

Lectures on Projective Geometry.

Introduction

[Historical notes. Object of this lecture]

○ I 構義の主旨と歴史的発展、吾々の projective geometry の簡単な述べ方。

Wissenschaftstext, projective geometry の創設者 Poncelet (1822 及前) +。既に古く、(前漢) 周髀算經 345 年得て、I. Euclid (285 B.C.) の porisms, Apollonius (247 B.C.) の conic sections, Pappus (第 3 世紀) の double ratio (anharmonic ratio) が projection の不变 +。  \Rightarrow fundamental theorem 見る。

II 文藝復興期のアーティスト (伊太利) 畫家、建築家が perspective, 理論, 基礎を建つ。主に Alberti, Leonardo da Vinci (1452-1519) +。其の Baldi (1600) で数学的考へた。18 世紀 descriptive geometry の起始者 +。

次に Desargues (1593-1663), Pascal (1623-1662) +。前者 perspective triangle, involution +。後者の conic 内接六边形 = 既知の 3 点。彼等の conic section = 圆の主要な theorem +。

III Descartes (1637) が coordinate geometry / 笔記本 + synthetic geometry の衰へ +。Pierre de la Hire (1640-1718), Desargues, Lambert (1728-1777) が descriptive geometry の基礎を建てる。其他 Newton (1642-1727), Maclaurin (1698-1746) 等。此の十八世纪の analysis, 時代 +。Euler, d'Alembert, Lagrange, Laplace 等の偉大な analysis, 笔記本 +。geometry の研究が失へ +。

IV. 18 世紀天才 Monge (1746-1818) 出 +:

Application de l'analyse à la géométrie, 1795

Leçons de géométrie descriptive, 1799.

著者 12。前者 differential geometry, 後者 descriptive geometry 最初、著者モテ且し projective geometry の創始者 +。現代の geometry, 位相幾何学、一人若き Monge 世人 +。+ その他の幾何学者 +。Monge, descriptive geometry + Desargues-Pascal geometry +、解説 Carnot (1753-1823), Brianchon (1783-1864), Poncelet e.t.c.

V. Poncelet (1788-1867) / 大著

Traité des propriétés projectives des figures, 1822

「実^トprojective geometry」開拓 最初の著 +^ト. Poncelet, 球面
想^ト幾何学 全^ト metrical geometry + 隔離幾何 新參術を
創造する功業。彼の其の後輩の成就是、其の方法を承り、
成就是、Möbius (1790-1868) /

Barycentrische Calcul, 1827

「synthetic + analytic」 Poncelet, 球面幾何学、更
Steiner (1796-1863) /

Systematische Entwicklung der Abhängigkeit geometrischer
Gestalten von einander, 1832

等著、2 Charles (1796-1880) /

Aperçu historique sur l'origine et le développement des
méthodes en géométrie, 1837

等著、synthetic + Poncelet, 球面幾何学、其の後

「Vorstandt (1798-1867) /

Geometrie der Lage, 1847

「直^ト、全^ト metric relation + 球面 projective geometry」
達成^ト成就、更

Beiträge zur Geometrie der Lage, 1856-

「直^ト、imaginary quantities + 全^ト geometrically defined
+ 成就、Poncelet, Vorstandt 完成^ト。Poncelet 130年 +」

VI. Projective geometry + analytically + 本筋 + 34^ト, Descartes
, coordinate 27^ト 不便 + 12^ト, Plücker (1801-1886) + homogeneous
coordinates + 導入 + 31^ト. 其後 Heuse (1811-1874), Cremona
(1830-1903), Schröter (1829-1892), Reye, Sturm 等
等著 Seydelitz (1807-1852), synthetic + projective geometry

「同様に、Steiner'sche Schule + 17^ト.

VII. Cayley (1821-1895), Sylvester (1814-1897), invariant theory + projective geometry
等著、Klein = 同様に、projective geometry + scientific definition, D.S. +
non-euclidean geometry + 同様に

「本義 + 直^ト、其の後半」

「全^ト synthetic + projective geometry, 前述の初步 = 摘分
+ 本義。然し、このことは、既に甚^ト複雑化され、その後、其の後、
analytic geometry + synthetic geometry + 同様に述べる。また、
projective geometry、應用^ト簡便 + descriptive geometry + 進む。

(1) Klein, Steiner'sche Schule + 17^ト 論述 / 計算機械
13載行 + 伊澤義一郎 + 甲子年 + 17^ト + 田中久助 + 17^ト + 1813年 + Moccor
Monge, Poncelet, engineer + 17^ト + 1813年 + Steiner, 宮井農夫 + 17^ト

11月3日 projective geometry, foundation of projective geometry + non-euclidean geometry 上(中)数学考了3名不及格。
~~项目几何学基础, projective geometry + 其他, 其他~~
 要从 ~~项目几何学~~ 基本的、全、專門的 + 3名 完全
 内行 projective geometry: 圖在各方面, 一般的記得 +
 得 + 2名 + 1.

~~定角~~ 中文書 ~~向~~ Poncelet, Steiner, Charles, Von Staudt
 / 人足立道 ~~著~~ 书: ~~著~~ Enriques, Vorlesungen über projektive Geometrie.
 / 研究, Reye, Geometrie der Lage.

- * Cremona, Elements of projective geometry.
- * Veblen and Young, Projective geometry.
- * Mathews, Projective geometry.
- * 吉川, 近世幾何学の歴史。

英語: Metrical 12/2.

- * Charles, Traité de géométrie supérieure.
- * Hatton, Principles of projective geometry.
- * 312-2人215, 研究及行之 第二卷 (特、英八篇 / 附注)

外

Schönfliess, Projektive Geometrie (Encyk. d. Math. Wiss., Bd. III, Heft 3.)
 Kötter, Entwicklung der synthetischen Geometrie von Monge
 bis auf Standt. (Jahresbericht d. Deut. Math. Vereinigung,
 Bd. 5.)

* 7月24日 elementary 12/1.

Chapter I.

Fundamental Concepts.

1. ~~Fundamental~~ Elements. Projection and section.

Projective geometry = 線形論の elements

point (27 A, B, C, ... = 7素点)

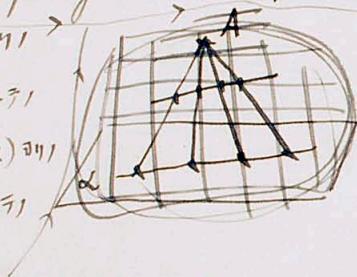
straight line (單一直線 + 7素直線: 27 a, b, c, ... = 7素直線)

plane (27 α, β, γ, ... = 7素面)

projective geometry = 用7素直線の fundamental operations

i, projection + section + V. Rough = 素直線の projection + section + 3種類 = 行列の圖形

- (i) one point 1素点
- (ii) one plane 1素面
- (iii) a line (axis) 1素直線
- (iv) a line = 1素直線



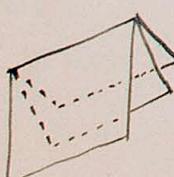
1. 性質 = 線形論の性質, 大 + 小 + 亂 + 2. Elementary geometry = 用7素直線の fundamental operation. congruent (合同) + n.t., Elementary geometry + geometry of motion (筋肉, 空間) + 3. projective geometry. geometry of vision (眼, 空間) + 1.

Elementary forms

2. ~~Fundamental figures~~ (Grundgebilde).

Projective geometry = Grundgebilde + 用7素直線の
種類 + 1. 図形, 2. line + 3. point
の成り立つ, 4. figure + range of points 2. row of points
(列), Punktreihe + 1. 直線 + base (Träger),

I, 1. 1. 図形, elements: 1. 1. line + 2. point
の成り立つ, 4. figure + range of points 2. row of points
(列), Punktreihe + 1. 直線 + base (Träger),



I, 2. 1. 図形, elements: 1. 1. line + 2. plane
の成り立つ, 4. figure + axial pencil (Ebenenbüschel)
束面 + 1. 直線 + axis 軸 + 1.

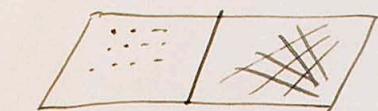


I, 3. 1. 図形, elements: 1. 1. point
の成り立つ, 4. plane + 1. 直線 + 4. figure + flat
pencil (Strahlenbüschel) 束線 + 1. 直線 + 4. vertex
Vertex 2. centre + 1. 平面 + base + 1.

以上 三つの圖形は range, axial pencil, flat pencil
elementary forms of the first rank, 2. one-dimensional elementary

forms (Grundgebilde erster Stufe), einformige Grundgebilde)
第一級，圓形 + 級 1.

II, 1. 一・¹ 圓形, elements: 1. one plane 1 上 2. point 2. line 2 線, 3. 圓形 4. plane field 2. plane figure (ebene Feld) 填 ^{マツ} ト 1. 11 plane 7 base (Träger) + 17. 3. 2. point 2. plane of points (Punktfeld) + 15, line 2. plane of lines (Strahlenfeld) + 16.



II, 2. 一・¹ 圓形, elements: 1. one point 7 點 + 1. line 2. one point 7 點 + 1. plane 2. plane + 17, 2. 1 圓形 sheaf (sheaf of lines, sheaf of planes) 3. bundle (.., ..) [Strahlenbündel, Ebenenbündel] + 17. 4. point 7 centre 2. vertex + 17.

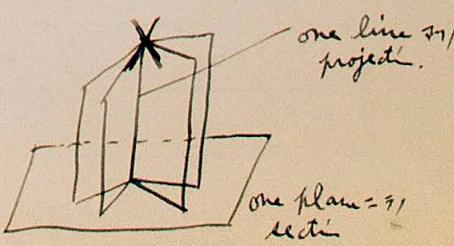
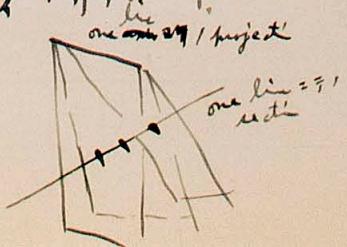
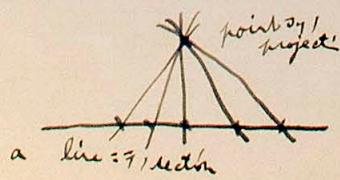
12 上 = 二・¹ 圓形 2. plane field + bundle + 7 elementary forms of the second rank, two dimensional elementary forms (Grundgebilde zweiter Stufe) + 17.

III. 一・¹ 圓形, elements: 1. point 2. planes + 17, 2. 圓形 space of points, space of planes (Ebeneraum) + 17. 3. ~~普通~~ ^(Punktraum) 空間 ^{普通空間} space (Raum) 空間 + 17. 4. ^{平面空間} elementary form 1 the third rank, three-dimensional elementary form (Grundgebilde dritter Stufe) + 17.

IV. 一・¹ 圓形, elements: 1. line + 17, 2. 圓形 space of lines (Strahlenraum) ^{射線空間} + 17. 3. four-dimensional elementary forms + 17.

12 上, 2. 1 elements Grundgebilde / 内 ^内 ^外 1. 1. Stein, Von Staudt 等, 楊用等 + 1. 特 ^{注意} サイ - ピークス リハルト + 1. 2. 1 projection geometry, Grundgebilde + 見付 ^{見付} ^{普通} + 1. 而 ² Strahlenraum ^{射線空間} + 1. 3. 1 line geometry + 1. 4. 1 line geometry + 1.

Theorem. ^{三・¹} one dimensional elementary forms " projection 2, section = 由 ^由 互 ^互 interchange 2. 二・¹, two-dimensional elementary forms = 互 ^互 互 ^互 同様 + 1.



3. Axiom of continuity.

Projective geometry の axiomatic = 研究法の本講義 / 同じです
サルツバッハ、ヨーロッパ大陸にて著された Axiom, 特に Continuity 定理。
尚本講義は最後まで再び Axioms / 尚區分を省略してあります。

Continuity は次と定義される。point range = サテ レンジ

Range u は horizontal line ℓ base とするとき ℓ の range
 $u \quad u' \quad u'' \quad u'''$ は中間に u' と u'' が存在する。
 P は u の左側に位置する。
 u は u' と u'' の間で連続である。

中間に u' と u'' が存在するとき $P = u'$, u'' は range である。
 u と u' の間に u'' が存在する。

all points ℓ に含まれる。他、部分 u'' , P , 左側 u , all points ℓ に含まれる。而して P 自身も u' と u'' の間に存在する。
 u は u'' と u''' の間に存在する。他、部分 u'' , P , 左側 u , all points ℓ に含まれる。all points ℓ に含まれる。左側 u は u'' と u''' の間に存在する。

range: continuous + いふ。と/or 言う。

古人、Dedekind (Stetigkeit und irrationale Zahlen, 1872)
= 位相, continuity = 連続性, axiom = 手用法。

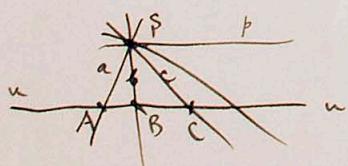
range u は二つの部分 u' と u'' に分割され、 u' は u の左側に位置する。左側 u は u' と u'' の間に存在する。

其の如き分母 ℓ range u の Schnitt 切断点を取る。左側 u は u' と u'' の間に存在する。

之が正確に得られる。この \rightarrow axiom = 位相, ヨーロッパ数学の range, continuity \rightarrow 得られる。

range, continuity \rightarrow axial pencil st. flat pencil, continuity \rightarrow いわゆる対応する。

4. Elements at infinity.



(i) 今一平面 π 上の pencil S と一一直線 l がある。
 S は π 上の直線 a, b, c, \dots と交差する。但し u :
 π 上の平行な直線 ℓ は S と交差する。

Elementary geometry では Euclid / Axiom は π 上の平行な直線 ℓ_1, ℓ_2 が一つある。

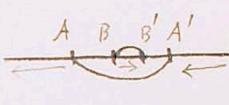
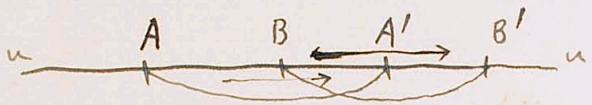
但し π 上の直線 ℓ は π 上の直線 a, b, c, \dots と交差する。section / 不適端 = 例外 ℓ が存在する。projective geometry = それらは、parallel = π 上の直線 ℓ_1, ℓ_2 が一つある。即ち ℓ_1 と ℓ_2 が π 上の直線 a, b, c, \dots と交差する。之が improper point (unphysical) である。

而して π 上の point at infinity 無窮遠点である。

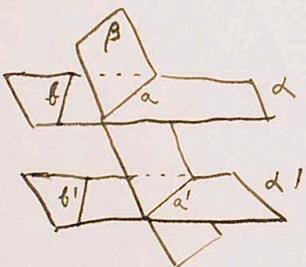
且つ π 上の直線 ℓ が π 上の直線 a, b, c, \dots と交差する。point at infinity は geometry, Affine geometry

\Rightarrow idea \sim Desargues (1639), 亂入 \sim 無限遠方, \Rightarrow 二重性
 - 1 重性 \sim point at infinity = 行方無限遠 \Rightarrow 二重性
 $\forall \neq +1$. 而且 \sim 一平面 上 \sim 有 \sim parallel line \sim point
 at infinity \Rightarrow centre \sim pencil \sim 1 重性.
 \Rightarrow 二重性 \sim parallel line \sim direction
~~方向~~ \sim 二重性 \sim 行方無限遠.

Theorem. 1 point range = 亂入 \sim 二重性 \sim 1 重性 \sim two pairs
 of 互 \sim 拆分 \sim (pair) i.



(ii) 次 \sim 二重性 parallel plane α, α' \sim 1 重性 plane $\beta = \overleftrightarrow{\alpha \alpha'}$
 \forall 左 \sim $\alpha \sim \beta$ \sim parallel \sim 1 重性, α 上 \sim
 point at infinity $\Rightarrow \alpha'$ 上 \sim point at infinity \sim
 1 重性 \sim β , β 上 \sim point at infinity \sim .
 α 上 \sim β , β 上 \sim α 上 \sim point at infinity \sim .
 α' 上 \sim β , β 上 \sim α' 上 \sim point at infinity \sim .



此 \sim 二重性 parallel plane \sim 1 重性 \sim 行方無限遠,
 parallel plane \sim 1 重性 \sim improper line \sim 行方無限遠 \sim 1 重性,
 之 \sim plane \sim 1 重性 \sim line at infinity \sim 1 重性. (Poncelet)

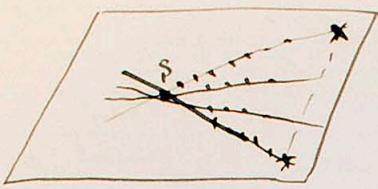
Plane \sim line at infinity \sim . \forall plane \sim all lines/
 point at infinity \sim aggregate \sim .

