CUBIC CURVES AND DESMIC SURFACES*

BY

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CUBIC CURVES AND HESSE'S CONFIGURATION (§ 1–3)

1. Hesse's configuration. Let a line $L$ cut a cubic curve $C^6$ of the sixth class in points $A$, $B$, $C$. The four tangents from $A$ to the curve will have points of contact $A_i$, $i = 0, 1, 2, 3$. Similarly, from $B$ and $C$ we obtain sets $B_i$ and $C_i$.

Hesse proved (1†) that these 12 points lie by threes on 16 lines with four through each point making a configuration $(12_4, 16_3)$. The notation can be arranged so that we have the following table of collinear points:

1. $A_0B_0C_0$, $A_1B_1C_1$, $A_2B_2C_2$, $A_3B_3C_3$,
2. $A_0B_1C_1$, $A_1B_2C_2$, $A_2B_3C_3$, $A_3B_0C_0$,
3. $A_0B_2C_2$, $A_1B_3C_3$, $A_2B_0C_0$, $A_3B_1C_1$,
4. $A_0B_3C_3$, $A_1B_0C_0$, $A_2B_1C_1$, $A_3B_2C_2$.

The notation conforms to the following rules. Three collinear points (1) have different letters; (2) if the subscript 0 occurs, the other two subscripts are alike; (3) when 0 does not occur, the three subscripts are all different.

The four points with the same letter are "cotangential," that is, the tangents to the cubic at these points are concurrent at a point on the curve. Four cotangential points have also been called "corresponding points" (2† Salmon, Cayley) and "conjugate points" (4† Schroeter). An important property of such a set is that their tangential point and the vertices of the diagonal triangle of their quadrangle constitute another such set on the same cubic.

2. Some known properties of the configuration. This configuration of Hesse's has been investigated frequently. We proceed to restate some of its properties in preparation for some further developments. Detailed proofs and references can be found in Schroeter's article (5†).

i. The outstanding characteristic of the configuration is that the 12 points are the vertices of three quadrangles any two of which are in four-fold perspective from the vertices of the third.

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† These numbers refer to the papers listed at the end of the article.
ii. Such a configuration can be constructed linearly from two perspective triangles; and there is a unique cubic curve which circumscribes it.

iii. Every configuration of Hesse determines a conjugate configuration of the same kind. Indeed, the sides of the quadrangles $\{A\}, \{B\}, \{C\}$ meet in triples in 12 points of such a figure, as may be briefly indicated as follows. The table (1) gives the following central perspectivities for three triangles:

$$
\begin{array}{cccc}
A_0 & B_1B_2B_3 & C_1C_2C_3 & C_0 \\
& A_1A_2A_3 & B_1B_2B_3 \\
\end{array}
$$

When three triangles are centrally perspective in pairs at three collinear points, they are axially perspective on one line $\left(3^* \text{ p. 379}\right)$. Therefore

$$
\begin{array}{ccc}
B_1B_2 & B_3B_1 & B_2B_3 \\
C_1C_2 & X_1 & C_2C_3 \\
A_1A_2 & A_2A_3 & A_3A_1 \\
\end{array}
$$

with $X_1, Y_2, Z_3$ collinear. The totality of all such triples of perspective triangles in the figure gives only 12 such points on account of the property of four-fold perspectivity. The derived points are in three sets $\{X_i\}, \{Y_i\}, \{Z_i\}, i = 0, 1, 2, 3$; and their positions are given specifically in the tables which follow.

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
B_0B_1 & B_0B_2 & B_0B_3 & B_1B_2 & B_1B_3 & B_2B_3 \\
A_0A_1 & Z_0 & Y_1 & X_2 & X_3 & Y_0 \\
A_0A_2 & & A_0A_3 & X_2 & X_3 & Y_0 \\
A_1A_2 & & X_0 & X_1 & & Y_3 \\
A_1A_3 & & & Y_3 & & Y_2 \\
A_2A_3 & & Z_2 & & & Z_3 \\
\end{array}
$$

(2)

$$
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
C_0C_1 & Z_1 & A_0A_1 & A_0A_2 & A_0A_3 & A_1A_2 & A_1A_3 & A_2A_3 \\
C_0C_2 & Y_0 & & & & & & \\
C_0C_3 & X_2 & X_3 & & & & & \\
C_1C_2 & X_2 & X_1 & & & & & \\
C_1C_3 & Y_1 & & & & Y_2 & & \\
C_2C_3 & Z_0 & & & & & & Z_3 \\
\end{array}
$$

* This number refers to the papers listed at the end of the article.
Thus $X_0$ is the intersection of $A_1A_2$, $B_0B_3$, $C_0C_3$.

iv. The 12 derived points lie in pairs on the sides of the complete quadrangles $\{A_i\}$, $\{B_i\}$, $\{C_i\}$ and each pair $A_iA_j$ forms a harmonic range with the derived pair proper to that line.

v. The 12 derived points constitute a Hessian $(124, 163)$ configuration. The array is (1) with $A$, $B$, $C$ replaced by $X$, $Y$, $Z$ respectively. Conversely, the first configuration can be obtained from the second in a similar manner.

vi. The vertices of the diagonal triangles of the six quadrangles are the same nine points, namely

\[
\begin{align*}
A_0A_3, A_1A_2 &= P_{AX} = X_0X_1, X_2X_3, & B_0B_3, B_1B_2 &= P_{BX} = X_0X_2, X_1X_3, \\
A_0A_2, A_1A_3 &= P_{AY} = Y_0Y_1, Y_2Y_3, & B_0B_2, B_1B_3 &= P_{BY} = Y_0Y_2, Y_1Y_3, \\
A_0A_1, A_2A_3 &= P_{AZ} = Z_0Z_1, Z_2Z_3; & B_0B_1, B_2B_3 &= P_{BZ} = Z_0Z_2, Z_1Z_3; \\
C_0C_3, C_1C_2 &= P_{CX} = X_0X_3, X_1X_2, & C_0C_2, C_1C_3 &= P_{CY} = Y_0Y_3, Y_1Y_2, \\
C_0C_1, C_2C_3 &= P_{CZ} = Z_0Z_3, Z_1Z_2. &
\end{align*}
\]

The diagonal triangles can be arranged by noting the subscripts. From the properties of "corresponding" points on a cubic (§ 1) it follows that

The two cubics $C_0^3$ and $C_0^{12}$ determined by the conjugate configurations intersect at the vertices of the diagonal triangles of the six complete quadrangles.

