathbf{a}_0 + \sum_i' b_{ji} \mathbf{a}_i \right] \\ &= \left(\sum_j' b_{0j} \right) \mathbf{a}_0 + \sum_i' \left(\sum_j' b_{0j} b_{ji} \right) \mathbf{a}_i \\ &= \mathbf{a}_0 + \sum_i' b_{0i} \left(\sum_j' b_{ij} \right) \mathbf{a}_i = \mathbf{a}_0 \end{aligned}$$

which proves the result.

COROLLARY 4.2. For $i \in \mathcal{G}$, let \mathcal{L}_i and \mathcal{M}_i , be two sets of associated lines such that \mathcal{L}_i is parallel to \mathcal{M}_i . Let the prime \mathcal{F} meet \mathcal{L}_i in A_i and \mathcal{M}_i in B_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$. If $\mathbf{a}_0 = \sum' w_i \mathbf{a}_i$, then $\mathbf{b}_0 = \sum' w_i \mathbf{b}_i$.

PROOF. Let the prime \mathcal{G} , distinct from and parallel to \mathcal{F} , meet \mathcal{L}_i in A'_i and \mathcal{M}_i in B'_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$. Then $\overrightarrow{A_0 A'_0} = \mathbf{a}'_0 - \mathbf{a}_0 = \sum' w_i \mathbf{a}'_i - \sum' w_i \mathbf{a}_i = \sum' w_i \overrightarrow{A_i A'_i}$. Since $\overrightarrow{B_i B'_i} = \overrightarrow{A_i A'_i}$, $i \in \mathcal{G}$, we have $\overrightarrow{B_0 B'_0} = \sum' w_i \overrightarrow{B_i B'_i}$ and hence $\mathbf{b}_0 = \sum' w_i \mathbf{b}_i$.

This theorem and corollary are remarkable in that all other results on associated lines that we have seen which are not strictly projective require Euclidean notions, whereas these results are truly affine.

5. Orthologic and skew-orthologic simplexes. It was established in the proof of Fact 5.2 that \mathcal{Q} and \mathfrak{B} are orthologic or skew-orthologic according as the

matrix $(\cos(\mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{B}_j))$ is composite or semisymmetric. We shall derive here some other characterizations in terms of the squares of the distances between the vertices. One of these is particularly easy to apply viz: \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are orthologic or skew-orthologic according as the matrix $(\exp(A_i B_j^2))$ is composite or semisymmetric. In the orthologic case this condition was discovered by Darboux [19] but in the skew-orthologic case the characterization is believed to be new.

We first derive an intermediate condition. Let $()$, $()'$, and $()^+$ denote row, column or square matrices, depending on context, with subscripts in \mathcal{G} , \mathcal{G}' , and $\mathcal{G}_+ = \{0, 1, \dots, n+1\}$ respectively. Define

$$d_n(\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{B}) = \begin{vmatrix} (A_i B_j^2) & (1) \\ (1) & 0 \end{vmatrix} = \begin{vmatrix} A_0 B_0^2 & \cdots & A_0 B_n^2 & 1 \\ & \ddots & & \\ A_n B_0^2 & \cdots & A_n B_n^2 & 1 \\ & 1 \cdots 1 & & 0 \end{vmatrix}$$

and let d_{ij} be the minor of $A_i B_j^2$, $i, j \in \mathcal{G}$.

THEOREM 5.1. \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are orthologic or skew-orthologic according as (d_{ij}) is composite or symmetric.

PROOF. It is clear that $d_{ij} = d_{n-1}(\mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{B}_j)$ and it follows from [19, p. 361] that

$$d_{ij} = (-1)^n [(n-1)!]^2 2^{n-1} v_{n-1}(\mathcal{Q}_i) v_{n-1}(\mathcal{B}_j) \cos(\mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{B}_j)$$

so that (d_{ij}) has the same property as $(\cos(\mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{B}_j))$. We shall see later that in the skew-orthologic case (d_{ij}) is in fact symmetric.

The next theorem collects the main characterization of orthologic simplexes; conditions .3 and .4 are found in [19, pp. 362–363]; condition .4 is also found in [20].

THEOREM 5.2. Let \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} be n -simplexes. The following are equivalent.