(iii) 同樣 Space = 行方無限遠 point at infinity + line at infinity
 \sim 1 重性, improper plane \sim 1 重性 \sim 行方無限遠. (1 重性 \sim ,
 之 \sim , plane \sim 1 重性 \sim line at infinity \sim 1 重性 \sim , 行方無限遠,
 之 \sim , line \sim 1 重性 \sim point at infinity \sim 1 重性 \sim).
 \Rightarrow improper plane \sim plane at infinity + 行方無限遠. (Poncelet)

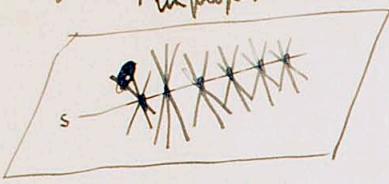
\Rightarrow 亂入 \sim Grundgebilde, dimension 1 行方無限遠 \sim 1 重性.

One dimension \sim . \forall \sim , axial pencil \sim 亂入 plane
 infinite number \sim $\infty + 1 =$ 行方無限遠. \forall \sim , range of point \sim
 $\infty + 1$ 1D point \sim 行方無限遠. \forall \sim , range, base, axial
 pencil \sim $\infty + 1$ 1D point \sim 行方無限遠. \Rightarrow 亂入 one plane
 \sim axial pencil \sim $\infty + 1$ 1D line \sim 行方無限遠, flat pencil
 \sim $\infty + 1$ 1D line \sim 行方無限遠. \forall \sim , one-dimensional elementary forms
 \sim $\infty + 1$ 1D element \sim 行方無限遠.

Two dimension \sim . \forall \sim , plane field \sim 行方無限遠, \forall \sim , one



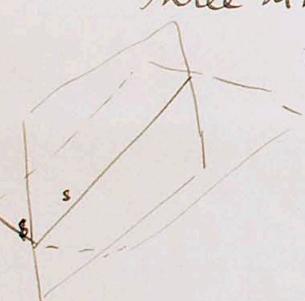
point $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D", ∞^2
in line, $S \not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$, point $\not\in$ line
field " $\infty(\infty + 1)^{+1} = \infty^2 + \infty + 1$ 1D, point
 $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$. $\not\in$ line at infinity " $\infty + 1$ 1D,
point $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, field " ∞^2 1D, ~~finite~~ point $\not\in$ point " $\infty + 1$ 1D,
~~infinity~~ point $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D.



次² plane field, $\infty + 1$ 1D, $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, $\not\in$ point, point $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, line $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D. $\not\in$ field " $\infty(\infty + 1) + 1 = \infty^2 + \infty + 1$ 1D, line $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D. $\not\in$ line at infinity " $\infty + 1$ 1D, $\not\in$ proper line " $\infty + 1$ 1D.

次² projective line bundle " $\infty^2 + \infty + 1$ 1D, line, plane
bundle " $\infty^2 + \infty + 1$ 1D, plane $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D. double infinity

次² 上, 项目 $\not\in$ 线 " $\infty + 1$ 1D, two dimensional elementary forms " ∞^2
1D, elements " $\infty + 1$ 1D.



Three dimension " $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, $\not\in$ space " $\infty + 1$ 1D, line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, point $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, point $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, $S \not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, plane " $\infty + 1$ 1D, point $\not\in$ plane " $\infty + 1$ 1D, point $\not\in$ plane " $\infty + 1$ 1D, $\not\in$ space " $\infty^2(\infty + 1) + (\infty + 1) = \infty^3 + \infty^2 + \infty + 1$ 1D, point $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, point $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, proper point " $\infty + 1$ 1D, point at infinity " $\infty + 1$ 1D. 1D + 3... plane at infinity " $\infty^2 + \infty + 1$ 1D, points $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D.

次² $S \not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, point " $\not\in$ point $S \not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, $S \not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D
in plane " ∞^2 1D, $\not\in$ plane " $\infty + 1$ 1D. the space
 $\infty^2(\infty + 1) + (\infty + 1) = \infty^3 + \infty^2 + \infty + 1$ 1D, plane " $\infty + 1$ 1D.

次² 上, 项目 " $\infty + 1$ 1D, three dimensional elementary forms " ∞^3 1D,
elements " $\infty + 1$ 1D. triply infinite.

次² Four dimensions " $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, line space " $\infty + 1$ 1D, one plane " $\infty^2 + \infty + 1$ 1D, line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, 2 + 1 plane " $\infty + 1$ 1D
 $\infty^2 + \infty + 1$ 1D, point " $\not\in$ line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, 2 + 1 plane " $\infty + 1$ 1D, line " $\infty + 1$ 1D, line " $\infty + 1$ 1D. the line space " $\infty^2(\infty^2 + \infty + 1) + (\infty^3 + \infty + 1)$
 $= \infty^4 + \infty^3 + 2\infty^2 + \infty + 1$ 1D, line " $\infty + 1$ 1D.

5. Principle of duality.

Projective geometry $\sim \text{射影幾何}$ Grundgebilde \checkmark projection &c.
section \rightarrow 射影定義 \rightarrow 行 \rightarrow ~~射影~~ + \rightarrow

I. 2.5 plane field, geometry \sim plane geometry \sim 射影
section. \rightarrow line.. \rightarrow point \rightarrow 定義
projection. \rightarrow point.. \rightarrow line \rightarrow 定義

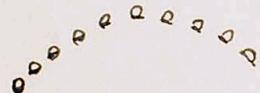
II. plane geometry \sim 射影. point + line \leftrightarrow 3 ~ correspondence
 \rightarrow 見似々射影.

-1 line a

-1 point A

-1 range $u(A, B, C, \dots)$

point 集 (point, locus)



-1 point A

-1 line a

-1 pencil

line 集 (line envelope)



II. Bundle, geometry \sim 射影

\rightarrow 1 line a, b.. -1 ~~射影~~ ab
 \rightarrow 定 a (project) Plane

-1 plane

同上 plane, 上 = 三維 line

flat pencil $\sigma(a, b, c, \dots)$

\rightarrow 1 plane α, β, γ , -1 line $\alpha\beta\gamma$
定 (section)

-1 line

同上 line γ 三維 plane

Axial pencil. $s(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots)$

III. Space, geometry \sim 射影

-1 plane α + 1 line b + .. -1
point αb 定 (section).

\rightarrow 1 plane α, β, γ , -1 line
 $\alpha\beta\gamma$ 定 (sect.).

-1 plane E, \rightarrow 1 line n

-1 point \rightarrow 定 (sect.).

-1 plane

-1 line (平面, 平行)

三維 plane, -1 point \rightarrow 定.

Axial ~~pencil~~ pencil $u(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots)$

flat pencil $\sigma(a, b, c, \dots)$

field $\sigma(A, B, C, \dots)$

a, b, c, \dots

-1 point A + -1 line b + .. -1
plane Ab \rightarrow 定 (project).

\rightarrow 1 point A, B, .. -1 line
A, B \rightarrow 定 (project)

-1 point \rightarrow 1 line
-1 plane \rightarrow 定 (project).

-1 point

-1 line (三維 point \rightarrow 1 line)

三維 point -1 plane \rightarrow 定
range $u(A, B, C, \dots)$

flat pencil $\sigma(a, b, c, \dots)$

bundle $(\alpha, \beta, \gamma, \dots)$

ジモンセシナキ

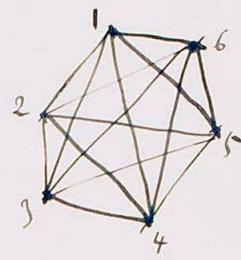
上 / 52B. 2027

由て projected set 1 用ひて Heron の定理 \rightarrow Heron の中 1 element \Rightarrow 互換性, その他, Theorem の定理, \rightarrow 二つ, Heron の特徴 \Rightarrow 互換性 \rightarrow principle of duality 1-1. \checkmark 互換性 dual な correlative figure. \rightarrow 1 個の principle of Poncelet (1822) が polar, polar, 互換性 = 互換性 \rightarrow reciprocal polars ~~theory~~ 7, Gergonne (1826) が: 更に一般: 互換性 \rightarrow 互換性 1-1. 今後互換性を用ひ.

EX. 3. Space 6 points ある, 之を 15 点, 1 line + 20 line/平面に. 之を one plane で截る:

\leftarrow 一平面 上に 2 つの直線が存在する。

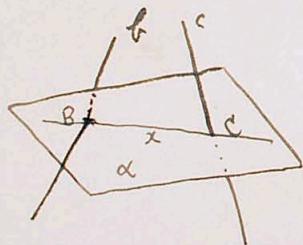
15 点, point + 20 line/line \Rightarrow 11
3 点が 4 line に: 123, 124, 125, 126
上に 3 points 有り. 之を (15₄, 20₃)
とする.



15 点, point + 20 line/line \Rightarrow
而て 12 上に one point
が 2 つの planes 123, 124,
125, 126 に存在する
11 points は 4 line/
line \Rightarrow 123, 2 つ
123, 124, 125, 126
= 互換性. 由

\Rightarrow plane 123 は dual figure である.
(20₃, 15₄) \Rightarrow 10. 之を
Hesse's configuration 1-1.

EX. 1. Space = \mathbb{R}^3 , ~~Exercises~~
Line b, c が 平面 α 上に 互換性を有す.

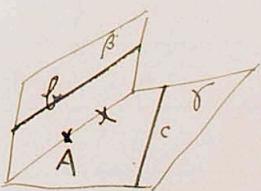


α, b が β と交差, α, c が γ と交差. 二平面 β, γ
を 互換性を有す. 互換性を示す.

\Rightarrow ~~Dual~~ Dual / 同様

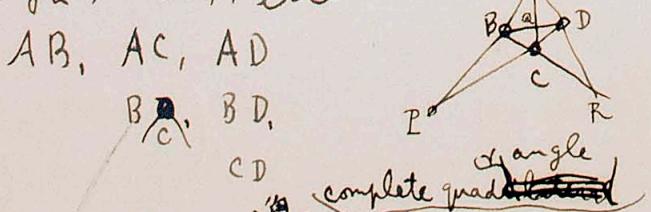
空间 = line b, c が 平面 α 上に 互換性を有す.
point A が 互換性を有す.

A, b が 平面 β と交差, A, c が 平面 γ と交差.
平面 β, γ が互換性を有す.



EX. 2. 一平面 = 互換性を有する四角形 (Cauchy)

四点 A, B, C, D が 互換性を有する六点の line



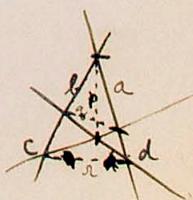
ト 1 個, 完全四边形 + 1.

2) 4 points が vertex, 4 line が side,
4 line. AB) AC) AD) BC) が opposite side.

11 intersect 7 Heptagon points 1-1.

為一軸 n-edge が 互換性を有す.

1803
11 line a, b, c, d +
互換性を有する六点の point
ab, ac, ad,
bc, bd,
cd



ト 1 個の完全四边形 Complete
四边形, 11 line が sides, 11 6 points
7 vertex 1-1.

ab) ac) ad)
cd) bc) bd)
opposite vertex

11 points が diagonal 1-1. \Rightarrow 互換性

Chapter II

Perspective triangles. Harmonic elementary forms.

6. Perspective triangles.

Theorem. different planes, 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ 二, triangles $ABC, A'B'C'$
~~共~~ = 共 \Rightarrow , lines AA', BB', CC' 交于 same point S : 共 \Rightarrow 交于 S .
 且 Δ 's corresponding sides / pair

$$\begin{array}{l} BC \}, \quad CA \} \\ B'C' \}, \quad C'A' \} \end{array} \quad AB \} \quad \text{共 \Rightarrow 相交, 而 \Rightarrow } \\ \quad A'B' \}$$

I intersect P, Q, R

II ~~共~~ same line / 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$.

proof. BB', CC' 共 \Rightarrow 交于 P —
 plane $SBC \ni S$. 且 $\Rightarrow BC, B'C'$ 共 \Rightarrow
 plane, 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ 且 \Rightarrow 交于 P (共 \Rightarrow 交于).

同理: $CA, C'A'$ 交于 Q (共 \Rightarrow 交于), $AB, A'B'$ 交于 R (共 \Rightarrow 交于).

\exists 共 P , 平面 ABC , 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ 且 同时 平面 $A'B'C'$, 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$.
 the P , \Rightarrow 二平面 / intersect' ℓ , 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$. 同理 Q, R 交于 ℓ , 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$.
 由 $\Rightarrow P, Q, R$, same line, 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$.

Converse theorem. different planes, 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ 二, triangle
 $ABC, A'B'C'$ = 共 \Rightarrow , pairs of corresponding sides 交于 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ 且 \Rightarrow 共 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow
 且 \Rightarrow II ~~共~~ intersect' " same line / 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$. 而 $\Rightarrow AA', BB', CC'$,
 concurrent + II \Rightarrow same line / 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$. theorem = 共 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow

proof. $\Rightarrow BC, B'C'$ 共 \Rightarrow 交于 P , $\Rightarrow BB', CC'$,
 共 \Rightarrow 交于 P , $\Rightarrow AA'$, 共 \Rightarrow 交于 P , $\Rightarrow AA', BB', CC'$ 共 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow .

且 $\Rightarrow AA', BB', CC'$ same plane, 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ ~~且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow~~ 且 \Rightarrow , 而 \Rightarrow 二.
 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow , \Rightarrow 三 \Rightarrow line same point S 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow .

Definitive. 二 \Rightarrow 三 Δ $ABC, A'B'C'$ 上, 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow ,
 perspective (配量 \Rightarrow) \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow . S \Rightarrow II centre, ℓ \Rightarrow II axis \Rightarrow 透視.

7. Desargues' theorem.

上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ 二 \Rightarrow 三 Δ : same plane, 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow .

Theorem. same plane, 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ 二, triangle $ABC, A'B'C'$ = 共 \Rightarrow ,
 AA', BB', CC' 交于 S = 共 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow . 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow corresponding sides,
 intersect' 且 \Rightarrow same line / 上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$.
 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow

prob. \Rightarrow 二 \Rightarrow 三 Δ / 平面上 $\overset{P}{\sim}$ 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow , ℓ \Rightarrow 二.
 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow 且 \Rightarrow

$\Delta ABC \sim \Delta A'B'C'$ centre T \Rightarrow triangle $ABC, A'B'C'$ / vertex

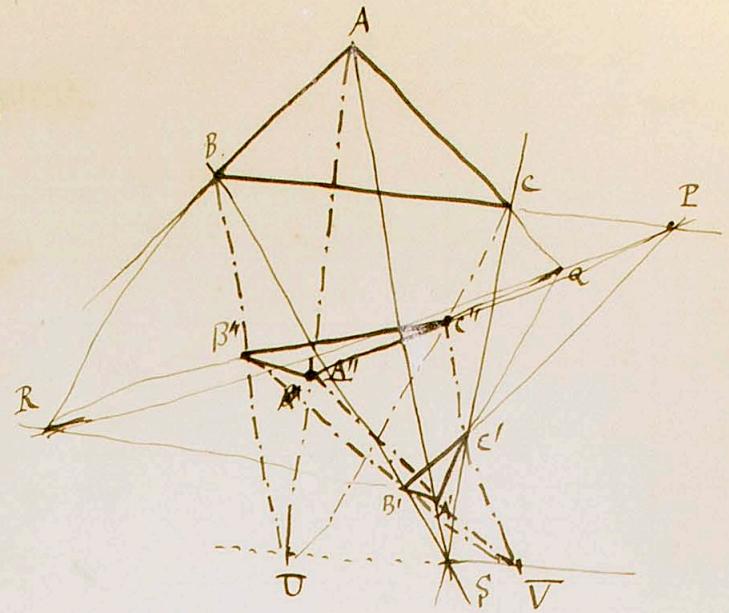
\Rightarrow project Δ . UV, AA'' ,
 \Rightarrow $P = \text{point}$ \Rightarrow ~~in~~ same plane,

ΔABC , $\Delta A'B'C'$ one point $A'' = \text{point}$. 同様

UV, VB'' , one point $B'' = \text{point}$,

UV, VC'' one point $C'' = \text{point}$.

$\Delta ABC, A''B''C''$.