3. Some developments. We wish to draw several corollaries from the properties which have been enumerated and to add some theorems.

i. The perspectivities given in (§ 2, iii) show that not only are the triangles $B_1B_2B_3$, $C_1C_2C_3$, $A_1A_2A_3$ centrally perspective in pairs from the collinear points $A_0$, $B_0$, $C_0$ and so axially perspective at $X_1$, $Y_3$, $Z_3$, but moreover the triangles $B_1C_1A_1$, $B_2C_2A_2$, $B_3C_3A_3$ are centrally perspective at $X_1$, $Y_2$, $Z_2$ and axially at $A_0$, $B_0$, $C_0$. Thus

For any three collinear points of a Hessian configuration the remaining nine not only form three triangles centrally perspective in pairs at the selected
points, and so axially perspective at three collinear points of an associated line, but moreover they form three triangles centrally perspective at the associated points and axially perspective at the initial points.

ii. In particular, the three points \(A, B, C\) form with the vertices of the diagonal triangles of the quadrangles \(\{A_i\}, \{B_i\}, \{C_i\}\) a \((124, 16s)\) configuration. We have then the perspectivities

\[
\begin{align*}
 PB_x P_{Cz} & \quad PC_x P_{Ax} & \quad PA_x P_{Bz} \\
 PB_y P_{Cy} & \quad PC_y P_{Ay} & \quad PA_y P_{By} \\
 PB_z P_{Cz} & \quad PC_z P_{Az} & \quad PA_z P_{Cz}
\end{align*}
\]

and there exist three collinear points \(X, Y, Z\) on \(C^3_6\) such that we have the perspectivities

\[
\begin{align*}
 PA_y P_{Az} & \quad PA_z P_{Ay} & \quad PA_x P_{Ay} \\
 PB_y P_{Bz} & \quad PB_z P_{Bx} & \quad PB_x P_{By} \\
 PC_y P_{Cz} & \quad PC_z P_{Cx} & \quad PC_x P_{Cz}
\end{align*}
\]

iii. For a given cubic of reference \(C^3_6\), each line \(L\) of the plane determines an associated cubic \(C^3_6\), and an associated line \(L'\); and conversely, \(L'\) and \(C^3_6\) determine in similar fashion the given cubic and line.

The derived figures may be determined in either of two ways. If \(L\) cut \(C^3_6\) in \(A, B, C\) we can find the corresponding Hessian configuration, its conjugate configuration, and so the satellite line \(XYZ\); or we can find the three sets of points cotangential with \(A, B, C\), construct \(X, Y, Z\) from the intersections in \((4a)\), and then take the cubic on the 12 points before us.

The line \(X_1Y_1Z_0\) cuts the sides of triangle \(A_0A_1A_2\) as follows: \(A_1A_2\) at \(X, A_2A_0\) at \(Y, A_0A_1\) at \(Z\) (cf. \(2\)); and on these sides lie \(X_0, Y_0, Z_1\) respectively, forming harmonic ranges with the other three points. It is a theorem of elementary geometry that the six lines which join these six points to the vertices of the triangle meet in triples at four points \(Q_0\), and the given triangle is the diagonal triangle of this quadrangle. (The bisectors of the angles of a triangle are an instance.) Next, in the quadrangle \(A_3B_3Z_1C_1\): two sides pass through \(B_3\), two through \(C_0\) and one through \(A_3\), while \(A_3B_3C_0\) are collinear. Therefore \(A_3Z_0\) cuts \(B_3C_0\) in \(Q_3\) harmonic to \(A_3\) for \(B_3C_0\). Similarly, we find that \(A_1Y_0\) and \(A_0X_0\) meet at \(Q_3\). Finally, as \(Q_3\) is harmonic to \(A_3\) for \(B_3C_0\) it is the point in which this line cuts the polar conic of \(A_3\) with respect to \(C_6^3\). Accordingly,

\[\text{The six points of the derived sets } \{X_i\}, \{Y_i\}, \{Z_i\} \text{ which lie in pairs on the sides of the (typical) triangle } A_0A_1A_2 \text{ are such that the lines which} \]
join them to the vertices \( A_i \) \((i = 0, 1, 2)\) meet in triples at four points which
lie on the polar conic of \( A_3 \) where that curve is cut by the four lines of collineation
from \( A_3 \) to \( \{B_i\}, \{C_i\} \). Triangle \( A_0A_1A_2 \) is the diagonal triangle of
this inscribed four point.

From the definition of \( Q_3 \) it is evident that its polar line with respect
to triangle \( A_0A_1A_2 \) is \( X_1Y_1Z_0 \). On the other hand, this line is the line asso-
ciated with \( A_3B_3C_0 \) by the configuration. Hence

If a line cut a cubic \( C^3_6 \) in three points \( A, B, C \), its associated line is the
polar line, with respect to the triangle of the points cotangential to (say) \( A \),
for the point where the line cuts again the polar conic for \( A \).

The polar line for a point \( P \) with respect to a triangle is dual to the
quadratic transform of \( P \) under a properly chosen quadratic transformation
of which that triangle is the base. Now, as a line rotates around \( A \) its
intersection with the polar conic of \( A \) traces that conic, a quadratic trans-
form of which is a curve of the fourth order and sixth class having nodes
at the points cotangential to \( A \). The dual envelope is a curve of the sixth
order and fourth class doubly tangent to the sides of the triangle.

As a line rotates around a point \( A \) on a cubic \( C^3_6 \), its associated line en-
velops a curve of the sixth order and fourth class which has for double tangents
the sides of the triangle of points cotangential to \( A \).

Thus with each point of a cubic \( C^3_6 \) is associated a curve of the sixth
order and fourth class.

The desmic configurations (§ 4–5)

4. Desmic tetrahedra. Let \( A_0, A_1, A_2, A_3 \) be the vertices of a tetra-
hedron \( \{A\} \) and \( C_0 \) an arbitrary point. If \( C_0 \) be reflected harmonically with
respect to the opposite edges of \( \{A\} \), three new points \( C_1, C_2, C_3 \) are de-
termined, which with \( C_0 \) form a tetrahedron \( \{C\} \). Again, if \( C_0 \) be reflected
harmonically with respect to each vertex of \( \{A\} \) and its opposite face,
four vertices of a third tetrahedron \( \{B\} \) are determined. Three tetrahedra
related in this manner have been named desmic by Stephanos (6*). They
are the singular surfaces in a pencil of quartic surfaces. Desmic tetra-
hedra possess the important property that any two of them are in per-
spective from each of the vertices of the third. Thus the 12 vertices lie
by triples on 16 lines with four lines through each vertex.

* This number refers to the papers listed at the end of the article.
As each vertex has all the properties that any one has, the whole configuration can be derived from any one of the tetrahedra and one extra vertex. Now when $C_0$ is reflected harmonically with respect to (say) $A_0A_1$ and $A_2A_3$ to obtain $C_1$, the line $C_0C_1$ cuts $A_0A_1$ in $Z_1$ and $A_2A_3$ in $Z_2$, and $Z_1Z_2$ are harmonic to $C_0C_1$. Thus on each edge of each tetrahedron we can determine two new points. Altogether there are only 12 of these and the tables of alignment are just those for the two Hessian configurations already considered. This second set of points gives three desmic tetrahedra, and conversely the first set can be determined from the second.