- .1. \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are orthologic.
- .2. There exist constants y_i, z_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, such that $\cos(\mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{B}_j) = y_i z_j$, $i \neq j$, i.e. $(\cos(\mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{B}_j))$ is composite.
- .3. There exist constants a_i, b_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, such that $A_i B_j^2 = a_i + b_j$, $i \neq j$, i.e. $(\exp(A_i B_j^2))$ is composite.
- .4. (For $n \geq 3$.) For all quadruples of distinct subscripts, $A_i A_j$ is perpendicular to $B_k B_l$, i.e. $A_i B_l^2 - A_i B_k^2 + A_j B_k^2 - A_j B_l^2 = 0$.

PROOF. The equivalence of .1 and .2 was recalled in the preceding proof. If .1 is true, let A_+ be the intersection of the perpendiculars from the vertices of \mathcal{Q} to the faces of \mathcal{B} . Then

$$(5.1) \quad 0 = 2\overrightarrow{A_i A_+} \cdot \overrightarrow{B_j B_k} = A_i B_k^2 - A_i B_j^2 + A_+ B_j^2 - A_+ B_k^2, \quad i, j, k \text{ distinct.}$$

For $i \in \mathcal{G}$, let $b_i = B_i A_+^2$ and $a_i = A_i B_{i+1}^2 - b_{i+1}$, where $b_{n+1} = b_0$. Clearly, $A_i B_{i+1}^2 = a_i + b_{i+1}$. If $k \neq i$ or $i + 1$, using $j = i + 1$ in (5.1) we have

$$A_i B_k^2 = A_i B_{i+1}^2 - A_+ B_{i+1}^2 + A_+ B_k^2 = (a_i + b_{i+1}) - b_{i+1} + b_k = a_i + b_k.$$

A simple calculation will show that .3 implies

$$\begin{aligned} d_{ij} &= - \prod_{k \neq i, j} (A_k B_k^2 - a_k - b_k) \\ &= -(A_i B_i^2 - a_i - b_i)^{-1} (A_j B_j^2 - a_j - b_j)^{-1} \prod_{k \neq i, j} (A_k B_k^2 - a_k - b_k) \end{aligned}$$

which is clearly composite and implies .1. It is easily seen that .3 is equivalent to .4 which concludes the proof. For $n = 2$ the appropriate equivalent of .4 is given by Theorem 5.7.2.

It is useful to regard an orthocentric simplex \mathcal{Q} as the special case of orthologic simplexes \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} where \mathcal{B} coincides with \mathcal{Q} . If we denote the orthocenter by A_+ and accept “+” as an abbreviation for “ $n + 1$ ” it is clear that any $n + 1$ points of the $n + 2$ points A_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}_+$ may be regarded as an orthocentric simplex with the remaining point as orthocenter. Such a set of $n + 2$ points may be called an **orthocentric dupoint**.

Similarly for orthologic simplexes \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} , let B_+ be the point of intersection of the perpendiculars from B_i on \mathcal{Q}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$.

It is clear that any $n + 1$ pairs of points from the $n + 2$ pairs A_i , B_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}_+$, are the vertices of orthologic simplexes with the remaining points as centers. We shall call these sets of $n + 2$ points **orthologic dupoints**. If we choose $a_+ = 0$ and $b_+ = A_0 B_+^2 - a_0$, it is also clear that the equations in .3 and .4 are valid with subscripts in \mathcal{G}_+ . The parameters are not unique since .3 remains valid if all the a_i are increased and the b_i decreased by the same amount. We observe the following properties of the parameters.

THEOREM 5.3. *Let A_i , B_i , a_i , b_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}_+$, be the points and parameters of two orthologic dupoints in n -space. Then*

- .1. $\sum^+ (A_i B_i^2 - a_i - b_i)^{-1} = 0$.
- .2. *The weights of A_+ with respect to \mathcal{Q}_+ equal those of B_+ with respect to \mathcal{B}_+ and are proportional to $((A_i B_i^2 - a_i - b_i)^{-1})$.*