Δ centre T perspective triangle \Rightarrow the Art. 6 theorem \Rightarrow all corresponding sides / pairs $\overset{\text{交叉}}{P_1, Q_1, R_1} =$, plane $ABC, A''B''C''$, intersect ℓ / 上 \Rightarrow ℓ . 全同様: $\Delta A'B'C' \sim \Delta A''B''C''$; $A'B'C'$, $A''B''C''$ corresponding sides / pairs $\overset{\text{交叉}}{P_2, Q_2, R_2} =$, plane $A'B'C', A''B''C''$, intersect ℓ / 上 \Rightarrow .

故に $\Delta A''B''C''$, 三邊 ℓ + " one point = Δ \Rightarrow P_1, Q_1, R_1 , P_2, Q_2, R_2 \Rightarrow same point + 三點共線. $\Rightarrow P, Q, R$ 三點共線.

Dual theorem. same plane, 上 \Rightarrow $\Delta abc, a'b'c'$ = Δ corresponding sides, \Rightarrow intersect $a'a', b'b', c'c'$ \Rightarrow same line / 上 \Rightarrow a, b, c . 並に Δ corresponding vertex \Rightarrow three line " same point = Δ .

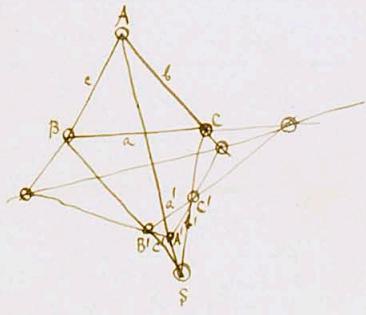
上 1 theorem / converse
 \Rightarrow 三點共線

以上 1 = 1 theorem \Rightarrow Desargues' theorem
 $(1839?)$

Def. \Rightarrow perspective triangle, centre of perspective, axis of pers.
 13月 \Rightarrow 用. Poncelet's perspective / ~~用~~ homologous / 13月 \Rightarrow 用 \Rightarrow .

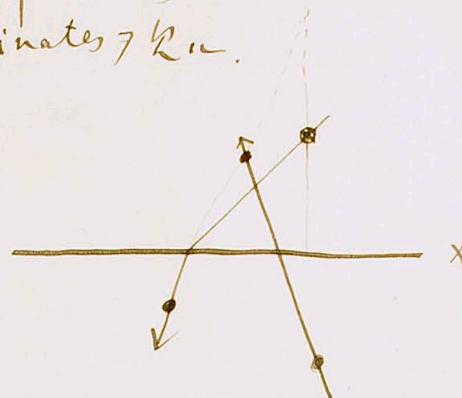
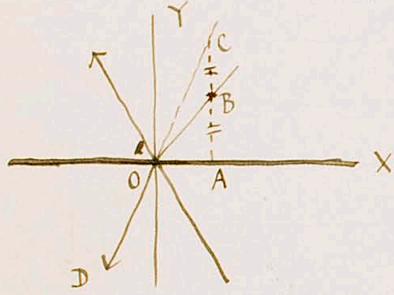
Corollary. Desargues' theorem \Rightarrow $(10_3, 10_3)$ + 同形 \Rightarrow 之 \Rightarrow Desargues' configuration \Rightarrow .

Remark. 在平面幾何 \Rightarrow Desargues' theorem \Rightarrow impossible three dimension / 13月 \Rightarrow 用 \Rightarrow . 實三維度 / 13月 \Rightarrow 用 \Rightarrow , 請 project at section / 13月 \Rightarrow 用 \Rightarrow at theorem \Rightarrow 13月 \Rightarrow impossible \Rightarrow . (Klein, Math. Ann. 6 (1873); Hilbert, Grundlagen d. Geometrie (1899); R. F. Moulton, Trans. Amer. Math. Soc. 3 (1902)) proportion / metric property \Rightarrow 用 \Rightarrow : \Rightarrow 13月 \Rightarrow 用 \Rightarrow 13月 \Rightarrow



ヨルジ Moultow prof ト ~~はなし~~ はなし。即ち尚ほ plane 上に
点を project and set' 127用 ~~する~~ す, 指定する。projective
axioms 127用 ~~する~~, Desargues theorem: 一般に成立する
トコトガ認められず。

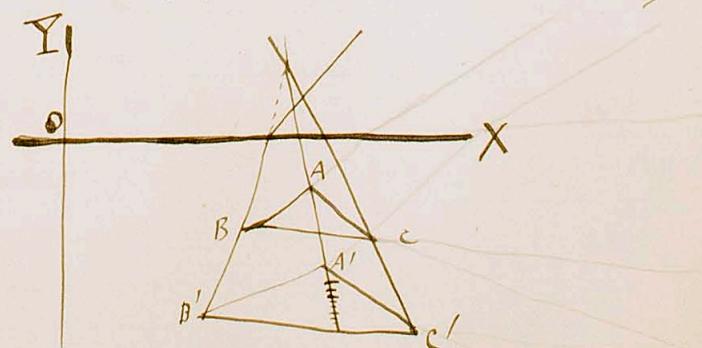
\Rightarrow Point トセテ、普通の euclidean plane, point ト ~~はなし~~ す
~~point at infinity~~ point at infinity ト ~~はなし~~ す。即ち plane 上
= 普通 rectangular coordinates ト ~~はなし~~ す。



次に line トセテ、次に如キテ ~~はなし~~ す。

(i) origin ト ~~はなし~~ すキリテ 遠近 ~~意味~~ parallel ト ~~はなし~~ す, 即ち parallel が
第一象限と第二象限と第三象限と = あり, 即ち直線 ~~はなし~~ す ~~意味~~ 直線トス。
第二象限と第一象限と第三象限と = あり, X 軸上 ~~はなし~~ す。
且つ $AB = BC + CD$ X 軸上 ~~はなし~~ す。且つ $AB = BC + CD$ $BOD = 180^\circ$ トス。
即ち $AB + BC + CD = 180^\circ$ トス。即ち $AB + BC + CD = 180^\circ$ トス。

直線 ~~はなし~~ す意味 ~~はなし~~ す。即ち ~~はなし~~ す。即ち ~~はなし~~ す。即ち ~~はなし~~ す。
projective
axiom ト ~~はなし~~ す。即ち ~~はなし~~ す。
[Hilbert 2. Ed. 1902; Grundlagen der Geometrie 1891.]



サテ 図 1 X 軸 = π_1 三頂点
 $ABC, A'B'C'$ ト ~~はなし~~ す, 即ち corresponding
sides ト parallel ト ~~はなし~~ す, 即ち corresponding
sides / interior
line at infinity ト ~~はなし~~ す。即ち $AB \parallel A'B'$,
即ち $BC \parallel B'C'$, $AC \parallel A'C'$ ト ~~はなし~~ す。

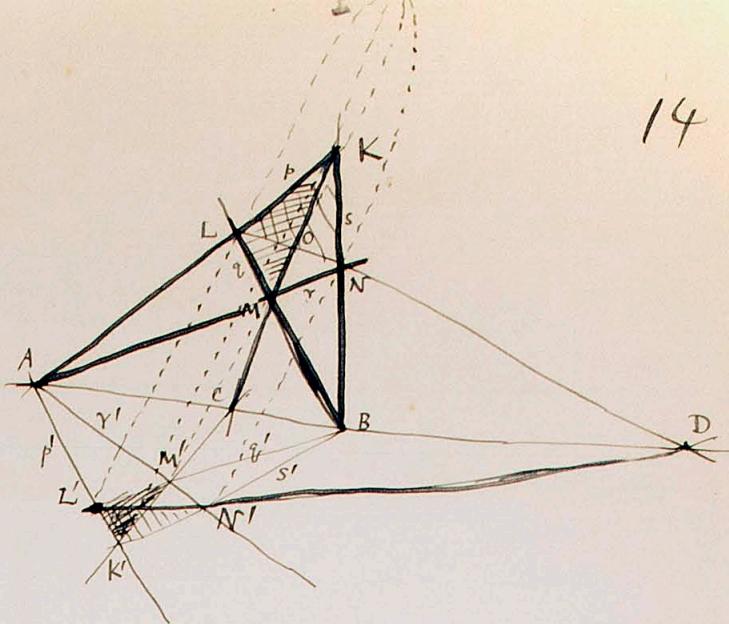
即ち ABC 一頂点 ~~はなし~~ す。即ち $A'B'C'$ ト ~~はなし~~ す。即ち A, B, C ト ~~はなし~~ す。
即ち A, B, C ト ~~はなし~~ す。即ち A', B', C' ト ~~はなし~~ す。即ち A, B, C ト ~~はなし~~ す。
即ち A, B, C ト ~~はなし~~ す。即ち A', B', C' ト ~~はなし~~ す。即ち A, B, C ト ~~はなし~~ す。

8. Harmonic conjugates.

一般に plane 上に π complete quadrilateral ト ~~はなし~~ す, 即ち sides ト
 p, q, r, s ト ~~はなし~~ す, 即ち vertices ト K, L, M, N, A, B ト ~~はなし~~ す, AB, KM, LN
ト diagonal, O, C, D ト diagonal points ト ~~はなし~~ す。
即ち $A = (B, C, D)$ ト ~~はなし~~ す $B' = (C, D, O)$ ト ~~はなし~~ す, $C' = (D, O, A)$ ト ~~はなし~~ す, $D' = (O, A, B)$ ト ~~はなし~~ す。

$A = (B, C, D)$ ト ~~はなし~~ す $B' = (C, D, O)$ ト ~~はなし~~ す, $C' = (D, O, A)$ ト ~~はなし~~ す, $D' = (O, A, B)$ ト ~~はなし~~ す。
即ち K, M, N ト ~~はなし~~ す。

$BM' \cap V'$ = 表れ, 2つ $p' + 1$
 が $L' + 2$, 2つ $BK' \cap s' =$
 表れ, 2つ $r' + 1$ が $N' + 2$,
 2つ KN が D に通る
 もう一つ.



次に上, construct 2つ.

二つ, triangle KLM , $K'L'M'$

1. corresponding sides / 表れ, same line / 上に平行, 2つ KK' , LL' , MM' , same pair = 表れ交わる. 同様に KK' , MM' , NN' が 2つ一対、並んで、他の 2つも 2つ一対とすると、 KK' , LL' , NN' が 3つ一対で、接する, 2つ = 3つ KLN , $K'L'N'$ perspective である. the LN , $L'N'$ intersect AB に collinear である. 2つ $L'N'$ が D に通る.

2. 2つ四角形, quadrilateral $p'q'r's'$, pqr が same plane 上に平行である, $AB \cap p'q' + 1$, plane 上に $p'q'r's'$ である. 2つ直線が 2つある.

Theorem 1. 在直線上に 3つ A, B, C が: 5つ3つ - 3つ2つ, 多くは PQR が 3つ3つ, complete quadrilateral pqr が 4つ4つ, p, q が A に通る, q, s が B に通る, 一つ diagonal (p, s , qr) が C に通る様な 3つ - 7つ. 2つ A, B が C の他, 一つ diagonal (p, q , rs) が直線 AB 上に 1つ fixed point D に通る.

Def. 直線 $A, B = 1\text{周} + C$ 1 harmonic conjugate である

17. ~~BA~~ 上に contact 2つ $A + B$ は symmetric 1周後 = 2つ, 「 $A, B = 1\text{周} + C$ 」 ト 1つ代り、「 $B, A = 1\text{周} + C$ 」 ト 1つ可なり,

27 A, C // $A, B = 1\text{周} + C$ 1 harmonic conjugate である. (2つ1つ交換) ~~AB, C, D = harmonic range~~, ~~Harmonische Punktwurf~~ ~~AB, C, D = A, B = 1周 + C, D = harmonic separate~~

Theorem 2. D が: $A, B = 1\text{周} + C$, harmonic conjugate である, C, D は, $A, B = 1\text{周} + C$ separate である.

Proof. C が: segment AB 上に 2つ $A + B + 1\text{周} + C$, M が 3つ $A + B + 1\text{周} + C$ が AKB の内側 = 2つ $\frac{1}{2}$ 周後 = 2つ $\frac{1}{2}$ 周後. ($M + K$ は直接接続). 2つ L, N が segment AK, BK 上に 2つ $L + N + 1\text{周} + C$. the LN , segment AB が 2つ $\frac{1}{2}$ 周後 = 2つ $\frac{1}{2}$ 周後. C, D // $A, B = 1\text{周} + C$ separate である.

Theorem 3. C, D が: $A, B = 1\text{周} + C$ harmonic conjugate である, $A, B // C, D = 1\text{周} + C$ harmonic conjugate である.

Proof. $C, D \in A, B$ は harmonic conjugate + γ トス.

(3m) は 3 quadrilaterals

$KLMN \cong \text{Hilf}$, KM, LN

intersect γ トス. AOF

$LM \perp F \cong G$, $AOF \cong KNH$

$\Rightarrow E$, $B \in KLF$, $E \in MNF$ $\Rightarrow H \in F$.

quadrilateral $OGM \cong H$ トス, $\angle G = \angle H$, $G \in$
 A, B は立, 一, diagonal $AM \parallel C$ トス. 由 Theorem I
 $\Rightarrow GH \parallel D$ トス.

同様 quadrilateral $OFKE \cong H$, $EF \parallel D$ トス.

更 $OFLG \cong H$, $FG \parallel C$ トス, 又 $OENH \cong H$,
 $EH \parallel C$ トス.

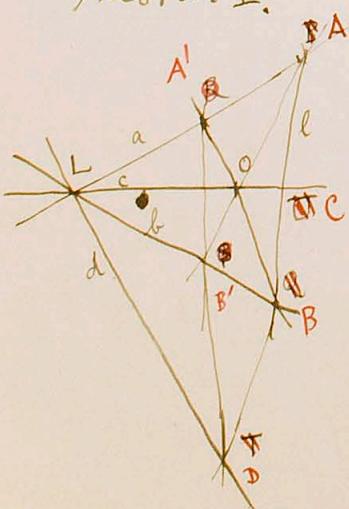
由 quadrilateral $EFFH \cong H$, A, B, C, D は harmonic conjugate + γ .

Def. γ トス. ~~symbol~~ $\begin{array}{c} A \\ \diagup \\ B \\ \diagdown \\ C \\ \diagup \\ D \end{array}$ ~~harmonic~~ $\begin{array}{c} (A, B) \\ \diagup \\ (C, D) \end{array}$ 2 Harmonic Punktwurf γ トス. γ トス (A, B) は one pair, conjugate points, (C, D) は 1 pair, conjugate ~~points~~ points + γ . 本又は論文. 由 γ ~~not~~ symbol γ は 2 つ γ トス.

9. Harmonic (flat) pencils.

Art. 8 / ~~construction~~ Theorem I, correlative γ トス.
 2 次 1 トス + γ .

Theorem I.



$a, b, c \in$ one point L トス \Rightarrow 3+1 line γ . a, b

上 = 任意, 二点 P, A トス, c 上 = 任意 - 單 γ トス.

γ トス \Rightarrow P, A トス b トス \Rightarrow B トス, D トス.

1 次 1 トス \Rightarrow L トス d トス same line + γ .

Def. $d \in a, b$ は c , harmonic conjugate + γ . 又 $abcd \in$ harmonic pencil γ .

Theorem II. -1 harmonic pencil γ vertex γ トス + γ 任意 1 トス = γ トス. harmonic range γ .

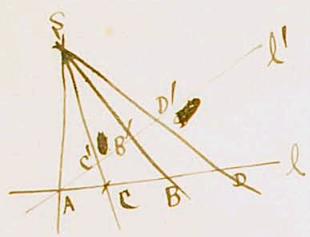
Proof. $A, B \in a, b$, a, b は 1 トス, γ トス. γ トス \Rightarrow l トス. γ トス \Rightarrow l トス. 而 γ トス \Rightarrow l トス. 4 point $ABCD$ harmonic + γ .

Theorem III. -1 harmonic range γ 1 base 1 トス + γ 1 トス.

是 my project 2nd. -1 harmonic pencil π .

\Rightarrow Art. 8 in the notes.

Theorem IV. $ABCD, AB'C'D' \sim$ 由 l, l' base 1-2 harmonic range $\Rightarrow A \not\sim$ common = ~~有~~ \exists l, l' . 由 $BB', CC', DD' \sim$ concurrent \Rightarrow $ABCD \not\sim$ harmonic $\Rightarrow BB', CC', DD'$ concurrent \Rightarrow $AB'C'D' \sim$ harmonic \Rightarrow .