5. Coördinates. Choose \{A\} as tetrahedron of reference and $C_0$ as unit point. The coördinates of the points in the two desmic systems are

\[
\begin{align*}
A_0 &= (1, 0, 0, 0), & B_0 &= (-1, 1, 1, 1), & C_0 &= (1, 1, 1, 1), \\
A_1 &= (0, 1, 0, 0), & B_1 &= (1, -1, 1, 1), & C_1 &= (1, 1, -1, -1), \\
A_2 &= (0, 0, 1, 0), & B_2 &= (1, 1, -1, 1), & C_2 &= (1, -1, 1, -1), \\
A_3 &= (0, 0, 0, 1), & B_3 &= (1, 1, 1, -1), & C_3 &= (1, -1, -1, 1); \\
X_0 &= (0, 1, 1, 0), & Y_0 &= (1, 0, 1, 0), & Z_0 &= (1, -1, 0, 0), \\
X_1 &= (0, 1, -1, 0), & Y_1 &= (1, 0, -1, 0), & Z_1 &= (1, 1, 0, 0), \\
X_2 &= (1, 0, 0, -1), & Y_2 &= (0, 1, 0, -1), & Z_2 &= (0, 0, 1, 1), \\
X_3 &= (1, 0, 0, 1), & Y_3 &= (0, 1, 0, 1), & Z_3 &= (0, 0, 1, -1).
\end{align*}
\]

If a tetrahedron be regarded as a degenerate quartic surface of planes, the equations of the six surfaces are

\[
\begin{align*}
\{A\} : & \quad (y_0 y_1 y_2 y_3) = 0, \\
\{B\} : & \quad [(y_0 - y_1)^2 - (y_2 + y_3)^2] \cdot [(y_0 + y_1)^2 - (y_2 - y_3)^2] = 0, \\
\{C\} : & \quad [(y_0 + y_1)^2 - (y_2 + y_3)^2] \cdot [(y_0 - y_1)^2 - (y_2 - y_3)^2] = 0, \\
\{X\} : & \quad (y^2 - y^2) \cdot (y^2 - y^2) = 0, \\
\{Y\} : & \quad (y_0 - y_0) \cdot (y_1 - y_1) = 0, \\
\{Z\} : & \quad (y_0 - y_0) \cdot (y_1 - y_1) = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

In each system the sum of the left members is identically zero. By the transformation

\[
y_0' = y_0 + y_1, \quad y_1' = y_0 - y_1, \quad y_2' = y_2 + y_3, \quad y_3' = y_2 - y_3
\]

we can pass from one system to the other.

If $S = (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ be chosen as an arbitrary point in space, the quartic surface, in variables $y$,

\[
\begin{align*}
\begin{vmatrix}
(y^2 - y^2) (y^2 - y^2) & (y^2 - y^2) (y^2 - y^2) \\
(x^2 - x^2) (x^2 - x^2) & (x^2 - x^2) (x^2 - x^2)
\end{vmatrix} = 0
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
(y^2 - y^2) (y^2 - y^2) & = 0, \\
(x^2 - x^2) (x^2 - x^2) & = 0.
\end{align*}
\]
passes through \((x)\) and has the 12 desmic points \(A, B, C\) as nodes. Each of the 16 lines such as \(A_1B_2C_3\) lies entirely on this quartic.

The conjugate quartic surface

\[
\begin{vmatrix}
y_0y_1y_2y_3, & [(y_0 - y_1)^2 - (y_2 + y_3)^2] \\
x_0x_1x_2x_3, & [(x_0 - x_1)^2 - (x_2 + x_3)^2]
\end{vmatrix} = 0
\]

has the desmic points \(X, Y, Z\) as nodes; and each line such as \(X_1Y_2Z_3\) lies entirely on it.

Humbert (8* p. 356) observed that the generators of the nets of quadrics on the pairs of desmic tetrahedra of one set form a single cubic complex. Among the generators are bitangents of each surface \(D\), and every generator is a bitangent of some surface \(D\) on the desmic points. At a point \(S\), the lines of the complex form a cubic cone which passes through the desmic points. The equation of the complex at \((x)\) for the tetrahedra of \(D\) is

\[
\rho_{23} \cdot \rho_{31} \cdot \rho_{12} + \rho_{28} \cdot \rho_{39} \cdot \rho_{02} + \rho_{31} \cdot \rho_{03} \cdot \rho_{01} + \rho_{12} \cdot \rho_{02} \cdot \rho_{01} = 0,
\]

and for those of \(D'\) it is

\[
\rho_{01} \cdot \rho_{02} \cdot \rho_{03} + \rho_{01} \cdot \rho_{12} \cdot \rho_{13} + \rho_{02} \cdot \rho_{22} \cdot \rho_{01} + \rho_{30} \cdot \rho_{31} \cdot \rho_{32} = 0.
\]

In this same paper and in an earlier one (7*) Humbert studied the quartic curve which is a plane section of a single desmic surface and showed that there exists on such a curve a single infinity of sets of 16 points which lie by fours on 12 lines. The envelope of these lines is a curve of the third class. He remarked that the configuration of lines and envelope form the reciprocal of results obtained by Schroeter (5*) in his study of a single Hessian configuration.

We propose to show that the complete Hessian configuration and its conjugate may be obtained from a desmic system by projection and section; to develop some properties of the curves and of the surfaces; and to show some relations among them.

Cubic curves and desmic surfaces (§ 6–12)

6. A correspondence between cubics and desmic systems. It is evident that if the 24 desmic points be projected from an arbitrary point \(S\) upon a plane, we have two conjugate Hessian configurations such as already considered. For convenience take the plane of projection as \(z_3 = 0\), and

* These numbers refer to the papers listed at the end of the article.
denote the projection of each point by the same letter. Then in the plane we have

\[
\begin{align*}
A_0 &= (1,0,0), & B_0 &= (x_0 + x_3, x_1 - x_3, x_2 - x_3), & C_0 &= (x_0 - x_3, x_1 - x_3, x_2 - x_3), \\
A_1 &= (0,1,0), & B_1 &= (x_0 - x_3, x_1 + x_3, x_2 - x_3), & C_1 &= (x_0 + x_3, x_1 + x_3, x_2 - x_3), \\
A_2 &= (0,0,1), & B_2 &= (x_0 - x_3, x_1 - x_3, x_2 + x_3), & C_2 &= (x_0 + x_3, x_1 - x_3, x_2 + x_3), \\
A_3 &= (x_0, x_1, x_2), & B_3 &= (x_0 + x_3, x_1 + x_3, x_2 + x_3), & C_3 &= (x_0 - x_3, x_1 + x_3, x_2 + x_3), \\
& (10)
X_0 &= (0,1,1), & Y_0 &= (1,0,1), & Z_0 &= (1,-1,0), \\
X_1 &= (0,1,-1), & Y_1 &= (1,0,-1), & Z_1 &= (1,1,0), \\
X_2 &= (x_0 + x_3, x_1, x_2), & Y_2 &= (x_0, x_1 + x_3, x_2), & Z_2 &= (x_0, x_1, x_2 - x_3), \\
X_3 &= (x_0 - x_3, x_1, x_2), & Y_3 &= (x_0, x_1 - x_3, x_2), & Z_3 &= (x_0, x_1, x_2 + x_3).
\end{align*}
\]

With this table of coordinates it is easy to verify that the equations of the two cubics are the following: for \(ABC\)

\[
\begin{align*}
C_{ij}^3 &: \ (x_3^2 - x_2^2) y_1 y_2 (x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2) + (x_3^2 - x_1^2) y_2 y_0 (x_0 y_2 - x_2 y_0) \\
& \quad + (x_2^2 - x_1^2) y_0 y_1 (x_1 y_0 - x_0 y_1) = 0;
\end{align*}
\]

and for \(XYZ\)

\[
\begin{align*}
C_{ij}^3 &: \ y_0 (x_0 y_2 - x_2 y_0) (x_1 y_0 - x_0 y_1) + y_1 (x_1 y_0 - x_0 y_1) (x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2) \\
& \quad + y_2 (x_2 y_1 - x_1 y_2) (x_0 y_2 - x_2 y_0) + x_2^2 y_0 y_1 y_2 = 0.
\end{align*}
\]

From equations (10), (11), (11') it is evident that if the desmic configurations be projected upon \(y_3 = 0\) from \(S' = (x_0, x_1, x_2, -x_3)\)—a point which is the harmonic reflection of \(S\) with respect to \(y_3 = 0\)—we obtain the same configurations with the quadrangles \(B\) and \(C\) interchanged. This remark enables us to construct a desmic configuration to correspond to a given Hessian configuration.