PROOF. Since each set of $n + 2$ points lies in n -space we have

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &= d_{n+1}(A_0 \cdots A_+, B_0 \cdots B_+) = \begin{vmatrix} (a_i + b_j : A_i B_i^2)^+ & (1)^+ \\ (1)^+ & 0 \end{vmatrix} \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} (0 : A_i B_i^2 - a_i - b_i)^+ & (1)^+ \\ (1)^+ & 0 \end{vmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

after subtracting a_i (respectively b_j) times the last row (column) from row i (column j). After dividing row i by $A_i B_i^2 - a_i - b_i$ and subtracting from the last row we obtain

$$\begin{vmatrix} (0: A_i B_i^2 - a_i - b_i)^+ & (1)^+ \\ (0)^+ & -\sum^+ (A_i B_i^2 - a_i - b_i)^{-1} \end{vmatrix} \\ = -\prod^+ (A_i B_i^2 - a_i - b_i) \sum^+ (A_i B_i^2 - a_i - b_i)^{-1},$$

and the first result [19, p. 363] is immediate. To prove the second result, let \mathcal{Q} denote the simplex \mathcal{Q} with the vertex A_i replaced by A_+ , $i \in \mathcal{G}$. Then the i th weight of A_+ with respect to \mathcal{Q} is

$$\frac{v_n(\mathcal{Q}^i)}{v_n(\mathcal{Q})} = \frac{v_n(\mathcal{Q}^i)v_n(\mathcal{B})}{v_n(\mathcal{Q})v_n(\mathcal{B})} = \frac{d_n(\mathcal{Q}^i, \mathcal{B})}{d_n(\mathcal{Q}, \mathcal{B})}$$

via [19, p. 356]. Substituting and manipulating as before shows the numerator to be $-\prod^i(A_i B_i^2 - a_i - b_i)$ which is symmetric in \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} and the proof is complete.

Since the medians of a simplex concur at the centroid we have the following result [25].

COROLLARY 5.3. *If the medians of simplex \mathcal{Q} are perpendicular to the corresponding faces of simplex \mathcal{B} , then the medians of \mathcal{B} are perpendicular to the corresponding faces of \mathcal{Q} .*

If \mathcal{B} coincides with \mathcal{Q} we have the following well-known result [19, p. 331], [17, p. 358], [3], [7].

COROLLARY 5.4. *Let \mathcal{Q} be an orthocentric simplex with orthocenter A_+ . Then there exist parameters a_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}_+$, such that $A_i A_j^2 = a_i + a_j$, $i \neq j$, and $\sum^+ a_i^{-1} = 0$.*

In fact, to within an isometry, an orthocentric simplex has $n + 1$ degrees of freedom (d.f.) and is determined by its parameters. However a pair of orthologic dupoints can be obtained by starting with an arbitrary n -simplex ($\frac{1}{2}n(n + 1)$ d.f.), choosing the point B_+ arbitrarily in its space (n d.f.) and locating B_i arbitrarily on the perpendiculars from B_+ to \mathcal{Q}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, ($n + 1$ d.f.), so that the $2n + 2$ parameters cannot determine the dupoints.

We now extend the concept of orthologic simplexes to m -simplexes in n -space. The $(n - m + 1)$ -flats perpendicular to the m -flat of an m -simplex have an improper $(n - m - 1)$ -flat in common. If, in addition they have a proper point in common, then they have a proper $(n - m)$ -flat in common and are coaxial. Two m -simplexes \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} in n -space are said to be **orthologic** if the $(n - m + 1)$ -flats through A_i and perpendicular to \mathcal{B}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}_m$, are coaxial; if

$m = n$ this reduces to the original definition.

Theorem 5.2 is true in this more general setting once condition .2 is deleted. The proof that .1 implies .3 remains valid and it is not difficult to obtain a direct proof that .3 implies .1 using techniques similar to those used in the theorem below. In this result we consider conditions which turn out to yield a characterization of skew-orthologic simplexes.

THEOREM 5.5. *Let \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} be m -simplexes in n -space with centroids A and B . For $0 \leq i < j \leq m$ let \mathcal{F}_{ij} and \mathcal{F}^{ij} be primes perpendicular to edge $B_i B_j$ and passing through the midpoint of $A_i A_j$ and the centroid of the opposite $(m-2)$ -face \mathcal{Q}_{ij} respectively, and let \mathcal{G}_{ij} and \mathcal{G}^{ij} be the primes perpendicular to $A_i A_j$ and passing through the midpoint of $B_i B_j$ and centroid of \mathcal{B}_{ij} respectively. The following conditions are equivalent.*

1. *One of the four sets of primes is coaxial, i.e. has an $(n-m)$ -flat in common.*
2. *All four sets of primes are coaxial.*
3. *For all triples of distinct subscripts,*

$$t_{ijk} = (A_i B_j^2 - A_j B_i^2) + (A_j B_k^2 - A_k B_j^2) + (A_k B_i^2 - A_i B_k^2) = 0.$$

If the common flats are \mathcal{P} , \mathcal{P}' , \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{Q}' , then $\mathcal{P}' = \mathcal{P}D(A, -2/(m-1))$ and $\mathcal{Q}' = \mathcal{Q}D(B, -2/(m-1))$.