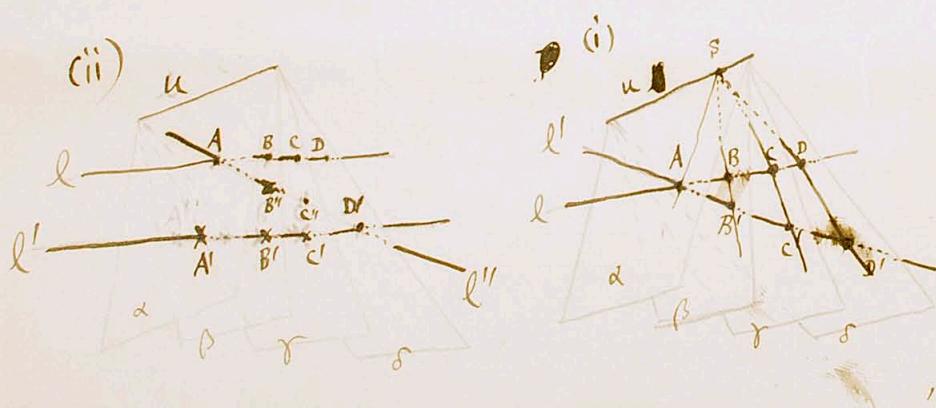


Proof. BB', CC' / intersect \Rightarrow $S \in l$, Theorem III \Rightarrow pencil $\pi(ABCD)$ is harmonic \Rightarrow . \forall pencil $\pi(l')$ \Rightarrow \exists l harmonic range \Rightarrow (Theorem II). \Rightarrow section \Rightarrow 三等分 $AB'C'$ + $AB'D'$, 第四等分 $D'B' + 5$ + 5 \Rightarrow $DD' \parallel \pi(l')$. \Rightarrow $DD' \parallel \pi(ABCD)$ \Rightarrow harmonic \Rightarrow $AB'C'D' \sim$ harmonic \Rightarrow .

10. Harmonic axial pencil.

Def. $ABCD \not\sim$ harmonic range \Rightarrow , \exists \forall base l of \exists l' 1-2 harmonic range \Rightarrow $l \cap l' = \{S\}$. 由 $l \cap l' = \{S\}$ plane $\pi(A, B, C, D) \not\sim$ harmonic pencil $\pi(ABCD) \not\sim$ harmonic.

Theorem I. -1 harmonic axial pencil \Rightarrow \forall axis ℓ 1-2 harmonic range \Rightarrow \exists l harmonic range \Rightarrow .



Proof. \exists plane, harmonic pencil $\pi(u(ABCD)) \not\sim$, \forall section $\Rightarrow A'B'C'D' \not\sim$.
 (i) \Rightarrow \exists l 1-2 harmonic range \Rightarrow $l \cap l' = \{S\}$, $A, A' \not\sim$ 1-2 harmonic range, \Rightarrow $l \cap l' = \{S\}$, Art. 9, Theorem IV \Rightarrow \exists l $AB'C'D' \sim$ harmonic \Rightarrow .

(ii) corresponding points \Rightarrow $AD' \sim \beta, \gamma \sim B''C'' \Rightarrow$ $AB''C''D' \not\sim$ harmonic \Rightarrow .

由 $AD' \sim \beta, \gamma \sim B''C'' \Rightarrow$ $AB''C''D' \not\sim$ harmonic \Rightarrow \exists l $AB'C'D' \not\sim$ harmonic \Rightarrow .

Corollary. \exists l 1-3 coaxial plane $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \not\sim$ \exists l 1-2 harmonic range \Rightarrow l is coaxial plane α, β, γ .

harmonic axial pencil \Rightarrow plane π is \exists harmonic flat pencil \Rightarrow \exists harmonic flat plane \Rightarrow \forall \exists l \exists plane π \exists point S project \exists harmonic axial pencil \Rightarrow .

~~Remark~~ ~~结论~~

以上 1-3 \Rightarrow sum up 2nd. T. Theorem IV.

~~Elementary harmonic figures~~ / projects and sections \Rightarrow harmonic figures \Rightarrow (of the elementary forms of the first rank)

(of the elementary forms of the first rank)

Chapter III.
Projectivity of elementary forms of the First Rank.

II. Perspectives.

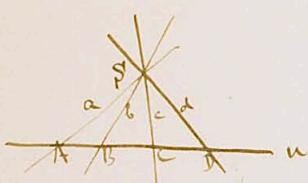
~~say~~ elementary forms of the first rank / perspective / definite /

T H.

I. 異種數 / elementary forms:

1. flat pencil S section: range u ~~range u~~ + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$, $S \perp u$ +

perspective + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$. $\therefore S \perp u$ ~~range~~ ^{symmet}.



2. ~~flat~~ axial pencil + $\tau\tau$ sect + range,

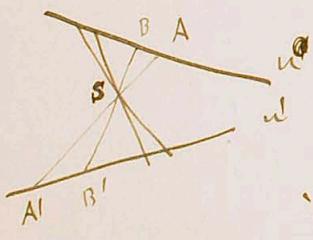
perspective + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$.

3. axial pencil + $\tau\tau$, sect + flat pencil + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$,

perspective + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$.

II. 同種數 / elementary forms.

1. ~~flat~~ = $\tau\tau$, range u, w +



flat pencil T, T' + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$

~~flat~~ range s / project + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$,

$T \perp T'$

$s \perp \tau\tau$, axis + $\tau\tau$.

2. $\tau\tau\tau\tau$

flat pencil T, T' + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$

~~flat~~ range s / project + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$,

$T \perp T'$

$s \perp \tau\tau$, axis + $\tau\tau$.

3. ~~flat~~ range o : ~~flat~~ axial pencil, sect + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$.

2. ~~flat~~ range o : ~~flat~~ axial pencil, sect + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$.

3. $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ pencil s : $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ range / project + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$

$\tau\tau\tau\tau$ axial pencil s : $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ flat pencil / project + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$.

perspective + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$, \therefore homology + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$.

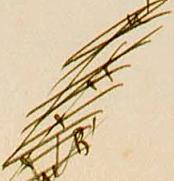
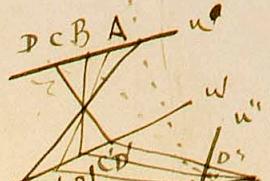
for
the rank

Art. 10 / ~~最~~ $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ $\tau\tau\tau\tau$; $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ elementary forms to perspective
+ $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ (正義) - $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ harmonic elements" ($\tau\tau\tau\tau$) - $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ harmonic elements
= correspond.

12. Projectivity. elementary forms of the first rank

perspective + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$, ~~flat~~ $\tau\tau\tau\tau$

points $\tau\tau\tau\tau$, $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ sect, $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ range $\tau\tau\tau\tau$, $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ corresponding



$\tau\tau\tau\tau$ perspective + $\tau\tau\tau\tau$, $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ corresponding
 $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ corresponding points / $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ harmonic
property $\tau\tau\tau\tau$ $\tau\tau\tau\tau$.

~~Def.~~ $\#_1, \#_2, \dots$ 一組の要素, definition of $\#_3$.

Def. $\#_1$ elementary figures $\#_3$ ~~correspond~~ ^{of the first rank} ~~correspond~~ $\#_4$,
 $\#_1$ と $\#_1$ の harmonic elements $\#_5$ と $\#_1 - \#_1$ の harmonic
 elements $\#_2$ correspond す $\#_1$, $\#_2 = \#_1$ ~~the~~ elementary forms $\#_3$
 projective + $\#_4$. (Von Staudt, 1847)

之 $\#_4$ と $\#_2$.

Charles (1837) $\#_2$ homographic + $\#_4$

(from perspective to projective) particular case + $\#_4$.

Theorem 1. $u \pi u'$, $u' \pi u''$ $\Rightarrow u \# u'' +\#_4$.

$\#_4$ definition of $\#_4$.

Theorem 2. $\#_n$ elementary figures $\#_3$ project and section,
 chain $\#_3$ connect $\#_3$ - $\#_1$, $\#_1 = \#_n$ projective + $\#_4$.

Harmonic property $\#_n$ 不变性 + $\#_4$.

~~Remark. #1 theorem #2 projectivity, definition of #2~~
~~#2. #1 is Cremona transformation.~~

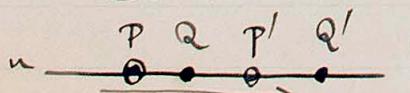
Remark. $\#_1$ 空集 $= \#_1$, 行列の projective + $\#_3$ 用いて + $\#_4$
 考え方 積み算 + $\#_4$. 並列の 完全な 積み算 + $\#_4$ が + $\#_4$, $\#_1$ 逆定
 $\#_2$ $\#_3$ $\#_4$ $\#_1$ elementary figures $\#_3$ projective + $\#_4$, (project and section, chain $\#_3$ は $\#_3$ と + $\#_4$) 他の方
 並列の逆定理 $\#_1$ 逆定理 + $\#_4$ 他, $\#_1$ ~~projective~~ $\#_3$. 大抵の
 事柄の証明が + $\#_4$ で + $\#_4$.

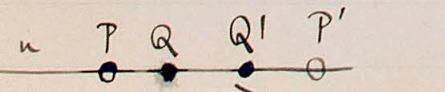
13. Fundamental theorem of projective geometry. (~~Lemma~~).

$\#_1$ の fundamental theorem of projective geometry $\#_1$ と $\#_2$.

$\#_1$ theorem $\#_1$ $\#_2$ $\#_3$ Von Staudt $\#_1$ $\#_2$ $\#_3$ + $\#_4$, $\#_1$ と
 Klein. $\#_1$ Staudt $\#_1$ $\#_2$ $\#_3$ $\#_4$ analytic + $\#_4$. 改正 + $\#_4$. 其の
 Lüroth $\#_1$: Zentren $\#_1$ $\#_2$ synthetic proof $\#_1$. 告人、後
 田: It theorem = シュニッケル, 極点 $\#_1$ + $\#_2$, $\#_1$ Staudt proof
 Reye $\#_1$: シュニッケル, 極点 $\#_1$ + $\#_2$. $\#_1$ と $\#_2$ の $\#_3$
~~欠かせない~~ $\#_4$ と $\#_5$.

一直線上に two pair / point $P, P'; Q, Q'$ $\#_3$ + $\#_4$.

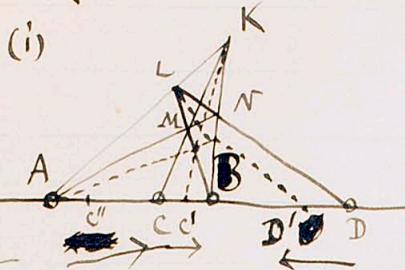
 (i) $P, P'; Q, Q'$ $\#_3$ + $\#_4$ separate, $\#_1$ + $\#_2$,
 $\#_1$ pair. elliptic + $\#_4$.

 (ii) $P, P'; Q, Q'$ $\#_3$ + $\#_4$ separate, $\#_1$ + $\#_2$,
 $\#_1$ hyperbolic + $\#_4$.

$\#_1$ two pair / point C, D, C', D' が $\#_3$ + $\#_4$ + $\#_5$ 同時 $\#_2$ harmonic
 $\#_2$ + $\#_4$ pair-pair A, B exist す $\#_5$.

Lemma

Lemma I. $\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が離れていたり、 $\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が共に harmonic な point-pair が存在する。 $\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が離れていたり、 $\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が共に harmonic な point-pair が存在する。

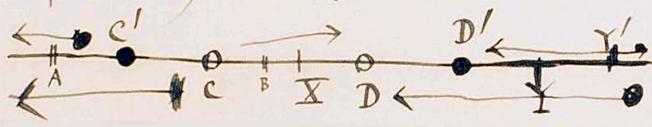


$\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が harmonic range に属する。 $\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。

$\check{A} B$ が $\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。

逆に $\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が離れていたり、 $\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。

(ii) 次に $\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が離れていたり、 $\check{C} D, \check{C}' D'$ が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。



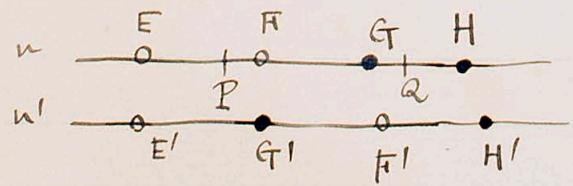
$\check{C} D = \text{周角 } X$ は harmonic conjugate of \check{Y} , $\check{C}' D' = \text{周角 } X$ は \check{Y}' に属する。

X が $\check{C} D$ の対称点、 Y が $\check{C}' D'$ の対称点、 Y' が $\check{C}' D'$ の対称点。

\check{Y}, \check{Y}' が $\check{D} - \check{D}'$ に属する。 \check{X} が $\check{C} - \check{C}'$ に属する。 $\check{A} - \check{D}$ が $\check{X} - \check{Y}$ に属する。 $\check{A} - \check{D}$ が $\check{X} - \check{Y}$ に属する。 $\check{A} - \check{D}$ が $\check{X} - \check{Y}$ に属する。

Lemma II. 二つの elementary forms of the first rank が 3 つ離れていたり、一方で重複する element が他の element と対応する。

Proof. (i) 二つの elementary forms of the first rank が 3 つ離れていたり、



若く $n = \text{周角 } EFGH$, $n' = \text{周角 } E'F'G'H'$, E, E' が対応する。

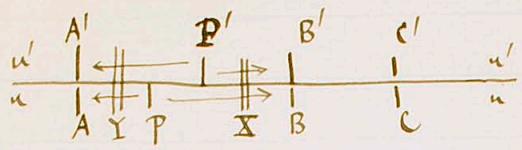
$n = \text{周角 } E'F'G'H'$, $n' = \text{周角 } EFGH$ が仮定される。

$E'G'F'H'$ が n' に属する。

なぜなら E, F, G, H が離れていたり、 E, F, G, H が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。 P, Q が離れていたり、 P, Q が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。 E, F, G, H が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。 E', F', G', H' が離れていたり、 E', F', G', H' が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。 P, Q が離れていたり、 P, Q が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。 E', F', G', H' が離れていたり、 E', F', G', H' が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。 E', F', G', H' が離れていたり、 E', F', G', H' が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。 E', F', G', H' が離れていたり、 E', F', G', H' が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。

Fundamental theorem. Elementary form / projectivity. 二つの elementary forms of the first rank が 3 つ離れていたり、 $\check{E} - \check{F}$ が pair が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。二つの elementary forms of the first rank が 3 つ離れていたり、 $\check{E} - \check{F}$ が pair が harmonic な point-pair が存在する。

Prof. ある二つの射影範囲 w, w' は $\pi^w(w) \cap \pi^{w'}(w)$ の自対応である。このとき $A \mapsto A', B \mapsto B', C \mapsto C'$ は射影変換である。



二つある対応のうちの一つが射影変換である。

P, P' が射影重合点とするとき、 $w \cap w'$ は射影変換である。

$P \cap w = A, P \cap w' = A'$ とする。

$APBC \mapsto A'P'B'C'$ は射影順序を保つ。すなはち $I \mapsto I'$ である。

P が射影点 PB を通るとき、 $P' \mapsto P$ が射影点 $P'B'$ を通る。すなはち $P \mapsto P'$ は射影重合点である。このとき $X \mapsto X'$ である。逆に P が射影点 PA を通るとき、 $P \mapsto P'$ は射影重合点である。

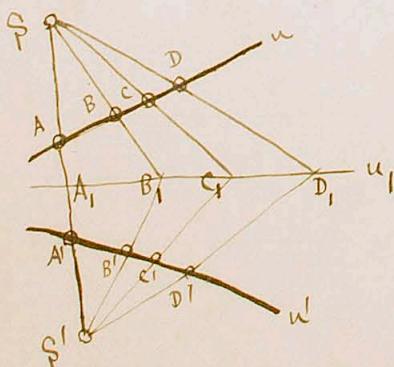
P' が射影点 P と重合するとき、射影順序を保つ。

射影点 P, X, Y は射影重合点である。射影順序を保つ。射影点 P, X, Y は射影重合点である。射影点 P, X, Y は射影重合点である。射影点 P, X, Y は射影重合点である。

14. Construction of projective figures.

Theorem I. 二つの要素の射影形式の第一種類は、射影空間上に唯一の射影形がある。三つの要素の射影形式は、射影空間上に唯一の射影形がある。四つの要素の射影形式は、射影空間上に唯一の射影形がある。五つの要素の射影形式は、射影空間上に唯一の射影形がある。

Proof. 二つの要素の射影形式は、射影空間上に唯一の射影形がある。射影空間上に唯一の射影形がある。



$w(A, B, C) \mapsto w'(A', B', C') \neq \text{既定} \Rightarrow$ $w(A, B, C, D) \mapsto w'(A', B', C', D')$ は既定。

$AA' \neq \text{既定} \Rightarrow$ $w(A, B, C, D) \mapsto w'(A', B', C', D')$ は既定。

$SB, \{S\}$ は射影 $B, \{S'\}$ は射影 $B', \{C\} は射影 $C, \{C'\}$ は射影 $C', \{D\} は射影 $D, \{D'\}$ は射影 D である。$$

したがって $w(A, B, C) \mapsto w'(A', B', C')$ は既定。

$w(A, B, C) \mapsto w'(A', B', C')$ は既定。

したがって $w(A, B, C) \mapsto w'(A', B', C')$ は既定。

由て D は射影 D' と唯一に射影される。

したがって $w(A, B, C, D) \mapsto w'(A', B', C', D')$ は既定。

Theorem II. 射影形式は射影空間上の射影形式である。射影空間上の射影形式は射影空間上の射影形式である。射影空間上の射影形式は射影空間上の射影形式である。

Remark \rightarrow Art. 12.