Let the configuration \(H\) be on a cubic \(C_0^3\) in a plane \(\pi\). Choose an arbitrary center of projection \(S\) and a plane \(\pi', \) not on \(S\), for face \(A_0 A_1 A_2\) of tetrahedron \(\{A\}\). Project \(H\) and \(C_0^3\) from \(S\) upon \(\pi'\) and denote the projected points by the same letters accented. Now, \(A_0', A_1', A_2'\) are \(A_0, A_1, A_2\) for tetrahedron \(\{A\}\). Take \(A_3\) arbitrarily on \(SA_0'\). Thus one tetrahedron is determined.

Take \(S'\) on \(SA_1'\) harmonic to \(S\) for \(A_1\) and \(A_2\). From hypothesis \(A_1'B_3'C_0'\) are collinear in \(\pi'\). Therefore \(SB_3'\) and \(S'C_0'\) meet in a point \(B_3\), while \(SC_0'\) and \(S'B_1'\) meet at a point \(C_0\), and \(A_2B_3C_0\) are collinear from the harmonic relations. \(B_0\) and \(C_0\) lie on the plane \(S(A_0'B_0'C_0')\); they also lie in the plane \(S'(C_0'B_0')\), and by hypothesis \(B_3', C_0'\) are collinear with \(A_0' = A_0\). Thus \(A_0B_0C_0\) are collinear. Similarly, from the other
triads of collinear points in the plane we obtain collinear points in space, and so construct a desmic system which projects from $S$ into the given Hessian configurations.

7. Reflections with respect to the desmic tetrahedra. Let $\mathcal{H}_2$ denote the operation of reflecting a point $S$ harmonically with respect to the opposite edges $A_2A_3$ and $A_0A_1$ of tetrahedron $\{A\}$, and let $\mathcal{H}_i$ denote harmonic reflection with respect to vertex $A_i$ and its opposite face. In terms of such a notation we have for the several tetrahedra the following operations:

\[
\begin{align*}
1 &\sim (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3), \mathcal{H}_2(x_0, x_1, -x_2, -x_3), \mathcal{H}_3(x_0, -x_1, x_2, -x_3), \mathcal{H}_1(x_0, -x_1, -x_2, x_3), \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{H}_0(-x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3), \mathcal{H}_1(x_0, -x_1, x_2, x_3), \mathcal{H}_2(x_0, x_1, -x_2, x_3), \mathcal{H}_3(x_0, x_1, x_2, -x_3); \\
1 &\sim (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3), \mathcal{C}_2(x_1, x_0, x_3, x_2), \mathcal{C}_3(x_2, x_3, x_0, x_1), \mathcal{C}_1(x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0), \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{C}_0(-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3): (x_0 - x_1 + x_2 + x_3): (x_0 + x_1 - x_2 + x_3): (x_0 + x_1 + x_2 - x_3), \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{C}_1(x_0 - x_1 + x_2 + x_3): (-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 - x_3): (x_0 + x_1 + x_2 - x_3): (x_0 - x_1 - x_2 + x_3), \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{C}_2(x_0 + x_1 - x_2 + x_3): (x_0 + x_1 - x_2 - x_3): (-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3): (x_0 - x_1 + x_2 - x_3), \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{C}_3(x_0 + x_1 + x_2 - x_3): (x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3): (-x_0 - x_1 - x_2 + x_3): (x_0 - x_1 + x_2 + x_3), \\
1 &\sim (x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3), \mathcal{B}_2(x_1, x_0, -x_3, -x_2), \mathcal{B}_3(x_2, -x_3, x_0, -x_1), \mathcal{B}_1(x_3, -x_2, x_1, x_0), \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{B}_0(x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3): (x_0 + x_1 - x_2 - x_3): (x_0 + x_1 + x_2 - x_3): (x_0 + x_1 - x_2 + x_3), \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{B}_1(x_0 + x_1 + x_2 - x_3): (x_0 + x_1 - x_2 - x_3): (-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 - x_3): (x_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3), \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{B}_2(x_0 - x_1 - x_2 + x_3): (x_0 - x_1 - x_2 - x_3): (-x_0 + x_1 + x_2 - x_3): (x_0 - x_1 - x_2 + x_3), \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{B}_3(x_0 - x_1 + x_2 - x_3): (x_0 - x_1 + x_2 - x_3): (x_0 + x_1 - x_2 + x_3): (-x_0 - x_1 + x_2 + x_3); \\
&\hspace{1cm} 1, \mathcal{X}_2 = \mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{X}_3 = \mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{X}_1 = \mathcal{C}_1, \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{X}_0(x_0, -x_2, -x_1, x_3), \mathcal{X}_1(x_0, x_2, x_1, x_3), \mathcal{X}_2(x_0, x_3, x_1, x_2), \mathcal{X}_3(x_0, -x_1, -x_2, x_3), \\
&\hspace{1cm} 1, \mathcal{Y}_2 = \mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{Y}_3 = \mathcal{B}_1, \mathcal{Y}_1 = \mathcal{C}_1, \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{Y}_0(-x_2, x_1, -x_0, x_3), \mathcal{Y}_1(x_2, x_1, x_0, x_3), \mathcal{Y}_2(x_0, x_3, x_2, x_1), \mathcal{Y}_3(x_0, -x_3, -x_2, x_1), \\
&\hspace{1cm} 1, \mathcal{Z}_2 = \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{Z}_3 = \mathcal{B}_2, \mathcal{Z}_1 = \mathcal{C}_2, \\
&\hspace{1cm} \mathcal{Z}_0(x_1, x_0, x_3, x_2), \mathcal{Z}_1(-x_1, -x_0, x_2, x_3), \mathcal{Z}_2(x_0, x_1, -x_3, -x_2), \mathcal{Z}_3(x_0, x_1, x_3, x_2).
\end{align*}
\]

The operations of (12) are of order 2 and form a group of order 8 in which $1, \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_1$ form a subgroup. It is easy to verify that all these points are on the desmic surface $\mathcal{D}$ determined by $(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$.