PROOF. There is a proper point common to the \mathcal{F}_{ij} if and only if the following system of $\binom{m+1}{2}$ equations has a solution:

$$(5.2) \quad e_{ij} = [\mathbf{x} - \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{a}_i + \mathbf{a}_j)] \cdot (\mathbf{b}_i - \mathbf{b}_j) = 0, \quad 0 \leq i < j \leq m.$$

Now, choosing any point as origin and using the identity (5.1) we see that

$$\begin{aligned} e_{ij} + e_{jk} + e_{ki} &= \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{b}_j - \mathbf{a}_j \cdot \mathbf{b}_i) + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{a}_j \cdot \mathbf{b}_k - \mathbf{a}_k \cdot \mathbf{b}_j) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{2}(\mathbf{a}_k \cdot \mathbf{b}_i - \mathbf{a}_i \cdot \mathbf{b}_k) \\ &= -\frac{1}{4}t_{ijk}, \end{aligned}$$

so the vanishing of t_{ijk} is necessary for the solution of (5.2). It is also sufficient. In fact, (5.2) clearly has a solution if we restrict i to the value zero. Since e_{0j} , $e_{k0} = e_{0k}$ and t_{ijk} vanish, it follows that e_{jk} vanishes.

Further, t_{ijk} is (skew-) symmetric in \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} so .3 also implies that the \mathcal{G}_{ij} are coaxial. Finally, the dilation $D(A, -2/(m-1))$ sends the midpoint of $A_i A_j$ into the centroid of \mathcal{Q}_{ij} and hence \mathcal{F}_{ij} into \mathcal{F}^{ij} , $0 \leq i < j \leq m$, and so \mathcal{P} into \mathcal{P}' . The result for \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{Q}' is immediate which concludes the proof.

Some special cases of this result are known. For $m = 2$ we have the case of orthologic triangles which in 3-space was considered by Mantel [13]. Interest-

ingly, instead of the condition $t_{012} = 0$, Mantel chose the origin on the common line and derived the multiplicative condition

$$(a_2 \cdot b_1)(a_0 \cdot b_2)(a_1 \cdot b_0) - (a_1 \cdot b_2)(a_2 \cdot b_0)(a_0 \cdot b_1) = 0.$$

The case $m = n$ for $n = 3$ is given in [18, p. 3] and \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are said to be orthologic by the midpoints of the edges. The case when $m = n$ and \mathcal{B} coincides with \mathcal{Q} yields the well-known Monge Theorem [18, p. 6].

COROLLARY 5.6. *Let \mathcal{Q} be an n -simplex with centroid G and circumcenter C . The primes \mathfrak{F}_{ij} perpendicular to the edge $A_i A_j$ and passing through the centroid of the opposite face \mathcal{Q}_{ij} , $i \neq j$, concur in a point M such that*

$$\overrightarrow{GM} = \frac{-2}{n-1} \overrightarrow{GC}.$$

PROOF. The primes \mathfrak{F}_{ij} perpendicular to the edge $A_i A_j$ and passing through the midpoint of $A_i A_j$ obviously concur at C .

We are now ready for our criteria for skew-orthologic simplexes.

THEOREM 5.7. *Let \mathcal{Q} be an n -simplex and \mathcal{B} a (possibly degenerate) n -simplex in its space. The following are equivalent.*

- .1. \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are skew-orthologic.
- .2. There exist constants x_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, such that $x_i \cos(\mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{B}_j) = x_j \cos(\mathcal{Q}_j, \mathcal{B}_i)$; i.e. $(\cos(\mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{B}_j))$ is semisymmetric.
- .3. There exist constants x_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, such that $x_i + A_i B_j^2 = x_j + A_j B_i^2$, $i, j \in \mathcal{G}$; i.e. $(\exp(A_i B_j^2))$ is semisymmetric.
- .4. For all triples of distinct subscripts,

$$(A_i B_j^2 - A_j B_i^2) + (A_j B_k^2 - A_k B_j^2) + (A_k B_i^2 - A_i B_k^2) = 0.$$

- .5. The corresponding 2-faces of \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are orthologic.
- .6. \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are orthologic by the midpoints of the edges.