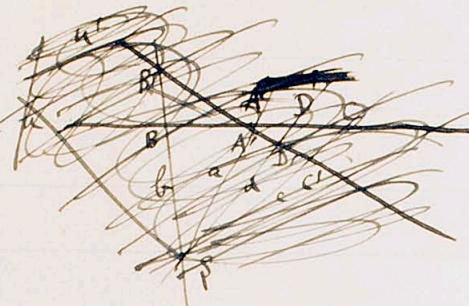
Cremona's elementary form by projection and section
Cremona's derived elementary form by projecting + pers.

Def. Defiant 用之于等差数列。

Theorem III.

右左 + 11 + 11

\rightarrow 1) projective range a, b, c, d
底, correspond pair \rightarrow 三线



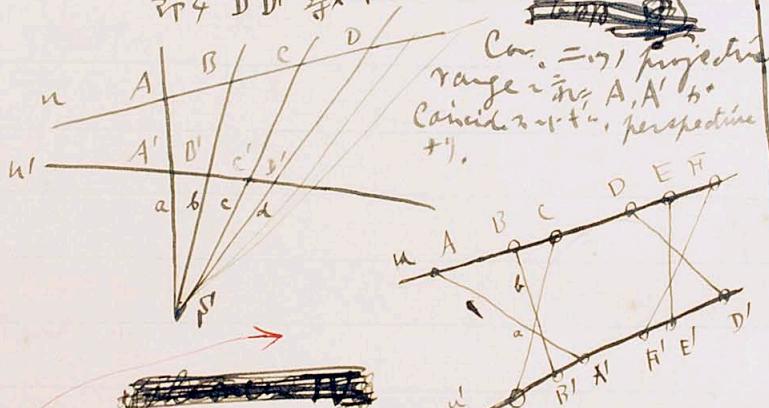
a, b, c, d 为:

一束射影

射影,

射影 +
perspective +

2) \rightarrow D, D' 等于 7 11 + 11.



a, b, c, d 为: \rightarrow 1) 一束射影
射影 +, a, b, c, d, \dots \rightarrow 第二
order, flat pencil + 11 + 11. \rightarrow
第二束射影 / flat pencil / first order,
flat pencil + 11.

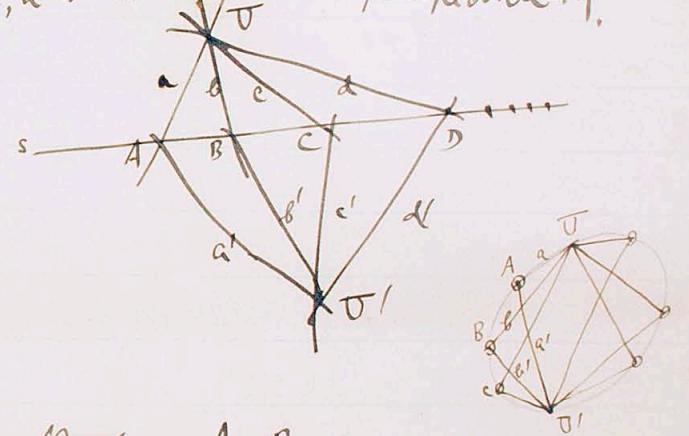
\rightarrow 1) proj. flat pencil D, D' 为
对应线, \rightarrow 三线

A, B, C, D 为: 一束射影, 射影 +

2) pencil + perspective +, opx
~~11 + 11 + 11~~

$d, d' / \rightarrow$ D, D' 为: 一束射影

Collinear. \rightarrow projective flat pencil = 11 +
 a, a' 为: coincide +, perspective +.



\rightarrow A, B, C 为: 一束射影
射影 +; A, B, C, D, \dots \rightarrow 第二
order, range ... 22 +
curve + 11. \rightarrow 第二束射影
range / first order, range +.

Projective axial pencil \rightarrow Theorem III \vee analog
to Theorem 1, 3, 8, 11, 12.

Theorem second order / flat pencil

a, b, c, \dots 为: 同一平面上的射影
射影 + 为: 同一平面上的射影
射影 + 为: 同一平面上的射影 +
射影 + 为: 同一平面上的射影 +
射影 + 为: 同一平面上的射影 +

Def. 同一平面上的射影
射影 + 为: first order, flat pencil
射影 + 为: second order, flat pencil
射影 + 为: third order, flat pencil
射影 + 为: fourth order, flat pencil

Theorem IV

second order / range A, B, C, \dots 同一平面上
射影 + 为: 11 + 11 + 11: 11 + 11 + 11
射影 + 为: 11 + 11 + 11: 11 + 11 + 11
射影 + 为: 11 + 11 + 11: 11 + 11 + 11
射影 + 为: 11 + 11 + 11: 11 + 11 + 11

Def. 同一平面上的射影
射影 + 为: first order, flat pencil
射影 + 为: second order, flat pencil
射影 + 为: third order, flat pencil
射影 + 为: fourth order, flat pencil

Chapter IV

Products of elementary forms of the first rank.

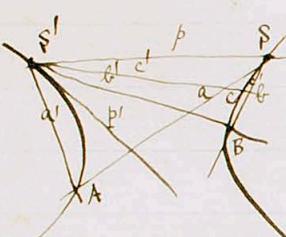
I. Curves of the second order and their envelopes

15. Fundamental theorems and constructions

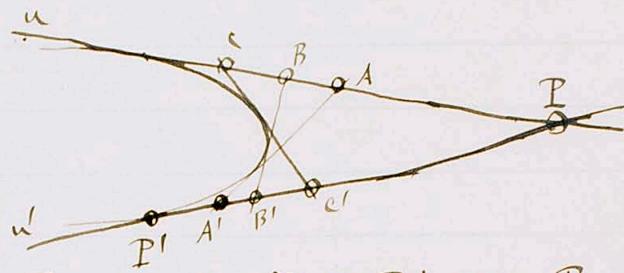
\rightarrow projective flat pencil $S, S' = \text{second order, curve } n$, pencil, centre S, S'

Theorem 1

\rightarrow projective range $u, u' = \text{second order, envelope, range, base } u, u' \neq \text{line}$



Proof. ~~$S, S' \neq p + p'$~~ . $p \neq p'$.
pencil $S = \text{points } A, B, C + \text{line } p$; \exists correspondence pencil $S' = \text{line } p' + p - p' - p + p' + p' - p + p' = \text{pencil, perspective } p + p' + p'$.
 \exists $p + p' + p' = \text{curve } n$. \exists $p + p' + p' = \text{curve } n$.



Proof. $u, u' \neq p + p'$. $P \neq \text{range } u = \text{points } A, B, C + \text{line } p$; \exists correspondence range $u' = \text{point } P' + p + p' + p' + p' + p' - p + p' - p + p' = \text{range, perspective } p + p' + p'$.
 \exists $p + p' + p' = \text{envelope } n$. \exists $p + p' + p' = \text{envelope } n$.

Remark.

$S' \neq \text{line } n$, curve $+ S' \neq p$:
 \forall one point $= \text{line } n$.
 \exists $p' \neq p$, $S' \neq \text{line } n$.
 \exists $p' \neq p$, $S' \neq \text{line } n$.

$u' \neq \text{line } n$, envelope $= \text{points } A, B, C + \text{line } p$; \exists one line $= \text{line } n$.
 \exists $P' \neq p$, envelope $= \text{line } n$.
 \exists $u' \neq \text{line } n$.

Definition.

$P' \neq \text{envelope } + u' + \text{one point}$ of contact $\neq p$.

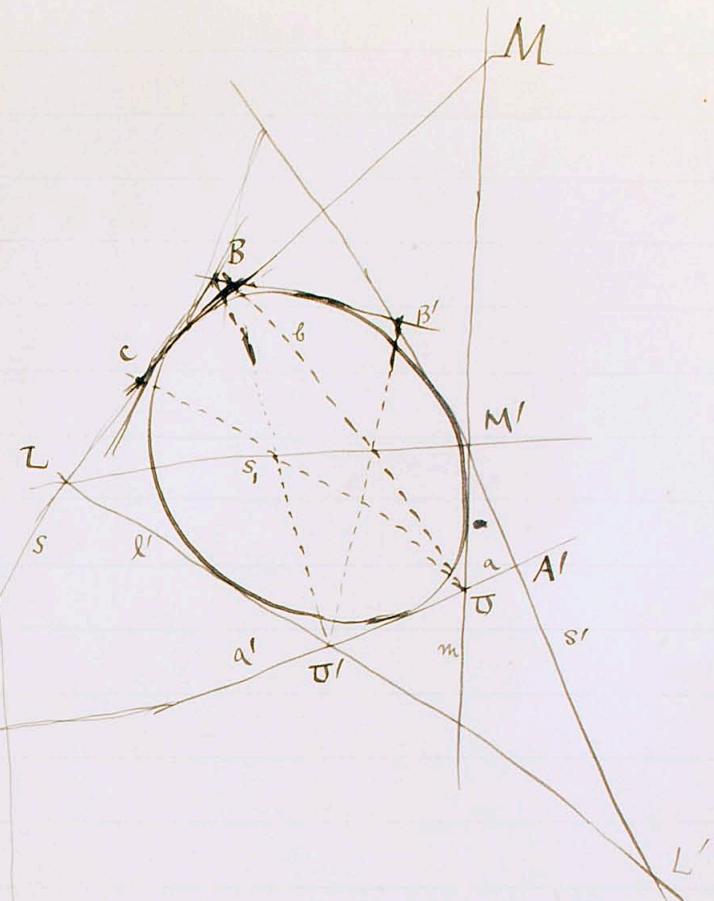
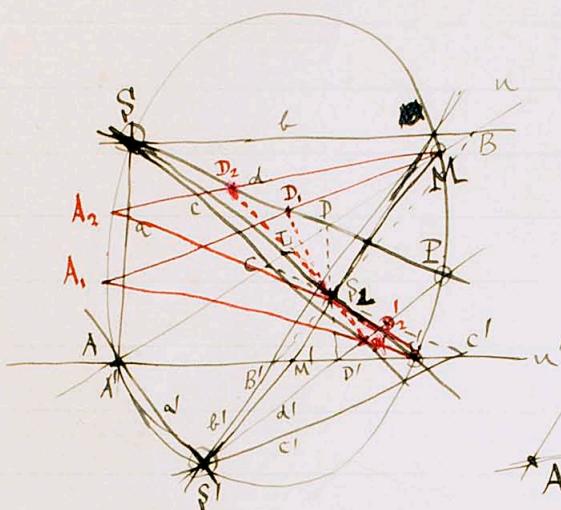
~~Curve + one point~~
 $p' \neq S' \neq p$, \exists $\text{curve } n$ tangent $\neq p$.

~~Problem 1~~

\rightarrow projective flat pencil
 $S(a, b, c), S'(a', b', c') \neq \text{line}$
Curves of the 2nd order $\neq \text{line}$

\rightarrow projective range $u(A, B, C)$, $u'(A', B', C') \neq \text{line}$, envelopes of the 2nd order $\neq \text{line}$

~~aa' 7 遠近二重写~~
 $u, u' \neq \text{中心},$
 $(ABC\dots) \pi (A'B'C'\dots)$
 $A + A' + \dots = \text{平行}$



$(ABC\dots) \pi (A'B'C'\dots)$.

the $BB' + CC'$ intersect S , \therefore the center of perspective \therefore . the DS , $+ u'$ intersect $D' + S'$ \neq P \neq M ; $d + d' + \dots$ curve π 上 \neq P \neq M .

Problem 2.

~~aa' 7 遠近二重写 (王成) 直線~~
 \neq (u, u')
 \neq curve π , intersect \neq P \neq M
 \neq SS' , $tu + t'$ intersect L \neq curve
 π \neq M . \neq $S'S'$, $tu + t'$ intersection M'
 \neq curve π \neq M .

Remark

$\neq L \wedge S, S' \neq$ center \neq projective pencil \neq ABC curves of the 2nd order \neq π . $\neq S, S' \neq$ curve π \neq M \neq M' . \neq $u, u' \neq$ center \neq M, M' \neq M, M' .

$\neq S, M, P, L, S' \neq$ fixed \neq π .
 $\neq S'P, S'M$, $\neq S, S' \neq$ M, M' , \neq M, M'
 \neq $tu + t'$ \neq M, M' . \neq M, M'
 i.e., D , \neq $tu + t'$ range \neq M, M' , D' , \neq $tu + t'$ range \neq M, M' , 而 $\neq DD'$, \neq $tu + t'$ fixed point S , \neq M, M' . \neq range $D + D'$ \neq M, M' .

设 M, D , L, D' 为 projective pencil 于 S, S' 上, 则 curve 由
generate 2. 由 M, L 为 centre
于 projective pencil 于 S, S'
generate 2.

$$\text{则 } S, S' \text{ 为 } \frac{1}{2} \text{ 于 } = \frac{1}{2}$$

$$D, D' \text{ 于 } \frac{1}{2}.$$

由 construction 由 Theorem 1.

Theorem 2

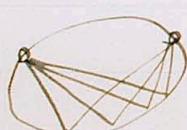
已知三直线 $D - D'$ 上
任取 5 点 "points", 以之
于 S, S' 为 single curve of the 2nd
order 于 $\frac{1}{2}$.

已知三直线 $D - D'$ 上
任取 5 点 "lines", 以之
于 S, S' 为 single envelope of the
2nd order 于 $\frac{1}{2}$.

Theorem 3

curve of the 2nd order, $\{\frac{1}{2}\}$
 $= \frac{1}{2}$ 于 curve E 于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 于 $\frac{1}{2}$,
于 $\frac{1}{2}$ projective pencil 于 $\frac{1}{2}$

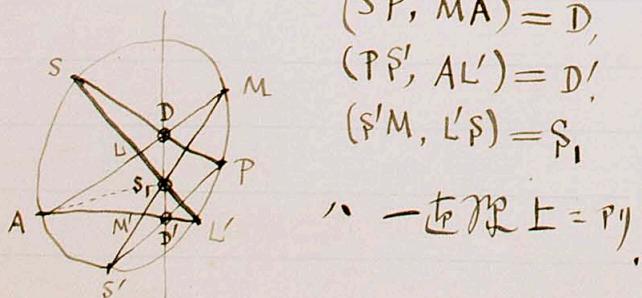
envelope of the 2nd order, $\{\frac{1}{2}\}$
于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 于 envelope, $\{\frac{1}{2}\}$ 于 $\frac{1}{2}$
于 $\frac{1}{2}$ projective range $\frac{1}{2}$.



16. Pascal's and Brianchon's Theorems.

今 second order curve C 于 $\frac{1}{2}$

于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 六点 S, P, S', M, A, L' 于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 于六角
形于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 于 $\frac{1}{2}$. 于 $\frac{1}{2}$ opposite
side, intersect.



$$(SP, MA) = D,$$

$$(PS', AL') = D',$$

$$(S'M, L'S) = S,$$

$$\therefore \text{一直线上} = P.$$

逆=, 六角形 S, P, S', M, A, L' 于 $\frac{1}{2}$
于 $\frac{1}{2}$ opposite side, intersect $D, D', S,$
于 $\frac{1}{2}$ 一直线上 P . 于 $\frac{1}{2}$.