Every point of a desmic surface determines three desmic systems of points on the surface, each system containing one tetrahedron of nodes.
8. A 16\(_e\) configuration. The three operations of reflecting \(S\) on the three pairs of opposite edges of a tetrahedron are each of period 2 and with identity form a group of order 4. It is evident that the operations \(\mathcal{A}\) and \(\mathcal{C}\) are commutative, wherefore their product is a group of order 16, which includes as a subgroup the reflections with respect to \(\{B\}\). These 16 points form the well known 16\(_e\) configuration of 16 points which lie in sixes on 16 planes which meet by sixes at the 16 points. The coordinates are

\[
(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3), \quad (x_1, x_0, x_3, x_2), \quad (x_2, x_3, x_0, x_1), \quad (x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0),
\]

\[
(x_0, x_1 - x_2, -x_3), \quad (x_1, x_0 - x_3, -x_2), \quad (x_2, x_3 - x_0, -x_1), \quad (x_3, x_2 - x_1, -x_0),
\]

\[
(x_0 - x_1, x_2, -x_3), \quad (x_1 - x_0, x_3, -x_2), \quad (x_2 - x_3, x_0, -x_1), \quad (x_3 - x_2, x_1, -x_0),
\]

\[
(x_0 - x_1, x_2, -x_3), \quad (x_1 - x_0, x_3, -x_2), \quad (x_2 - x_3, x_0, -x_1), \quad (x_3 - x_2, x_1, -x_0).
\]

It is evident that these 16 points all lie on both desmic surfaces which \(S\) determines. Moreover, the coordinates of the points are also the coordinates of the planes. For if the table (18) be arranged as follows as an "incidence table"

\[
(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3), \quad (x_3, x_2 - x_1, -x_0), \quad (x_1, -x_0, x_3, -x_2), \quad (x_2, -x_3, -x_0, x_1),
\]

\[
(x_2, x_3, -x_0, -x_1), \quad (x_1, x_0, x_2, x_3), \quad (x_3, -x_2, x_1, -x_0), \quad (x_0, -x_1, x_2, -x_3),
\]

\[
(x_3 - x_2, x_1, -x_0), \quad (x_0 - x_1, -x_2, x_3), \quad (x_2, x_3, x_0, x_1), \quad (x_1, x_0, -x_3, -x_2),
\]

\[
(x_1 - x_0, -x_2, x_3), \quad (x_2 - x_3, x_0, -x_1), \quad (x_0, x_1, -x_3, -x_2), \quad (x_3, x_2, x_1, x_0),
\]

we see that if any set be taken as the coördinates of a plane, then that plane contains the six points whose coördinates are in the row and column which cross at that set (9, * p. 7).

9. The intersections of the cubics. To find the points of the surfaces which give the vertices of the diagonal triangles of the Hessian configurations, we observe that \(P_{AX}\) is at the intersection of the planes \(SA_0A_1\) and \(SA_2A_3\); accordingly \(P_{AX}\) may be regarded as the projection of the harmonic reflection of \(S\) with respect to the opposite edges \(A_0A_1, A_2A_3\) of tetrahedron \(\{A\}\). These edges are also opposite in tetrahedron \(\{X\}\), and we have found that the reflection of \(S\) lies on both desmic surfaces. Reflecting \(S\) with respect to the opposite edges in each tetrahedron of the systems we obtain the nine points desired.

* This number refers to the papers listed at the end of the article.
In (18) these points lie in the first row, the first column and in the principal diagonal. The projections give

\[
\begin{aligned}
P_{AX} &= (0, x_1, x_2), \\
P_{BY} &= (x_0, 0, x_2), \\
P_{AZ} &= (x_0, x_1, 0), \\
P_{CX} &= (x_0^2 - x_2^2, x_0 x_1 - x_2 x_3, x_0 x_2 + x_1 x_3), \\
P_{CY} &= (x_0 x_1 - x_2 x_3, x_0^2 - x_2^2, x_0 x_2 + x_1 x_3), \\
P_{CZ} &= (x_0 x_2 - x_1 x_3, x_1 x_2 - x_0 x_3, x_0^2 - x_2^2).
\end{aligned}
\]

(20)

From these we find by the alignments (4)

\[
\begin{aligned}
A &= x_1 x_2 (x_0^2 - x_2^2), x_1 x_0 (x_0^2 - x_2^2), x_0 x_1 (x_0^2 - x_2^2), \\
B &= (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0 x_2 + x_1 x_3), (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0 x_2 + x_1 x_3), \\
C &= (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0 x_2 - x_1 x_3), (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0 x_2 - x_1 x_3), \\
X &= 2 x_0 (x_0^2 - x_2^2), x_1 (x_0^2 - x_2^2), x_2 (x_0^2 - x_2^2), \\
Y &= x_0 (- x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2), 2 x_1 (- x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2), \\
Z &= x_0 (- x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2), 2 x_1 (- x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2).
\end{aligned}
\]

The equations of the satellite lines are

\[
\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{L}_1: (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) x_0 y_0 + (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) x_1 y_1 + (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) x_2 y_2 = 0; \\
\mathcal{L}_2: x_0 (- x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2), 2 x_1 (x_0^2 - x_2^2), x_2 (- x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2), \\
x_0 (x_0^2 - x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2), x_1 (x_0^2 - x_1^2 + x_2^2 - x_3^2), 2 x_0 (x_0^2 - x_1^2) = 0.
\end{aligned}
\]

(23, 24)

10. **Tangent planes.** The equation of the tangent plane at \( S \) to \( \mathcal{D} \) is

\[
\begin{aligned}
(x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) x_0 y_0 + (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) x_1 y_1 + (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) x_2 y_2 + (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) (x_0^2 - x_2^2) x_3 y_3 = 0,
\end{aligned}
\]

(25)

which, evidently, cuts the plane \( y_3 = 0 \) in the line \( \mathcal{L} \). Accordingly

If two conjugate desmic systems be projected from a point \( S \) upon a plane into two conjugate Hessian configurations, the tangent planes at \( S \) to the conjugate desmic surfaces cut the plane of projection in the satellite lines of the configurations.

The tangent plane at a point of a desmic surface can be constructed linearly as follows:
Project the system of nodes from the point upon a convenient plane and obtain the nine points \( P_{AX} \); use the alignments (4) to find \( A, B, C \). The plane \( SABC \) is the tangent plane.

The tangent plane to \( D \) at \( S \) cuts that surface in a quartic curve which has a singular point at \( S \). From \( S \) there are six tangents to the quartic and so six bitangents to the desmic surface. Three of these can be obtained directly. The points \( A, B, C \) on \( y_3 = 0 \) project back upon \( D \) into

\[
A = (x_1 x_2 x_3, x_0 x_2 x_3, x_0 x_1 x_3, x_0 x_1 x_2);
\]

\[
B = 2x_1 x_2 x_3 + x_0(-x_0^3 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2), 2x_0 x_2 x_3 + x_1(x_0^3 - x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2),
\]

\[
C = 2x_1 x_2 x_3 - x_0(-x_0^3 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2), 2x_0 x_2 x_3 - x_1(x_0^3 - x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2),
\]

A rather tedious calculation shows that the line \( SA \) cuts \( D \) in two coincident points at \( A \), and similarly for the lines \( SB \) and \( SC \). Moreover, we observe that the points \( A, B, C \) on the surface are collinear.