PROOF. We have seen that .1 and .2 are equivalent and by the preceding theorem it is clear that .4, .5 and .6 are equivalent. Clearly .3 implies .4. Suppose .4 is true and let $x_0 = 0$, $x_i = A_0 B_i^2 - A_i B_0^2$. If $j \neq 0$,

$$A_j B_i^2 - A_i B_j^2 = (A_j B_0^2 - A_0 B_j^2) + (A_0 B_i^2 - A_i B_0^2) = -x_j + x_i,$$

so .3 and .4 are equivalent. A simple calculation shows that .3 implies that (d_{ij}) is symmetric, completing the proof of Theorem 5.1, which in turn implies .1.

To complete the proof we show that .1 implies .5. Let $\mathfrak{F}_0, \mathfrak{F}_1, \mathfrak{F}_2$ respectively be primes through B_0, B_1, B_2 perpendicular to edges $A_1 A_2, A_2 A_0, A_0 A_1$, and

for $i \in \mathcal{G}$, let \mathcal{P}_i be the line from B_i perpendicular the face of \mathcal{Q}_i of \mathcal{Q} . It follows that the prime \mathcal{F}_i contains the line \mathcal{P}_i , $i = 0, 1, 2$. Now the $(n - 2)$ -flat $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{F}_0 \cap \mathcal{F}_1$ which meets \mathcal{P}_0 and \mathcal{P}_1 , is completely perpendicular to $A_0A_1A_2$ and therefore meets $\mathcal{P}_3, \dots, \mathcal{P}_n$ (in improper points). By .1, the \mathcal{P}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are associated so \mathcal{L} also meets \mathcal{P}_2 in the point $P \in \mathcal{P}_2 \subset \mathcal{F}_2$. P must be proper since the improper $(n - 3)$ -flat of \mathcal{L} cannot contain the $n - 2$ independent improper points of $\mathcal{P}_3, \dots, \mathcal{P}_n$ and \mathcal{P}_2 . Thus $\mathcal{F}_0, \mathcal{F}_1, \mathcal{F}_2$ are coaxial with axis \mathcal{L} , and the same is true for any triple of distinct subscripts and we are done.

The following analog of Theorem 2.3 was given by J. Bilo [24]: \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are skew-orthologic if and only if their equivectors are mutually orthogonal.

If \mathcal{B} coincides with \mathcal{Q} , condition .4 is trivially satisfied so we have

COROLLARY 5.8 [FACT 5.1]. *The altitudes of a simplex are associated.*

Combining Theorems 5.2 and 5.7 we obtain the following non-Euclidean-type result.

COROLLARY 5.9. *Let \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} be n -simplexes in the same space. Then $(\cos(\mathcal{Q}_i, \mathcal{B}_j))$ is composite or semisymmetric according as $(\exp(A_i B_j^2))$ is.*

Our next application will be a generalization of the orthopole theorem: Let \mathcal{Q} be a triangle, \mathcal{L} a line, and B_i the orthogonal projection of A_i on \mathcal{L} , $i \in \mathcal{G}_2$. Then the perpendiculars from B_i on \mathcal{Q}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}_2$ are concurrent.

THEOREM 5.10 ([10], [14]). *Let \mathcal{Q} be a simplex, \mathcal{F} a prime, and for $i \in \mathcal{G}$, let B_i be the orthogonal projection of A_i on \mathcal{F} , and C_i the circumcenter of \mathcal{B}_i .*

- .1. *The perpendiculars from B_i on \mathcal{Q}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are associated.*
- .2. *The perpendiculars from C_i on \mathcal{Q}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are concurrent.*

PROOF. $A_i B_j^2 = A_i B_i^2 + B_i B_j^2$, $i \neq j$. Clearly $t_{ijk} = 0$ for all triples of distinct integers. To prove .2, let R_i be the circumradius of \mathcal{B}_i , so $A_i C_j^2 = A_i B_i^2 + R_j^2$, $i \neq j$, and the result is immediate via Theorem 5.2.3.