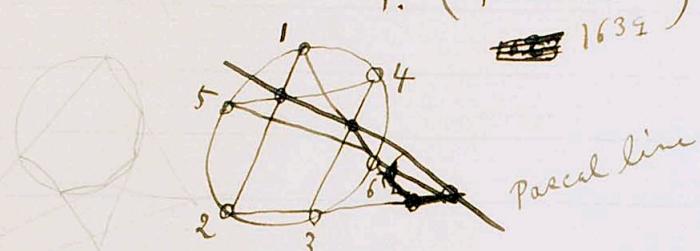
$$S_1(ALDM) \pi S_1(AL'D'M').$$

$$S_2(SALDM) \pi S_2(AL'D'M').$$

由于 S, S', A, L', P, M 于 second order,
curve C 于 $\frac{1}{2}$.

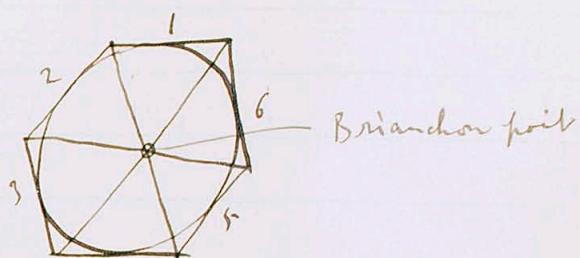
由 \triangle 次, theorem 7.1.

- Second order, curve, 上
- 2 由 \triangle 次序, 由 \triangle 六角
1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 \nmid 圆. 由 \triangle 六角
6 角形 $(12)456$ / opposite
side / intersect
 $(12, 45), (23, 56), (34, 61)$
- collinear +). (Pascal)



逆, 由 \triangle , 六角形 $(12)456$
若 it condit \nmid 圆上
六角形 vertices 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 //
same curves of the 2nd order /
上 271.

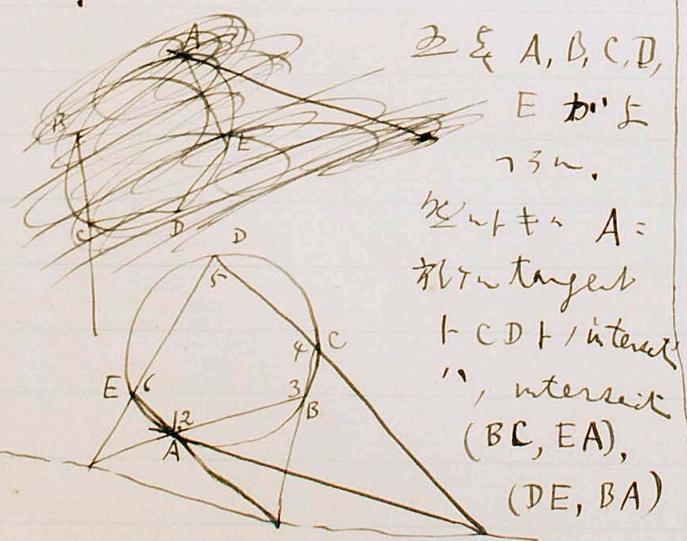
- Second order, envelope, 由 \triangle ,
六角形 $(12)456$ 由 \triangle , 六角形 $(12)456$ 1, 2, 3,
4, 5, 6 //. 由 \triangle 六角形 $(12)456$
1 diagonal
 $(12, 45), (23, 56), (34, 61)$
- concurrent +). (Brianchon 1806)



逆, 由 \triangle , 六角形 $(12)456$ //.
et condition \nmid 圆上
由 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 // same envelope
of the 2nd order = 圆上.

Particular cases

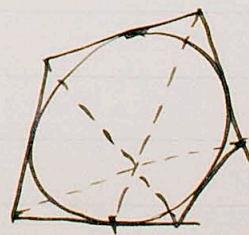
I. 2nd order, curve, 上



+ collinear +).

由 271, ~~problem~~ problem
由 271.

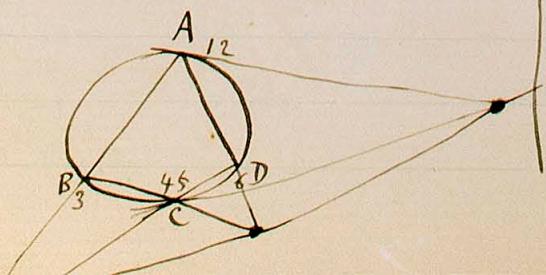
2nd order, curve, 上 = 由 \triangle :
由 371, //, //, 由 \triangle 六角形
由 271.



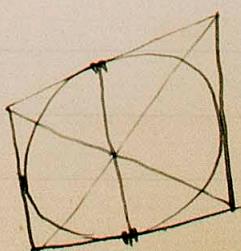
I.

II.

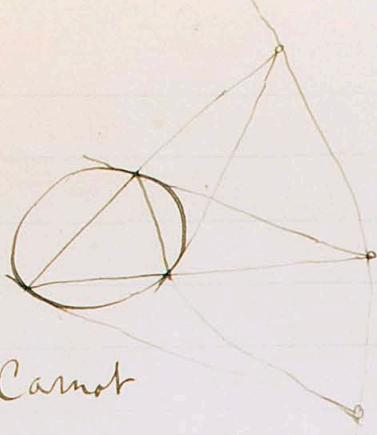
MacLaurin



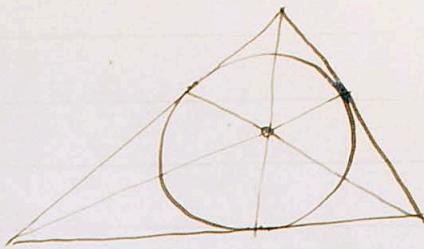
II.



III.



Carnot



Gergonne

17. Equivalence of locus and envelope.

I. Second order, curve, $E \cap D \neq K, L, M, N \neq \text{fixed}$, $\forall L$ 等 \exists
 \exists second tangent $\neq k, l, m, n + z$.

而 $\exists \forall L$ tangent $\neq D$ $\forall z$
 完全四边形 $ABCD E F + z$.

$\exists L, M, N \neq \text{fixed} \Leftrightarrow K \neq$
 曲线 E 上 \exists 第二切线，且 z 为
 k, l, m, n 的公差 $\neq k, l, m, n$.

\Rightarrow pair E, D 为: line LN "fixed" z .
 而 $E = \S 16, II /$ 在 $\S 16, I$ Theorem: \exists z
 $AD, BE \parallel LN \vdash D - 1 \stackrel{P^2}{\sim} \text{直线}$.

$$\text{th} \quad D(P_1, P_2, \dots) \pi E(P_1, P_2, \dots)$$

thus,

$$D(AA, A_1, \dots) \pi E(BB, B_1, \dots)$$

即 A

$$(AA, A_1, \dots) \pi (BB, B_1, \dots)$$

other ~~AA~~ / corresponding points \neq k, l, m, n 在 K "second
 order, envelope" \neq k, l, m, n . 接之 L, K 为

$$L(NML, \dots) \pi N(NML, \dots)$$

$= \exists$ \neq generate $\times 3$ $\stackrel{\text{second order}}{\curve}$ \neq k, l, m, n , k, l, m, n 上 \exists \neq $\forall z$
 projection range $= \exists$ \neq generate $\times 3$ second order, envelope \neq k, l, m, n

Theorem. Second order, curve, tangent, second order,
 envelope \neq k, l, m, n .

Dual Theorem. Second order, envelope, pair of contact
 second order, curve \neq k, l, m, n .

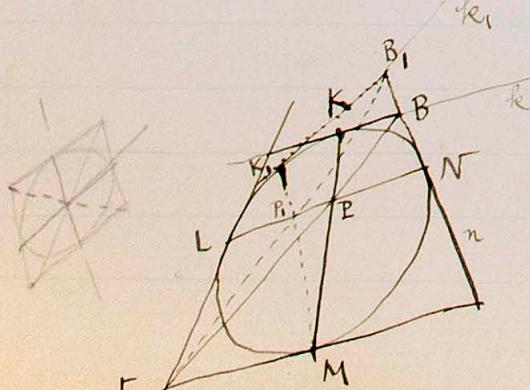
II. 次 $\vdash KM, BE$ intersect $P_1, \vdash LN$ 上 $\exists z$. th

$$M(P_1, P_2, \dots) \pi E(P_1, P_2, \dots)$$

$$\therefore M(KK_1K_2, \dots) \pi (BB, B_1, \dots)$$

Theorem. Second order, curve \vdash 上, $(E \vdash z) - \frac{1}{2} \neq M, (E \vdash z)$
 $\vdash P_1 B_1 \neq n + z$. K \neq \vdash curve上, variable point k ,
 $k \neq B_1$ \neq \vdash tangent \vdash z ...
 以 $M(K \dots) \pi$ range $n(k \dots)$

thus \vdash line MKT point $nk + z$ \neq correspond curve
 \vdash (Chapt. 16)



18. Poles and polars.

-1 curve of the second order \rightarrow 3151, on plane 上の既定 curve は上と平行 \rightarrow $\{E\}$, -を \rightarrow P とす. P の逆像 curve は K, L で: M, N と交わる
= 3151を \rightarrow 3151'. $(KM, LN), (KN, LM)$ intersect

\rightarrow が O, Q とす. 且つ $OQ \rightarrow$ b に

接する. $K, L =$ b の tangent,

\rightarrow R とす. R は b 上に
接する. (316, II 1/2)

D は $M, N =$ b の tangent に接する
 S は b 上に接する.

2次 = b と KL が intersect $\rightarrow P'$ とす; $KLPP'$ は harmonic range とす. 且つ QNM は symmetric.

the line b , PKL が coincide は \rightarrow 既定の b に接する. P は K, L と P' は harmonic conjugate とす. $K, L =$ b の tangent, intersect $\rightarrow R$ とす. $P'R \rightarrow$ 3151'.
且つ $R P' P'' S$ は collinear とす. PMN は 3151' に接する \rightarrow b に接する.

Theorem I. pair P の逆像 \rightarrow any number, secent 3151';
321 points \rightarrow 321 one and the same line b 上とす.

- (1) O, Q とす.
- (2) P, P'' とす.
- (3) R, S とす.



Def. line b 上の curve of the second order = 1/2 in point P , polar + 1/2.

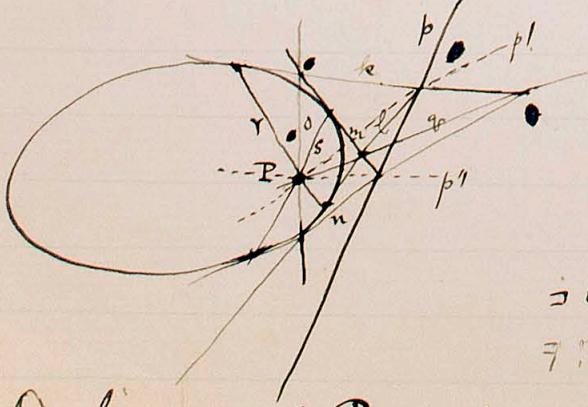
Great Theorem II. line b 上, any number of point と tangent 3151;
(Dual here)

" " 321, lines, on the same point P とす.

- (1) O, Q とす + line
- (2) P, P'' とす + line
- (3) R, S とす + line.

321 from 3151 \rightarrow 316, II 1 to show
3151 is dual 3151.

Def. point P の 1/2 in curve : 1/2 in line b , pole + 1/2.

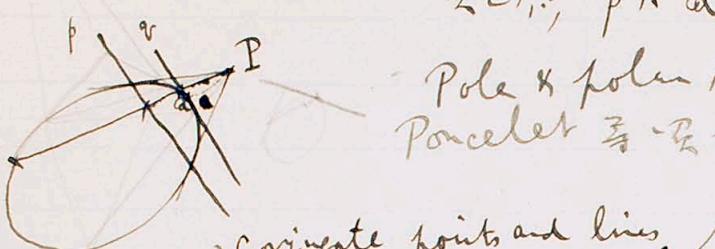


∴ define + construct f^{II} w^o theorem 7b.

Theorem III. $P \neq p_1$ pole $\Rightarrow p_1; p_1 \parallel P$, polar f^{II} . \exists pts $L, M \in \text{f}^{\text{II}}$ s.t. $L, M \perp p_1$.

Theorem IV. $P \neq p_1$ curve \Rightarrow $L, M \perp p_1$, $-LQ = \text{f}^{\text{II}}$
 $L, M, p_1, Q \perp p_1$ - tangent $q = \text{f}^{\text{II}}$.

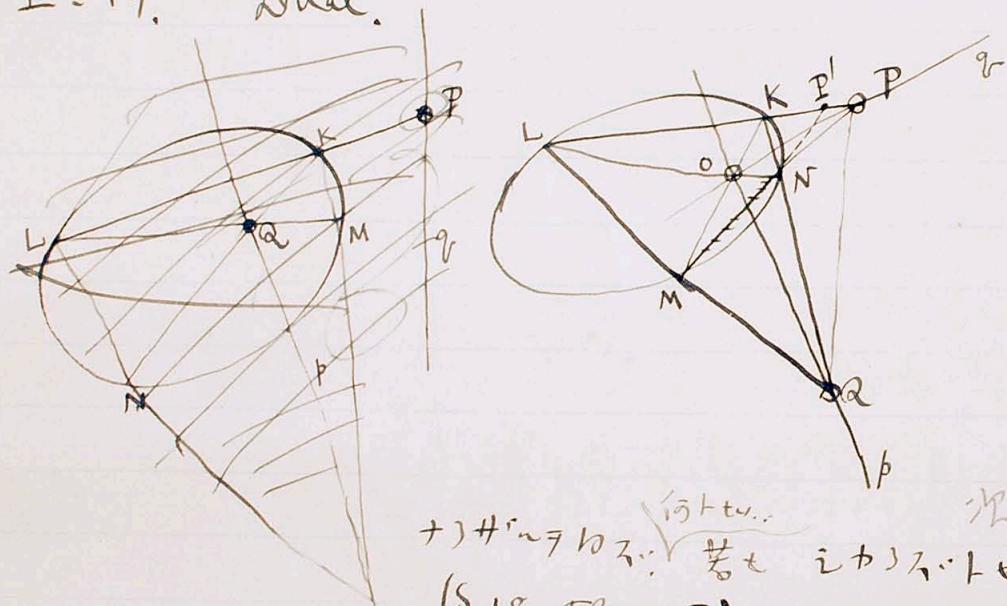
Pole & polar / theory n Desargues, de la Hire,
 Poncelet \Rightarrow $\text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{III}} = \text{f}^{\text{IV}}$.



conjugate points and lines.

19. Method of reciprocal polars.

Theorem I. $P \neq Q$, polar $q \perp \text{f}^{\text{II}}$; $Q \parallel P$, polar p_1
 $\text{f}^{\text{II}} = \text{f}^{\text{II}}$. Dual.



$P \neq Q \Rightarrow KL \neq$
 $\exists K, L \in \text{f}^{\text{II}}$, $KL \perp \text{f}^{\text{II}}$
 $\text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{II}}$, $M, N \in \text{f}^{\text{II}}$, $LN, KM \perp \text{f}^{\text{II}}$
 $\text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{II}}$, $P \parallel q$,
 $\text{f}^{\text{II}} = \text{f}^{\text{II}}$. f^{II} § 18 Theor
 $I = \text{f}^{\text{II}}$, $O \parallel q \perp \text{f}^{\text{II}}$,
 $\text{f}^{\text{II}} \cdot PO \parallel q = \text{f}^{\text{II}} + \text{f}^{\text{II}}$,

$M = \text{f}^{\text{II}}$, $M, N, P \parallel \text{f}^{\text{II}}$,
 $P, O \parallel q \perp \text{f}^{\text{II}}$

$\text{f}^{\text{II}} + \text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{II}}$, $\text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{II}}$,
 (§ 18, Theor I) $\text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{II}}$.

$MNP \parallel \text{f}^{\text{II}}$. $\text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{II}}$, Theor. I $\Rightarrow Q \parallel p_1 \perp \text{f}^{\text{II}}$.

Def. \exists P \neq polar, f^{II} two points $P, Q \in$ curve of the second order \Rightarrow P, Q conjugate + II.