On \( D' \) we have the points

\[
X = x_0(x_1^3 - x_2^3): x_1(x_0^3 - x_1^3): - x_2(x_0^3 - x_2^3): - x_3(x_0^3 - x_3^3);
\]

\[
Y = x_0(x_1^3 - x_2^3): x_1(x_0^3 - x_1^3): - x_2(x_0^3 - x_2^3): - x_3(x_0^3 - x_3^3);
\]

\[
Z = x_0(x_1^3 - x_2^3): - x_1(x_0^3 - x_1^3): x_2(x_0^3 - x_2^3): - x_3(x_0^3 - x_3^3).
\]

We recall (§ 6) that there is a cubic complex for each space system of desmic points and among the lines of the complex are bitangents of \( D \). At a point \( S \) the lines of the complex form a cubic cone which passes through the desmic points. This cubic cone at \( S \) for \( D \) cuts \( y_3 = 0 \) in the cubic curve \( C^a_{x_0} \), while the cone for \( D' \) cuts \( y_3 = 0 \) in \( C^a_{x_0} \). This may be verified at once with \( S = (x) \) in the equations (9) and (9'). The bitangents \( SA, SB, SC \) are the section of the first cone by the tangent plane to \( D \). It might be surmised that the three other bitangents from \( S \) to \( D \) are the lines in which the tangent plane to \( D \) at \( S \) is cut by the cone for \( D' \). We find the intersections of the line \( L \) with the cubic \( C^a_{x_0} \) and test the lines which join these intersections to \( S \) for bitangency. Unfortunately, they are not bitangents.

11. A Poncelet figure and the cubics. Let us return to the incidence table (19) of the \( 16_8 \) configuration. The polar plane of \( S(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3) \) with respect to the quadric

\[
Q : x_0^3 + x_1^3 + x_2^3 + x_3^3 = 0
\]
is $\sigma(x_0, x_1, x_2, x_3)$ and from the table we see that it contains the six points

\begin{align*}
L &= (x_2, x_3, -x_1, -x_0), \\
M &= (x_2, -x_3, -x_0, x_1), \\
N &= (x_1, -x_0, x_3, -x_2), \\
L' &= (x_3, -x_2, x_1, -x_0), \\
M' &= (x_2, x_3, -x_0, -x_1), \\
N' &= (x_1, -x_0, -x_3, x_2).
\end{align*}

The polar plane for $L$ is $\lambda(x_3, x_2, -x_1, -x_0)$ and the table shows that it contains the points $S, M, N$. Thus $SLMN$, or $\sigma\lambda\mu\nu$, is a self-polar tetrahedron with respect to $S$. Similar results follow for the other three points. Again, the table shows that each of the remaining nine points of the configuration lies on two of the six planes.

It is known that the six points lie on a conic and the six planes envelop a quadric cone at $S$ (9, p. 12). On projection from $S$ and section by an arbitrary plane, say $y_3 = 0$, we obtain a Poncelet figure of two triangles $LMN$ and $L'M'N'$ inscribed in one conic and circumscribed to another. The six sides of the triangles cut each other in nine other points, three on each side, and these are the nine points $P_{hi}$ of intersection of the cubics $C_6^a$ and $C_6^b$.

The six lines as tangents to a conic give sixty hexagons and so sixty Brianchon points. But these six lines are at present being considered in two sets of three and we are not to take the vertices of these two triangles as the intersections of opposite sides of a hexagon. When one triangle of three lines is chosen, its sides may be paired with those of the other in six ways; so we have six hexagons and six Brianchon points. The Brianchon points lie by threes on twenty Steiner lines (3*). In the present instance the six points always lie on two such lines which are harmonic with respect to the conic. The points and lines are our $ABC$ and $XYZ$, the pairings being made as follows. Consider the interior of the array

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
    & l & m & n \\
\hline
l' & P_{AX} & P_{BZ} & P_{CY} \\
m' & P_{CZ} & P_{AY} & P_{BX} \\
n' & P_{BY} & P_{CX} & P_{AZ}
\end{array}
\]

as a determinant of the third order, and pick out the triples that correspond to positive terms. These belong to $ABC$; those for the negative terms to $XYZ$.

We have the following theorems:

*These numbers refer to the papers listed at the end of the article.
in two ways in three triangles perspective in pairs from three Brianchon points on one Steiner line and axially perspective on the conjugate Steiner line. For the second grouping the lines are the same with their roles exchanged. The two overlapping sets of twelve points form Hessian configurations on two cubics which intersect in the nine common points.

Conversely, if three collinear points be deleted from a Hessian configuration on a cubic, the remaining points lie on six lines which form two triangles circumscribed to one conic and inscribed in another.

Five of the lines determine a conic; let \( n'' \) be the second tangent from \( P_{AZ} \) to this conic. Then the properties of multiple perspectivity and the converse of Brianchon’s theorem enable us to show that \( n'' \) coincides with \( n' \).

12. Theorems on the 16₆ configuration. The points \( S, \xi_{23}, \xi_{13}, \xi_{12} \), are conjugate with respect to the tetrahedron \( \{A\} \) (§ 7). Their polar planes with respect to the quadric \( Q \) (28) are

\[
\begin{align*}
x_0y_0 + x_1y_1 + x_2y_2 + x_3y_3 &= 0, \\
x_0y_0 + x_1y_1 - x_2y_2 - x_3y_3 &= 0, \\
x_0y_0 - x_1y_1 - x_2y_2 + x_3y_3 &= 0, \\
x_0y_0 - x_1y_1 - x_2y_2 + x_3y_3 &= 0.
\end{align*}
\]

The last three of these intersect at the point of contact \( A \) (26) on \( D \) of the bitangent \( SA \). These three planes belong to the 16₆ configuration. Moreover, if a new point be determined in this manner with respect to \( \{A\} \) for each point of the configuration, the 16 points form the 16₆ configuration generated from \( A \) with respect to the fundamental tetrahedra. Three such derived systems can be found on \( D \), one for each of the basal tetrahedra, and three on \( D' \).

The planes of a 16₆ configuration meet in threes in the points of six new 16₆ configurations which lie in two triads on the two conjugate desmic surfaces whose curve of intersection passes through the 16 given points. The points of a triad are collinear on 16 lines.

If we recall that we were led to the results of § 11 from a 16₆ configuration, we can say

When a section is taken of the six configuration planes on a point of a 16₆ configuration, the six lines give two Poncelet triangles and the nine intersections of their sides are cotangential in two sets of triples on two cubic curves.
Nine point checkerboards on a cubic (§§ 13–15)

13. Darboux’s coordinates. For an analytic treatment of the problem of the Poncelet triangles it is convenient to use a system of coordinates introduced by Darboux. The conic \( C \) to which the triangles are to be tangent is taken as fundamental. Imagine that a system of ordinary point and line homogeneous coördinates has been taken such that the point equation of \( C \) is

\[ y^2 = 4xz. \]

Then its line equation is

\[ \eta^2 = \xi \zeta. \]

The coördinates of the points of \( C \) can be given in terms of a parameter \( t \) as

(i) \[ x = t^2, \quad y = 2t, \quad z = 1, \]

whence the coördinates of the tangent at \( t \) are

(ii) \[ \xi = 1, \quad \eta = -t, \quad \zeta = t. \]

The tangents at two points \( t_1 \) and \( t_2 \) meet at the pole of the line \( t_1, t_2 \):

(iii) \[ x = t_1 t_2, \quad y = t_1 + t_2, \quad z = 1; \]

and conversely, each point of the plane determines two points \( t_1, t_2 \) which are the intersections of \( C \) with its polar. Again two points \( t_1, t_2 \) are joined by the line of coördinates

(iv) \[ \xi = 1, \quad \eta = -\frac{1}{2} (t_1 + t_2), \quad \zeta = t_1 t_2. \]

Accordingly

(v) \[ \xi t_1 t_2 + \eta (t_1 + t_2) + \zeta = 0 \]

is the cartesian equation of the point \( t_1, t_2 \); and

(vi) \[ x - \frac{1}{2} y(t_1 + t_2) + z t_1 t_2 = 0 \]

is the cartesian equation of the line \( t_1, t_2 \).