The following result is believed to be new even for $n = 2$ or 3.

THEOREM 5.11. *Let \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} be n -simplexes, \mathcal{F} a prime, and let $"$ denote orthogonal projection on \mathcal{F} . The following are equivalent.*

- .1. *The perpendiculars from A_i'' on \mathcal{B}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are concurrent (associated).*
- .2. *The perpendiculars from B_i'' on \mathcal{Q}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are concurrent (associated).*
- .3. *If $n \geq 3$, the $(n - 1)$ -dimensional dupoints A_i'' , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, and B_i'' , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are orthologic (skew-orthologic).*

PROOF. We have $A_i'' B_j^2 = A_i'' B_j'^2 + B_j' B_j^2$ and $A_i B_j''^2 = A_i A_i'^2 + A_i' B_j''^2$. To prove the concurrent case, note that for all quadruples of distinct subscripts,

$$\begin{aligned}
& A_i'' B_l^2 - A_i'' B_k^2 + A_j'' B_k^2 - A_j'' B_l^2 \\
&= A_i'' B_l''^2 - A_i'' B_k''^2 + A_j'' B_k''^2 - A_j'' B_l''^2 \\
&= A_i B_l''^2 - A_i B_k''^2 + A_j B_k''^2 - A_j B_l''^2,
\end{aligned}$$

and the result follows from Theorem 5.3.

To prove the associated case, note that for all triples of distinct subscripts

$$\begin{aligned}
& (A_i'' B_j^2 - A_j'' B_i^2) + (A_j'' B_k^2 - A_k'' B_j^2) + (A_k'' B_i^2 - A_i'' B_k^2) \\
&= (A_i'' B_j''^2 - A_j'' B_i''^2) + (A_j'' B_k''^2 - A_k'' B_j''^2) + (A_k'' B_i''^2 - A_i'' B_k''^2) \\
&= (A_i B_j''^2 - A_j B_i''^2) + (A_j B_k''^2 - A_k B_j''^2) + (A_k B_i''^2 - A_i B_k''^2),
\end{aligned}$$

and the result follows from Theorem 5.7. Similary we may prove

THEOREM 5.12. *If \mathfrak{B} is the reflection of \mathcal{Q} in some flat, then \mathcal{Q} and \mathfrak{B} are skew-orthologic.*

We conclude this section by examining what can be said if the matrix $(A_i B_j)$ is composite or skew-symmetric. A **corner** $A_0 - A_1 \cdots A_n$, the n -dimensional analog of an angle, is what remains of the simplex \mathcal{Q} when the face \mathcal{Q}_0 is deleted. An **isoclinal prime** of a corner is a prime which makes equal angles with the edges of the corner and hence cuts equal segments on the edges.

THEOREM 5.13. *Let \mathcal{Q} and \mathfrak{B} be n -simplexes. For $i \in \mathcal{G}$, let \mathfrak{E}_i and \mathfrak{F}_i be the primes through B_i respectively tangent to the circumsphere of*

$$B_i A_{i+1} \cdots A_n A_0 \cdots A_{i-1}$$

and isoclinal with the corner

$$B_i - A_{i+1} \cdots A_n A_0 \cdots A_{i-1}$$

and let \mathcal{G}_i and \mathcal{H}_i be the primes through A_i respectively tangent to the circumsphere of $A_i B_{i+1} \cdots B_{i-1}$ and isoclinal with the corner $A_i - B_{i+1} \cdots B_{i-1}$. Then the following statements are equivalent.

1. \mathcal{Q} and the simplex with faces \mathfrak{E}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are perspective (associated).
2. \mathcal{Q} and the simplex with faces \mathfrak{F}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are perspective (associated).
3. \mathfrak{B} and the simplex with faces \mathcal{G}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are perspective (associated).
4. \mathfrak{B} and the simplex with faces \mathcal{H}_i , $i \in \mathcal{G}$, are perspective (associated).
5. The matrix of distances $(A_i B_j)$ is composite (semisymmetric).