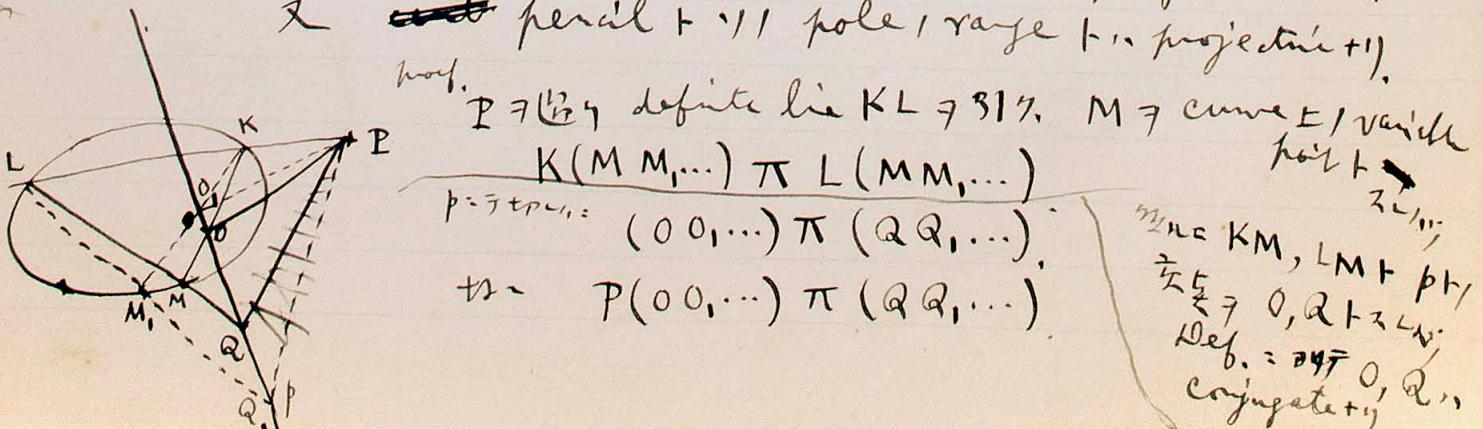
Dual, \exists p_1 pole \Rightarrow two lines $p, q \parallel$ conjugate + II.

Def. \exists $P, Q \in \text{f}^{\text{II}}$ self-conjugate triangle f^{II} .

f^{II} side \Rightarrow corresponding vertex, polar + II.

Theorem II. 同心直线上之圆
 Conjugate points in "range" projective + II.

f^{II} pencil + II pole/range f^{II} projective + II.

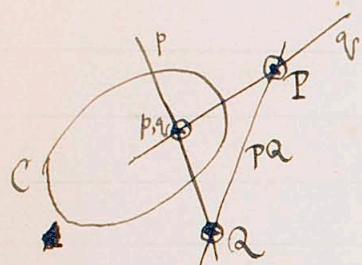


$P \neq Q \Rightarrow$ definite line $KL \neq \text{f}^{\text{II}}$. $M \neq$ curve f^{II} variable
 $K(MM, \dots) \pi L(MM, \dots)$ f^{II}
 $(OO, \dots) \pi (QQ, \dots)$
 $P(OO, \dots) \pi (QQ, \dots)$

$M \neq KM, LM \perp \text{f}^{\text{II}}$
 $\text{f}^{\text{II}} \text{f}^{\text{II}}$, $O, Q \perp \text{f}^{\text{II}}$
 Def. $\Rightarrow Q \parallel O, Q \parallel$ conjugate + II.

20. Method of reciprocal polars.

pole and polar / 線の対偶, plane P 上に $C = \text{一}^{\circ}$ / fixed curve of the second order \nexists 5.1.1.7 = " , point P + line p + PQ = one to one correspondence $(P, p) \nexists n$. 而て



P, Q 互に $PQ \sim p, q$, すなはち p, q = correspond.

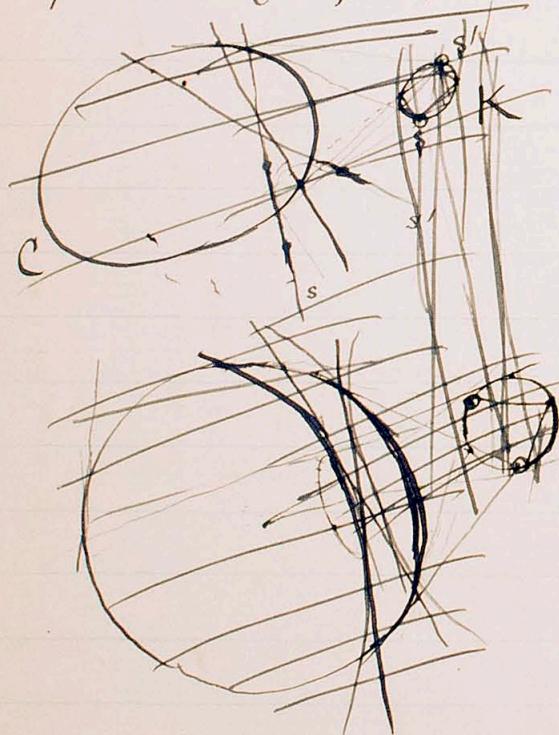
又 P が p , 上に $C = \text{一}^{\circ}$, $p \sim Q$ が追加

$PP \sim p$ ~~は~~ principle of duality \nexists 実

ER 2-2+7 10'46+1. Poncelet .. 2-7
method of reciprocal polars + n° 7.7.

\nexists second order / curve = ウキテ it method \nexists PDx.

-1 curve of the second order $\nexists K$ + s, s' ; K_n = 二° / projection pencil $(s), (s')$ = 二° generated $\times 3m$. $\nexists C = \text{一}^{\circ}$ に
point s, s' / polar $\nexists k$ $\sim s, s' + 3m$; projection pencil $(s), (s')$ \nexists 二°



projection range $(s), (s')$ \nexists generates $\times 3m$ second order / envelope k : correspond.

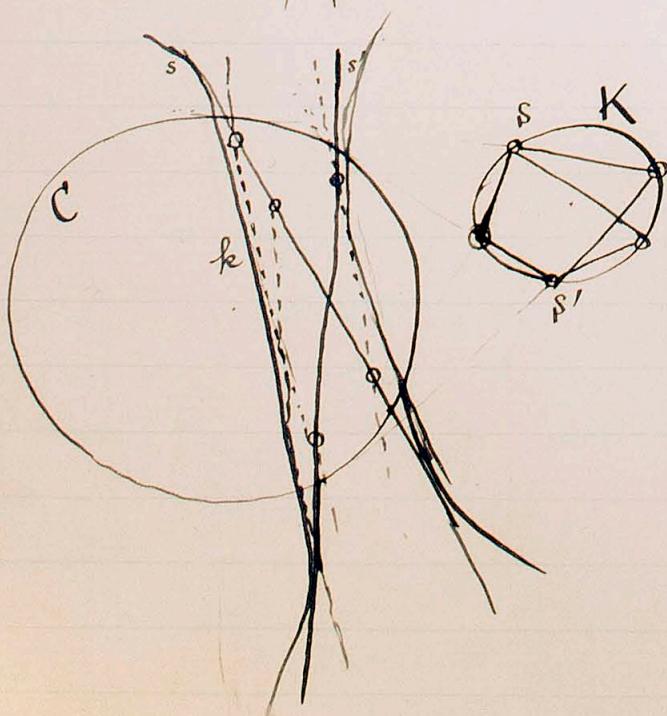
且 K_n projection range $(s), (s')$ \nexists generates $\times 3m$ second order / envelope k : correspond.

\nexists K / tangent $\nexists k$ / point of contact = correspond.

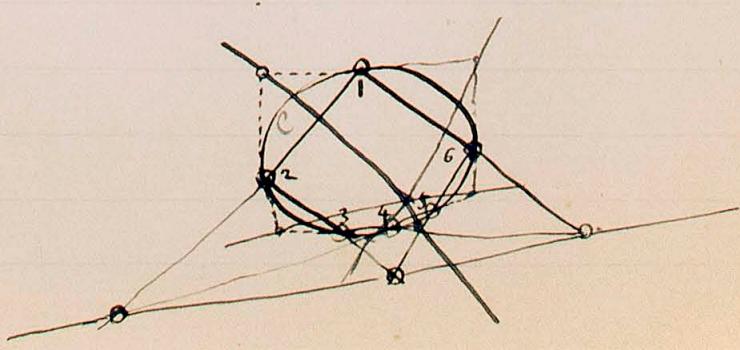
-直線 $\nexists K$ / 積分 \nexists = " \nexists NE
+ \nexists \nexists , - \nexists \nexists k \nexists target \nexists

\nexists NE + \nexists , \nexists 命題 \nexists \nexists

K \nexists ~~は~~ second degree / curve, k \nexists second class / curve + \nexists .



Ex. $C = \text{一}^{\circ}$ Pascal theorem
 \nexists polar reciprocate \nexists Brianchon + \nexists .



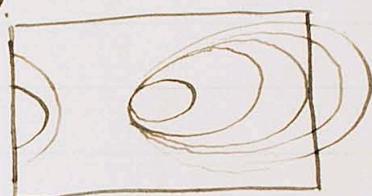
21. Classification of the curves ^{and} envelopes of the second order.

I. ~~in projective~~ ^{and} ~~affine~~ ^{in projective} geometry \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2 , \mathbb{A}^2 \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 \Rightarrow ~~line at infinity~~ \Rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 .

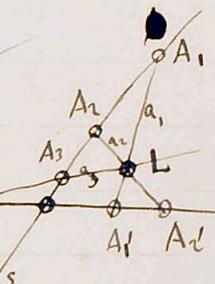
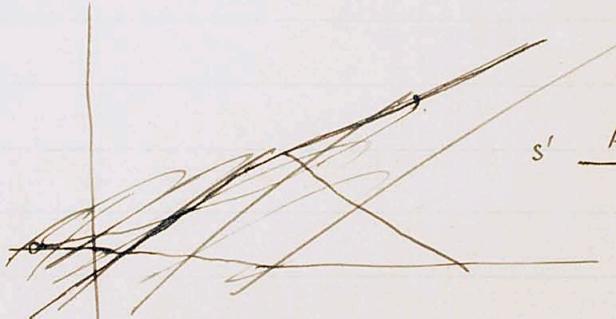
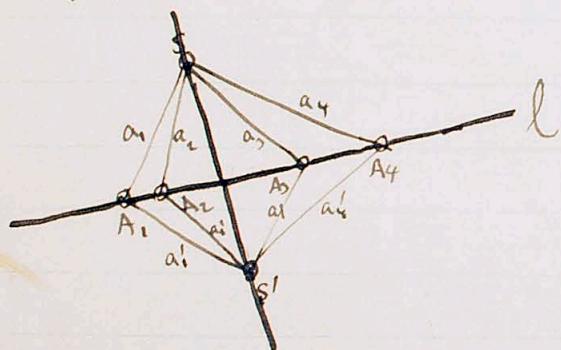
Def. ^(one order) curve \Rightarrow line at infinity $+ \mathbb{P}^1$, $\mathbb{A}^1 = \mathbb{P}^1$,

2. = points $= \mathbb{P}^1$, $\mathbb{A}^1 = \mathbb{P}^1$, \mathbb{A}^1 ellipse, parabola, hyperbola \vdash .

\mathbb{A}^1 ellipse \Rightarrow closed curve \vdash . \mathbb{A}^1 hyperbola \Rightarrow point at infinity $=$ tangent \Rightarrow asymptote \vdash .



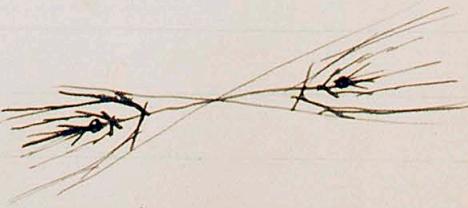
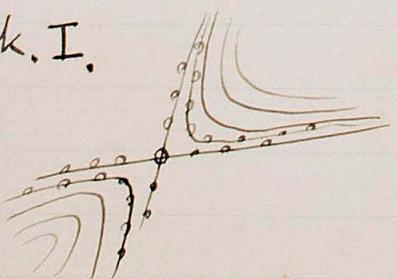
II.



$(S), (S')$ \Rightarrow projection pencil \vdash
 \vdash \mathbb{A}^1 : perspective \vdash \mathbb{A}^1
 second order) curve \Rightarrow degenerate
 \times \mathbb{A}^1 : \Rightarrow line-pair \vdash
 \mathbb{A}^1 : degenerate curve \vdash
 \mathbb{A}^1

L, ss' \Rightarrow point-pair \vdash
 \mathbb{A}^1 degenerate envelope \vdash

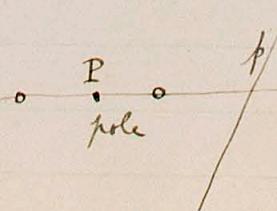
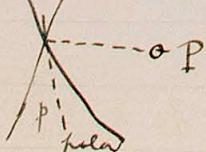
Remark. I.

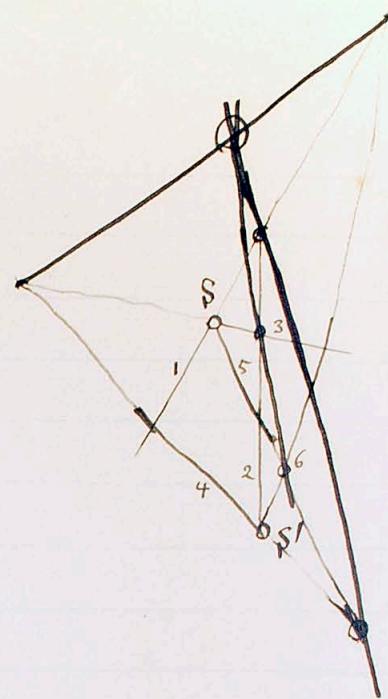
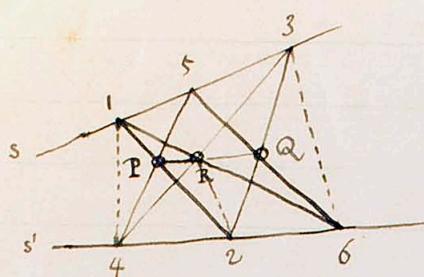


Remark. II. \Rightarrow curve + envelope \vdash , equivalence,

\mathbb{A}^1 \Rightarrow \mathbb{A}^1 .

pole & polar \vdash .



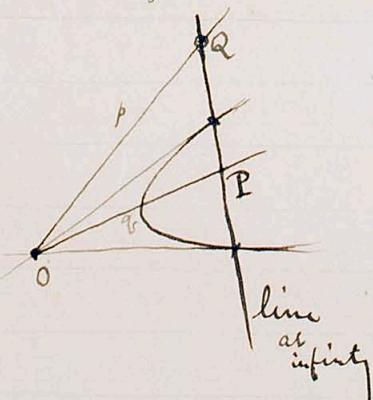


22. Some definitions.

Def. line at infinity, pole \Rightarrow curve, centre \perp line, point at infinity, polar \Rightarrow curve, diameter \perp line. \exists = conjugate + ~ diameter, conjugate diameter \perp line.

Theorem I. centre \perp line \Rightarrow diameter \perp line. \exists = diameter, centre \perp line.

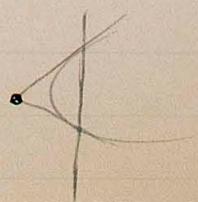
Theorem II. Hyperbola, asymptotes, centre \perp line, \exists = conjugate diameter $= 1 \frac{1}{2}$ times harmonic \perp line.



Def. second order, curve $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$, curve $\frac{y^2}{a^2} - \frac{x^2}{b^2} = 1$, tangent \perp line \perp to $\frac{dy}{dx}$, \perp to curve, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \frac{b}{a}$, tangent \perp to curve, $\frac{dy}{dx} = \pm \frac{b}{a}$.

Theorem III. ellipse, centre \perp curve, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.
 Hyperbola, centre \perp curve, $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = 1$.

Hyperbola \perp to curve ellipse \perp to curve.
 ellipse, centre \perp curve, \perp to curve, \perp to tangent, point of contact \perp to tangent, polar \perp .
 polar, line at infinity \perp , the curve \perp line at infinity \perp to curve \perp to curve.



projective

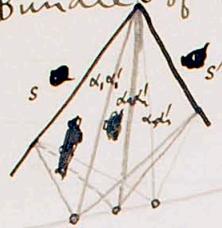
Chapter V. Products of elementary forms of the first rank.