More generally, the quadratic equation in \( t \)

\[ at^2 + 2bt + c = 0 \]

has two roots \( t_1, t_2 \) such that \( t_1 + t_2 = \frac{-2b}{a}, t_1 t_2 = \frac{c}{a} \); and can be regarded as defining either the point

\[ x : y : z = c : -2b : a \]

or the line

\[ \xi : \eta : \zeta = a : b : c. \]
A curve of order \( n \) in \( x, y, z \) is by (iii) a form of order \( n \) in each of the variables \( t_1, t_2 \) and symmetric in the two. Conversely, such a symmetric form can be expressed as a form of order \( n \) in \( x, y, z \). The \( 2n \) values, \( t \), obtained when \( t_1 = t_2 \), are the \( 2n \) points where the curve cuts the conic. For a line \((\alpha t_1) (\beta t_2) = (\alpha t_2) (\beta t_1)\); and for a line tangent at \( t = r_1, |r_1 t_1| \cdot |r_1 t_2| = 0 \).

14. The triangles circumscribed to a conic. Let us consider the figure of two triangles circumscribed to a conic, the parameters of the points of contact being \( r_1, r_2, r_3 \) for the one, and \( r_4, r_5, r_6 \) for the other. The equations of the sides are

\[
(t_1 - r_i)(t_2 - r_i) = 0 \quad (i = 1, 2, \ldots, 6)
\]

or more briefly

\[
T_i^2 = 0.
\]

The equation of the first triangle regarded as a degenerate cubic is

\[
T_1^2 T_2^2 T_3^2 = 0,
\]

and of the second

\[
T_4^2 T_5^2 T_6^2 = 0.
\]

Accordingly, the equation of the pencil of cubics through the nine points of intersection of the sides of the first triangle with those of the second is

\[
T_1^2 T_2^2 T_3^2 + k T_4^2 T_5^2 T_6^2 = 0.
\]

This equation gives a cubic curve since the factor \( T_i^2 \) gives a form linear in \( x \) and \( y \).

Denote the intersection of tangents \( r_1 \) and \( r_4 \) by \( P_{AX} \), and the other points as indicated in the array

\[
\begin{array}{c|ccc}
 & 1 & 2 & 3 \\
4 & P_{AX} & P_{BZ} & P_{CY} \\
5 & P_{CZ} & P_{AY} & P_{BX} \\
6 & P_{BY} & P_{CX} & P_{AZ} \\
\end{array}
\]

Think of the elements in the array as the elements of a determinant and pick out the positive terms, obtaining three triangles whose vertices (denoted by the indices) are

\[
(1, 4) (2, 5) (3, 6) \quad (1, 5) (2, 6) (3, 4) \quad (2, 4) (3, 5) (1, 6).
\]

If the first triple be points of a cotangential set on the cubic, their tangents meet on the curve. The tangent at a point on a curve is the polar line of the point. Write the cubic at length as

\[
(t_1 - r_1)(t_2 - r_1)(t_1 - r_2)(t_2 - r_2)(t_1 - r_3)(t_2 - r_3) + k(t_1 - r_4)(t_2 - r_4)(t_1 - r_5)(t_2 - r_5)(t_1 - r_6)(t_2 - r_6) = 0
\]
and polarize for each point. The tangent at \((\tau_1, \tau_3)\) is

\[(t_1 - \tau_1)(t_2 - \tau_3) 12 \cdot 13 \cdot 42 \cdot 43 + k (t_1 - \tau_3)(t_2 - \tau_3) 15 \cdot 16 \cdot 45 \cdot 46 = 0,\]

where \(\tilde{ij}\) is an abbreviation for \((\tau_i - \tau_j)\). The tangent at \((\tau_2, \tau_3)\) is

\[(t_1 - \tau_2)(t_2 - \tau_3) 21 \cdot 23 \cdot 51 \cdot 53 + k (t_1 - \tau_2)(t_2 - \tau_2) 24 \cdot 26 \cdot 54 \cdot 56 = 0;\]

and for \((\tau_3, \tau_3)\)

\[(t_1 - \tau_3)(t_2 - \tau_3) 31 \cdot 32 \cdot 61 \cdot 62 + k (t_1 - \tau_3)(t_2 - \tau_3) 34 \cdot 35 \cdot 64 \cdot 65 = 0.\]

If these three tangents meet in one point on the cubic, \(k\) must be such that they and the cubic are satisfied simultaneously. Transpose the \(k\) term in the equation of each tangent, and multiply the results obtaining

\[
\frac{45 \cdot 46 \cdot 56}{12 \cdot 13 \cdot 23} T_1^2 T_2^2 T_3^2 = - k^3 T_1^2 T_2^2 T_3^2.
\]

In the equation of the cubic transpose the \(k\) term and divide the equation above; then

\[k = \pm \frac{12 \cdot 13 \cdot 23}{45 \cdot 46 \cdot 56}.
\]

It remains to determine the sign of \(k\). The equations of the three tangents become with this ambiguous value

\[
T_1^2 23 \cdot 34 \cdot 56 \pm T_1^2 15 \cdot 16 \cdot 23 = 0,
\]

\[
T_2^2 15 \cdot 35 \cdot 46 \pm T_2^2 13 \cdot 24 \cdot 26 = 0,
\]

\[
T_3^2 16 \cdot 26 \cdot 45 \pm T_3^2 12 \cdot 34 \cdot 35 = 0.
\]

If the tangents be concurrent these three equations must be linearly dependent. Impose this condition and reduce; then \(k = -1\).

If we group the nine points into triples corresponding to the negative terms of the determinant form and impose similar conditions, as before we obtain the same quadratic for \(k\), but when the sign is determined we have \(k = +1\).

Thus we have proved the first part of the theorem of § 11.

On the first cubic, the common tangential point for \(P_{AX}, P_{AY}, P_{AZ}\) is \(A\); for \(P_{BX}, P_{BY}, P_{BZ}\) is \(B\); and for \(P_{CX}, P_{CY}, P_{CZ}\) is \(C\). The equation of the satellite line \(ABC\) is

\[
\left\{ \frac{T_1^2}{23c_2} + \frac{T_2^2}{31c_2} + \frac{T_3^2}{12c_2} \right\} - \left\{ \frac{T_4^2}{56d_4} + \frac{T_5^2}{64d_5} + \frac{T_6^2}{45d_6} \right\} = 0,
\]
where
\[ c_i = \overline{i4} \cdot \overline{i5} \cdot \overline{i6}, \quad d_m = \overline{m1} \cdot \overline{m2} \cdot \overline{m3}. \]

In general then if the indices 1, 2, \cdots, 6 be grouped into two sets \( ijk \) and \( lmn \), the two triangles of tangents to the fundamental conic indicated by these sets meet in nine points which form three cotangential sets in two Hessian (124, 163) configurations, one on each of two cubics

\[ T_i^2 T_j^2 T_k^2 (lmn) \pm T_i^2 T_m^2 T_n^2 (ijk) = 0 \]
(where \( (lmn) \) denotes \( \overline{lm} \cdot \overline{mn} \cdot \overline{nl} \)), with the respective satellite lines

\[ \{ \frac{T_i^2}{jkc_i} + \frac{T_j^2}{kic_j} + \frac{T_k^2}{ijc_k} \} \pm \left\{ \frac{T_i^2}{mnd_i} + \frac{T_m^2}{nd_m} + \frac{T_n^2}{imd_n} \right\} = 0, \]

\[ c_i = \overline{il} \cdot \overline{im} \cdot \overline{in}, \quad d_m = \overline{im} \cdot \overline{jm} \cdot \overline{km}. \]

Conversely, if three collinear points be deleted from a Hessian configuration on a cubic, the remaining points lie on six lines which form two triangles circumscribed to one conic and inscribed in another.