PROOF. Since a face of the tangential simplex is parallel to an antiparallel section for the corresponding corner, it follows from the proof of Fact 6.9 that the weights of \mathfrak{E}_i with respect to $B_i A_{i+1} \cdots A_{i-1}$ are $(B_i A_j^2: 0)$. It follows that the weights of \mathfrak{E}_i with respect to \mathcal{Q} are also $B_i A_j^2$, $j \neq i$, and the equivalence of

.1 and .5 is immediate, and similarly for .3 and .5. Again, from the proof of Fact 6.8 it follows that the weights of \mathcal{F}_i with respect to $B_i A_{i+1} \cdots A_{i-1}$ are $(B_i A_j: 0)$ and the equivalence of .2, .4, and .5 follows as before.

The primes tangent to the circumsphere of a simplex \mathcal{Q} are the faces of the **tangential simplex** of \mathcal{Q} . The primes isoclinal to the corners of \mathcal{Q} at the vertices contain the $\binom{n}{2}$ external bisecting lines of the plane angles at the vertices and are the faces of the **isoclinal simplex** of \mathcal{Q} . If we let \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} coincide in the preceding theorem we have the following known results.

COROLLARY 5.14 [FACT 6.5]. *A simplex and its tangential simplex are associated.*

COROLLARY 5.15 [21]. *A simplex and its isoclinal simplex are associated.*

6. Three dimensions versus higher dimensions. The reader is already aware of the considerable differences between the geometry of two dimensions and that of three dimensions. In this section we discuss some qualitative differences between the geometry of three dimensions and that of higher dimensions.

We recall our extensions of Pappus' theorem. Let p be a permutation on \mathcal{I} and let \mathcal{B}_p be the simplex with vertices B_{0p}, \dots, B_{np} .

FACT 4.3. If \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are perspective and \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B}_p are perspective, then \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B}_{p^k} are perspective for every integer k .

FACT 4.4. If \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are associated and \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B}_p are associated, then \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B}_{p^k} are associated for every integer k .

We first observe that the proof of Facts 4.3 and 4.4 can be equally well applied to any of the matrices of Theorems 5.2 and 5.7 to yield

THEOREM 6.1. *If \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are (skew-) orthologic and \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B}_p are (skew-) orthologic, then \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B}_{p^k} are (skew-) orthologic for every integer k .*

A 2-dimensional version of Fact 4.3 and Theorem 6.1 is found in [22]. A close examination of our proof of Fact 4.3 shows that the following stronger result was actually proved.

THEOREM 6.2. *If \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are merely associated, and \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B}_p are perspective, then \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B}_{p^k} are perspective for every integer k .*

As strong as this result is, the full power of these seemingly mild hypotheses is not displayed for $n = 2$ or 3. In dimensions greater than the third, Berzolari [1] has shown that multiple perspectivity implies that \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} have some edges or vertices in common.

In the last result we had the help of a perspectivity. What can be done with associative relations alone? Let p and q be arbitrary permutations on \mathcal{I} , I the identity, and let $\{p\}$ denote the proposition: \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B}_p are associated. Fact 4.4 may be abbreviated to: $\{I\}$ and $\{p\}$ imply $\{p^k\}$ for all integers k . It follows that

$\{p\}$ and $\{q\}$ do not imply $\{pq\}$ but rather $\{pq^{-1}p\}$ and $\{qp^{-1}q\}$. Berzolari [2, p. 246] has shown the following.

THEOREM. *Let A_0 and B_0 be distinct and suppose we have $\{I\}$, $\{p\}$ and $\{q\}$, where p is the cycle $(01 \cdots n)$ and q is the cycle $(1 \cdots n)$.*

1. *The number of associative relations generated is n^2 .*
2. *If $n > 3$, then \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are perspective (in n^2 ways).*
3. *If $n = 3$, then \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} are mutually inscribed and circumscribed and for some numbers a, b, c, d, e , the vertices of \mathcal{B} are respectively proportional to $(0, a, b, c)$, $(-a, 0, d, ce/a)$, $(-b, -d, 0, cd/a)$, $(-c, -ce/a, -cd/a, 0)$.*

For tetrahedra \mathcal{Q} and \mathcal{B} which satisfy the weaker four-fold associative relations $\{I\}$, $\{(01)(23)\}$, $\{(02)(13)\}$, $\{(03)(12)\}$, Jahnke [11] has shown that for some numbers a, b, c, d, x, y, z the vertices of \mathcal{B} are respectively proportional to (a, b, c, d) , (b, za, yzd, c) , (xc, xzd, za, yd) , (xyd, xc, yb, a) . The special case of mutually self-polar tetrahedra is obtained by taking $a = b = c = d$, $x = -y = z = -1$.

Another difference between three and higher dimensions is given in [6, p. 44] where we remark that for $n = 3$ there is a 1-parameter family of lines each of which is associated with three given lines, while for $n = 4$ there is, in general, a unique line associated with four given lines, and for $n > 4$ there is, in general, no line associated with n given lines.

The proof of Fact 3.1 showed that if $n + 1$ lines are associated, then there is an $(n - 2)$ -parameter family of secunda which meets them. For $n = 3$ the lines of the one-parameter family are the rulers of a quadric surface and in 1827 Gergonne, Bobillier, Garbinsky and Steiner [8] showed that to prove four lines are associated it is sufficient to show that they are met by three lines. Because of this situation, many theorems have simple proof in three dimensions, such as those given in the references, which do not extend to higher dimensions. For $n > 3$, Mandan [12] has shown that a necessary and sufficient condition for $n + 1$ lines to be associated, i.e. that *each* point of each line has the property that through it passes an $(n - 3)$ -parameter family of secunda meeting all the lines, is that *one* point of each line have this property.

Sometimes the difference between three and higher dimensions are of an as yet unexplained nature. Call an n -simplex "special" if the lines from the vertices of \mathcal{Q} to the circumcenter of the opposite faces are associated. Every triangle is special but for $n > 3$, not every n -simplex is special. We pose the problem of finding an alternate characterization of such simplexes.

Since the orthocentric simplex is very often the correct generalization of the triangle to n -space, one may conjecture that "special" means orthocentric. However, even for $n = 3$, this is only partially true for here "special" means "orthocentric, equifacial, or bisymmetric ($A_0A_1 = A_1A_2 = A_2A_3 = A_3A_0$)".

(See [9] which missed the bisymmetric case $SA = AB = BC = CS$ corresponding to $L = N$, $U = W = 0$ in his system on p. 272.)

Now the proper analog of an equifacial tetrahedron is known only when n is of the form $2^k - 1$. In these dimensions a subset of the vertices of the analog of a cube can be the vertices of a regular simplex; the corresponding vertex subset of the analog of a rectangular parallelepiped is the vertex set of a special simplex. Our final theorem will show that it is a quirk of dimension 3 that an orthocentric simplex is special.

It is known [17, §27] [3] that the $\binom{n+1}{k+1}$ centroids of the k -dimensional faces of an orthocentric simplex \mathcal{Q} lie on a sphere, which we shall call the k -sphere. The 0-sphere is the circumsphere; the center of the $(\frac{1}{2}(n-1))$ -sphere is the centroid of \mathcal{Q} .

THEOREM 6.3. *The lines joining each vertex A_i of an orthocentric simplex \mathcal{Q} to the center C_i of the k -sphere of the opposite face concur if $k = \frac{1}{2}(n-2)$ (for C_i is the centroid of the face) and are associated if $k = \frac{1}{2}(n-3)$. Unless \mathcal{Q} is regular, these statements are false for any other value of k .*

PROOF. The weights of C_i are given, in terms of the parameters of Corollary 5.4 (see the references), by

$$(6.1) \quad 2(k+1)c_{ij} = 1 + (n-2k-2)y_i^{-1}a_j^{-1}, \quad j \neq i, \\ \text{where } y_i = a_i^{-1} - \sum a_1^{-1}.$$

Clearly if $k = \frac{1}{2}(n-2)$ the matrix (c_{ij}) is composite and if $k = \frac{1}{2}(n-3)$ then

$$2(k+1)y_i c_{ij} = a_i^{-1} + a_j^{-1} - \sum a_1^{-1} = 2(k+1)y_j c_{ji}, \quad i \neq j,$$

while for other values of k no multipliers exist unless the a_i are equal.

We add that the representation in (6.1) admits the possibility of allowing k to approach ∞ . In this case the limiting sphere in the polar sphere of the face with its center $C_i = (y_i a_j^{-1} : 0)$ at the orthocenter and the lines $A_i C_i$ concur.

The author wishes to express his thanks to S. R. Mandan and Arun Sanyal for sharing with him their valuable insights in the form of personal correspondence and unpublished manuscripts, and to Donald McCarthy for suggesting improvements in the presentation.

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