Let the curve be referred to an elliptic parameter, whose values for four arbitrary points \( A, B, A', B' \), respectively, are congruent \((=) \mod \omega, \omega' \) to \( u, v, w, t \). Line \( AB \) cuts the curve in \( C \) with parameter \(- (u+v)\); \( A'B' \) in \( C' \) with \(- (w+t)\); while \( AA' \) meets the curve in \( A'' \) with \(- (u+w)\), and \( BB' \) in \( B'' \) with \(- (v+t)\). Now the lines \( CC' \) and \( A'' B'' \) meet on the cubic at \( C'' \) of parameter \((u+v+w+t)\). As the initial points can be chosen in \( \infty^4 \) ways there are that many sets of nine points of the cubic which lie on two triangles. These triangles, however, are not necessarily tangent to a conic.

If we add the condition that \( A, B', C'' \) be cotangential, then

(a) \[ -2u = -2t = -2(u+v+w+t) \quad (\mod (\omega, \omega')) \]
whence
\[ -2v = 2(w+t) \equiv 2(u+w) \]
and
\[ -2w = 2(v+t) \equiv 2(u+v). \]

The first of these congruences shows that \( A', B'', C \) are cotangential and the second that \( A'', B, C' \) are. Again if \( A'', B', C \) be cotangential so are \( A', B, C'' \) and \( A, B'', C' \); for

(b) \[ 2(u+w) = -2t = 2(u+v), \quad (\mod (\omega, \omega')) \]
implies

\[-2w = -2v = -2(u + v + w + t),\]

and

\[-2u = 2(v+t) = 2(w + t).\]

Moreover, the conditions (a) and (b) cannot both be true for the same cubic. These are the only ways that triangles can be selected from the nine points without having one of the six lines for a side, and we have proved that if one triangle has cotangential vertices so do the other triangles of its set. And when the points \(u\) and \(v\) are given the rest are determined. The projective specification of the cubic involves one absolute constant, and two are required for the two points, a total of three for the configuration.

On the other hand, we have proved that if two triangles be circumscribed to a conic, the nine intersections of the sides form such a configuration on either of two cubics, according to the grouping of the cotangential triples. To specify the conic and one triangle uses the eight constants for the determination of a projective system, and the second triangle requires just three absolute constants. Thus the two configurations are equivalent projectively.

15. Checkerboards on the cubic. As remarked in § 14, when four points are chosen on a cubic \(C\) two triples of lines can be determined such that the nine intersections of one triple with the other lie on \(C\). There are \(\infty^4\) such sets on \(C\) and the lines are not necessarily tangent to a conic. This is a particular case of Coble's (10, * p. 10-12) "checkerboard configuration" consisting of the \(n^2\) points which are the intersections of one set of \(n\) lines with another set of \(n\) lines. He has shown that in the present instance the configuration is poristic when the lines are tangent to a conic, that is, when one such configuration exists for a conic and cubic there is an infinity for the two curves. Now each cubic \(C_k\) of the pencil

\[T_1^2T_2^2T_3^2 - kT_4^2T_5^2T_6^2 = 0\]

has one checkerboard with respect to the base conic which we have used. (It is to be observed, that for only two cubics of the pencil, \(k = \pm 1\), does the initial checkerboard have the additional property of falling into cotangential sets.) We propose to determine the system of checkerboards on a cubic \(C_k\).

An arbitrary tangent, parameter \(t_1\), to the conic cuts \(C_k\) in three points and these at once determine the second triangle of tangents. Moreover, any one of these tangents, parameter \(t_2\), cuts \(C_k\) in two other points which

* This number refers to the papers listed at the end of the article.
at once determine the other sides of the first triangle. We desire a function \( f(t_1, t_2) = 0 \) which relates the two parameters so that when one point of contact is chosen the other five can be found.

The first triangle can be regarded as determined by a binary cubic form in \( t_1 \); let two of its positions be given by \( (\alpha t_1)^3 = 0 \) and \( (\beta t_1)^3 = 0 \). The pencil of all its positions is

(i) \( (\alpha t_1)^3 + \lambda(\beta t_1)^3 = 0 \).

Similarly, the pencil for the second triangle may be written

(ii) \( (\gamma t_2)^3 + \mu(\beta t_2)^3 = 0 \).

Now, in (i) each value of \( t_1 \) determines a corresponding \( \lambda \) and thereupon the two other values of \( t_1 \) which imply the same \( \lambda \). Conversely, each \( \lambda \) determines a triangle. Similar relations are true in (ii) for \( \mu \) and \( t_2 \). Next, each value of \( t_1 \) in (i) must give the triangle (ii); that is, \( \lambda \) must determine \( \mu \) uniquely; and conversely. Moreover, the two triangles are symmetrically and involutorily related, for when the second triangle moves to a position held by the first, the latter must take the position left by the former. Therefore we can write

(iii) \[
\begin{align*}
(\alpha t_1)^3 + \lambda(\beta t_1)^3 &= 0, \\
(\alpha t_2)^3 - \lambda(\beta t_2)^3 &= 0,
\end{align*}
\]

where \( (\alpha t)^3 = 0 \) and \( (\beta t)^3 = 0 \) are the two positions where the triangles of a pair coincide. As these relations are to hold for all values of \( \lambda \) the function \( f \) may be given the form

(iv) \[
\begin{vmatrix}
(\alpha t_1)^3, \\
(\alpha t_2)^3 - (\beta t_2)^3
\end{vmatrix} = 0.
\]

Thus the general form of the function \( f \) has been determined, but to be complete it must contain the hypothesis that the checkerboard actually exists for the particular cubic

\[
T_1^4T_2^2T_3^3 - kT_1^2T_2^2T_3^2 = 0.
\]

In other words, we must determine the \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) functions, i.e., the two degenerate checkerboards, in terms of the given \( \tau_i \). It is evident that the checkerboard degenerates when \( t_1 = t_2 \); that is, the points to be given by \( \alpha \) and \( \beta \) are those at which the conic and cubic intersect. Accordingly, we have

\[
(\alpha t)^3 = \rho[(t - \tau_1) (t - \tau_2) (t - \tau_3) + \sqrt{k}(t - \tau_4) (t - \tau_5) (t - \tau_6)], \]
\[
(\beta t)^3 = \rho[(t - \tau_1) (t - \tau_2) (t - \tau_3) - \sqrt{k}(t - \tau_4) (t - \tau_5) (t - \tau_6)].
\]
These values in (iv) give the desired \( f(t_1^3, t_2^3) = 0 \).

REFERENCES


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