II. Cones and Ruled surfaces of the second order.

23. Cones and Conical envelopes of the second order.

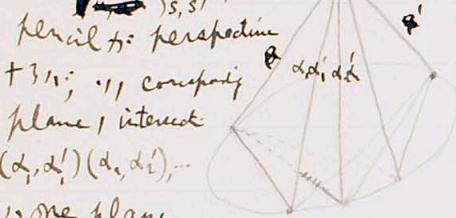
~~nc. 在同一平面内~~ same plane 上 = ~~第二~~ projective elementary forms / products + ~~第二~~ second order, curve envelopes \neq 第二 \neq same bundle = ~~第二~~ projective elementary forms / products \neq 第二

Bundle of planes



Bundle, vertex $O \perp z$, $= \text{第二}$

~~第二~~ projective axial pencil (d_1, d_2, d_3, \dots) ,
 $(d'_1, d'_2, d'_3, \dots) \neq \text{第二}$. $\perp z = \text{第二}$ pencil $\perp z$,
 axis $\perp z$ $\perp z$ $\perp z$. $\perp z = \text{第二}$ = 第二 projective



$\perp z$: perspective
 $\perp z$: axis plane
 $\perp z$: point range,
 projection $\perp z$. (§. 11)

Def. ~~第二~~ $\perp z = \text{第二}$ projective axial pencil $\perp z$: perspective $\perp z$ $\perp z$,
 $\perp z$ corresponding planes intersect
 $\perp z$ second order, cone \neq generate
 $\perp z$. O cone / vertex $\perp z$.

Bundle of lines

Bundle, vertex O

$O \perp z = \text{第二}$

projective flat pencil

(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots) ,

$(a'_1, a'_2, a'_3, \dots) \neq \text{第二}$

$\perp z = \text{第二}$ pencil $\perp z$ base (perspective plane) $\perp z$ - $\perp z$ $\perp z$

$\perp z = \text{第二}$

projective flat pencil

$\perp z$: perspective

$\perp z$: $\perp z$

corresponding

line $\perp z$ plane

$(a, a') (a a')$, ...

$\perp z$ same line $\perp z$ $\perp z$, $\perp z$ $\perp z$: perspective

$\perp z$ $\perp z$ flat pencil $\perp z$ $\perp z$ axial pencil

$\perp z$ section $\perp z$ (§. 11).

Def. ~~第二~~ $\perp z = \text{第二}$ projective flat pencil $\perp z$: perspective $\perp z$ $\perp z$, $\perp z$ corresponding lines $\perp z$ plane $\perp z$ second order, conical envelope \neq generate $\perp z$. O vertex $\perp z$.

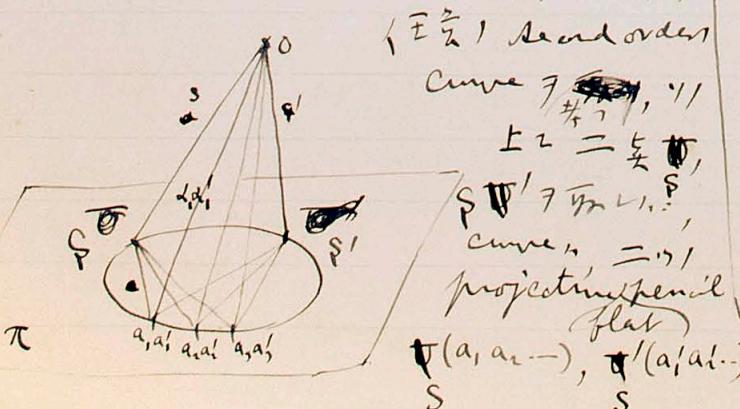
2. second order, axial pencil

Theorem 1.

Second order / cone $\perp z$ second order / curve \neq space, $\perp z$ $\perp z$
 $\perp z$ projective $\perp z$ (§. 12). 逆

Second order / cone $\perp z$ $\perp z$ / plane
 $\perp z$ $\perp z$ $\perp z$; $\perp z$ section $\perp z$ second order / curve $\perp z$.

Proof. plane π $\perp z$ $\perp z$



$\perp z$ second order

curve \neq space, $\perp z$

$\perp z$ $\perp z$

$\perp z$ $\perp z$ $\perp z$

curve, $\perp z$

projective pencil

flat

(a, a, \dots) , (a', a', \dots)

1 corresponding lines intersect
 $(a_1, a'_1), (a_2, a'_2), \dots$ = they generate π_{∞} .

π_{∞} is a plane π in P^3 in E^2

—是 0 时 —— 同形全体 projected

—是 1 时 projective flat pencil $\pi(a_1, a_2, \dots)$,

$\pi'(a_1, a'_2, \dots)$, ..., 0 is vertex + π_{∞}

same bundle π_{∞} = $\pi(a_1, a_2, \dots)$ = 1 projective

axial pencil $\pi(a_1, a_2, \dots), \pi'(a'_1, a'_2, \dots) =$

—是 2 时 second order, curve.

$(a_1, a'_1), (a_2, a'_2), \dots$ they generate π_{∞}

—是 3 时 —— 2nd order, curve.

order 1 cone $\pi_{\infty} + \pi_{\infty}$.

第二部分 等于 定理 + 附录。

= 1 theorem, 第一节 second order, cone re. conical envelope,
 E^2 为 second order, curve re. envelope E^2 为 reduce π_{∞} .
 = 1, 2 节 = 三 / theorem E^2 .

Theorem II

second order / cone + 0 / 1

vertex π_{∞} plane + 1 = 0

1 为 1 line = 0 + 1 + 2.

Theorem III.

second order / cone, one point

—是 0 时 1 line = 0 + 1 + 2

—是 1 时 2 lines 为 1 + 2

same plane π_{∞} in P^3 in E^2 .

target plane, polar plane (polar π_{∞} in E^2), polar line
 (pole π_{∞} in E^2), self-conjugate trilateral π_{∞} 为 2nd order

—是 2 时 2 lines 为 1 + 2.

Def. vertex 0 to infinity π_{∞} cone + cylinder + 1.

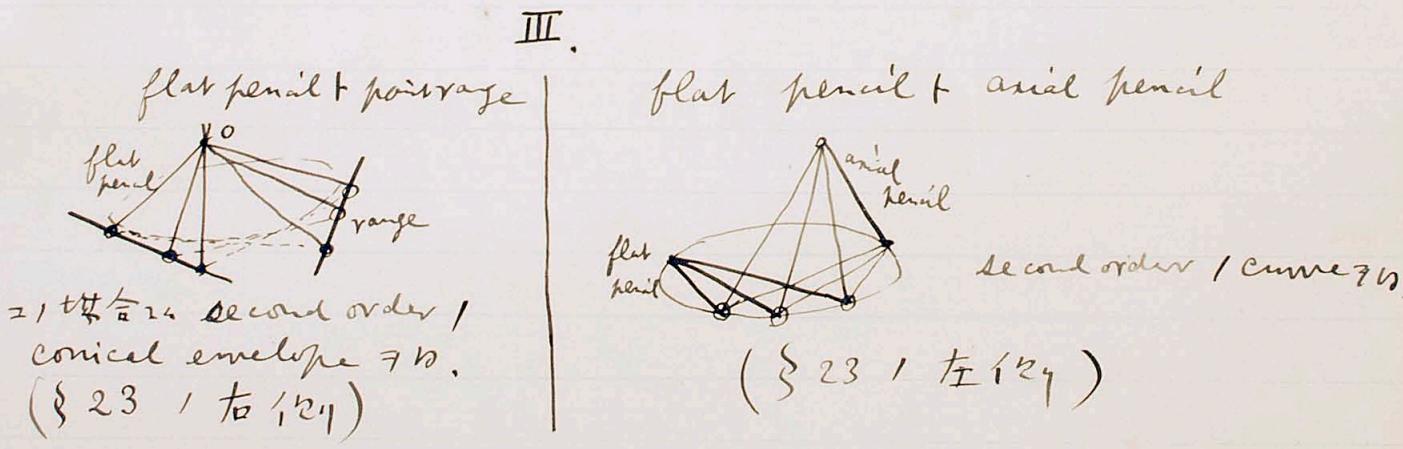
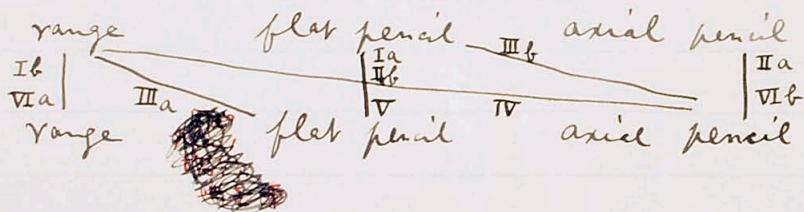
24. Classification of products of projective elementary forms of the first rank.

若人: first rank 1 = 1 projective elementary forms = 1 为 1
 1 为 1 同形 2nd order, curve, envelope, cone, conical
 envelope π_{∞} 为 1 generate π_{∞} = 1 为 1. 为 1 elementary form

1. (1) combined = 2nd & 1. (2) 1st = 103rd 7. + 3rd.

\checkmark 3rd

- I. { a. same plane \perp to \checkmark projective pencil + pencil. (second order, curve)
 I. { b. " " range + range. (second order, envelope)
- II. { a. same bundle \perp to \checkmark (projective + " axial pencil + axial pencil (second order, cone)
 II. { b. same bundle \perp to \checkmark " " flat pencil + flat pencil (second order, conical envelope)
- III. { a. \checkmark projective + point
 III. { b. flat pencil + range
- IV. | projective + point range + axial pencil. (self-dual)
- V. | space = $\frac{1}{2}$ (4n flat pencil + \checkmark pencil (self-dual)
- VI. { a. \checkmark space = $\frac{1}{2}$ range + range
 VI. { b. \checkmark space = $\frac{1}{2}$ axial pencil + axial pencil



IV.

point range + axial pencil by " intersect 2., connect 2nd

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

V.

space = $\frac{1}{2}$ (4n - 1) projective flat pencil, corresponding line
 " the 2nd order, 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6.

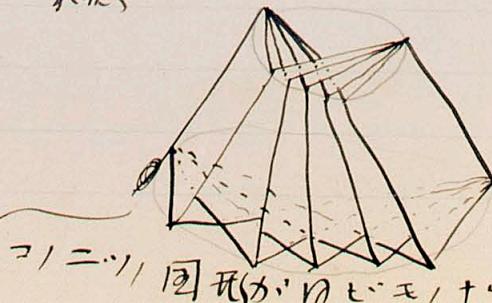
VI.

space = range + range



Def. Same plane \perp to \checkmark projection flat range =
 1. projection flat range, corresponding

space = axial pencil + axial pencil



Def.



25. Ruled surfaces of the second order. Generating line.

Def. Same plane $\pi \perp \tau_3 + \tau_4 = \pi'$, projective point range u, u_1, u_2 , corresponding points v, v_1, v_2 on lines τ_3, τ_4 . ruled surface of the second order \mathcal{V} generate $\pi + \pi'$. "line", τ generating line $\tau \perp \pi$, u, u_1 directrix $\tau \perp \pi$. $\tau \perp \pi$ generating lines τ same plane $\pi \perp \tau_3 + \tau_4 = \pi'$: $\pi \perp \tau_3 + \tau_4, \pi \perp \tau_3 + \tau_4$: same plane $\pi \perp \tau_3 + \tau_4, u, u_1 \in \pi$ same plane $\pi \perp \tau_3 + \tau_4$. $\tau \perp \pi$ ruled surface \mathcal{V} curved surface generating line, existence $\tau \perp \pi$ Monge (1794) +".

Theorem I. (i) Ruled surface $\mathcal{V} = \pi$ set of lines $\mathcal{V} \perp \pi$.
 而 $\tau \perp \pi$ set = τ line π set = π all lines $\tau \perp \pi$. $\mathcal{V} = \pi + \tau \perp \pi$ set τ line π line $\tau \perp \pi$.

(ii)

- 1 set: $\pi \perp \pi$ $\perp \pi$, line $\tau \perp \pi$ set π line $\tau \perp \pi$
 上 $\pi \perp \pi$ $\perp \pi$, π set π plane $\pi \perp \pi$ set π plane $\pi \perp \pi$

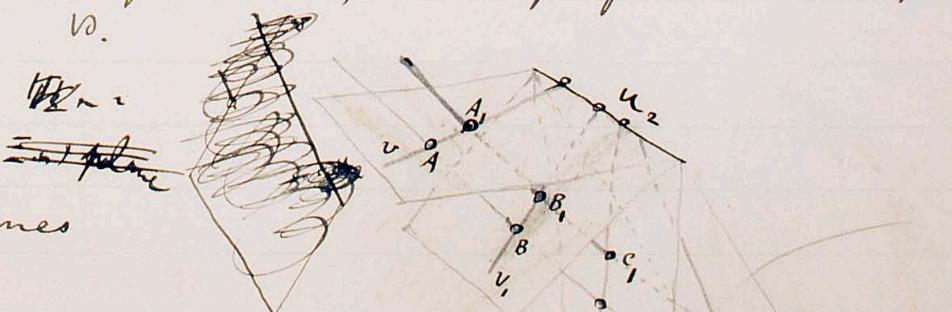
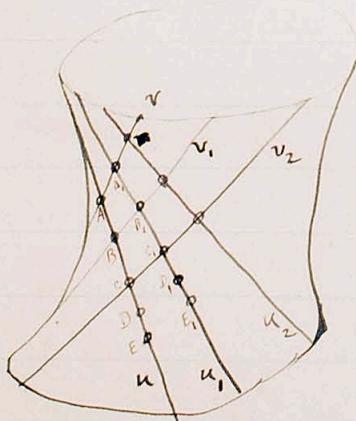
- 1 set: $\pi \perp \pi$, line $\tau \perp \pi$
 + Theorem: Monge-Hachette (1802)

Proof. range u, u_1 , corresponding points v, v_1, v_2

Set $\mathcal{V} = \pi \perp \pi$ $\perp \pi$, line $v, v_1, v_2 \perp \pi$.

$\Rightarrow v, v_1, v_2 \perp \pi$, $\pi \perp \pi$, $\pi \perp \pi \perp \pi$ $\perp \pi$ $\perp \pi$.
 (由 $\pi \perp \pi$ $\perp \pi$)

$u_2 \perp \pi$ axis $\tau \perp \pi$ $\perp \pi$, point range u, u_1 project π , π projective axial pencil π .



$\exists \pi$ corresponding planes

$u_2 A, u_2 A_1$;

$u_2 B, u_2 B_1$,

$u_2 C, u_2 C_1$

.. coincide $\pi \perp \pi$, $\pi \perp \pi$,

proj. axial pencil π identical +".

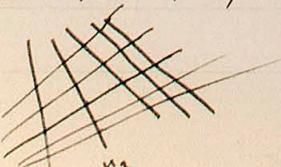
即 u, u_1 $\perp \pi$, corresponding points $D, D_1 \perp \pi$, π plane

$u_2 D, u_2 D_1$, $\pi \perp \pi$. $\pi \perp \pi$, line $DD_1 \perp \pi$. $\pi \perp \pi$, $u_2 \perp \pi$.

$u_2 \perp \pi$. 由 $\mathcal{V} = \pi \perp \pi$, line $u_2 \perp \pi$.

同样, v, v_1 , line $v_3 \perp \pi$, $\mathcal{V} = \pi \perp \pi$, line $v_3 \perp \pi$.

$\pi \perp \pi$, $v_3 \perp \pi$.



Remark. 21 次單曲面
ruled surface .. self-dual
+ ".

由 \neq 13 min. Theorem I, 第二部分
分引理 2b, corollary 7D.

-1 set = $P_{\text{gen}} \cap \text{任一} \ell$, line
 \cap 1 个 plane .. 1E, 1 set =
 $P_{\text{gen}} \cap -1 \text{ line} \cap$ 1 个 plane.

~~接下來... -1, generating line \cap
1 个 plane + ruled surface + n
点的并集 \leftrightarrow 1E, 1 set,
generating line \cap 2 个 plane.~~

set of lines Γ " if set $\Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$, then lines v, v_1, v_2
 $\vdash \text{to } \Gamma$ (成す), line by Γ 成す. 而して $\Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$, three
 1 line $\gamma u, u_1, u_2 \vdash \Gamma$; set $\Gamma, u, u_1, u_2 = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$, line by Γ .

~~two points~~ $\Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$, two points. 第二 $\Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$, 定義 Γ .
~~two points~~ $\Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$, two points.

Complex. Ruled surface $\Sigma = \text{極直線} \Gamma$ 三つを Γ で定義する.

Theorem II. axis α : 極直線 Γ = " proj. axial pencil
 u, u_1, \dots ruled surface $\Gamma \nmid$ generates.

Proof. axial pencil $u^{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)}$ $\vdash u, u_1, u_2 \vdash \Gamma$

point range $(A, B, C, -) \rightarrow D, E, F$ axial

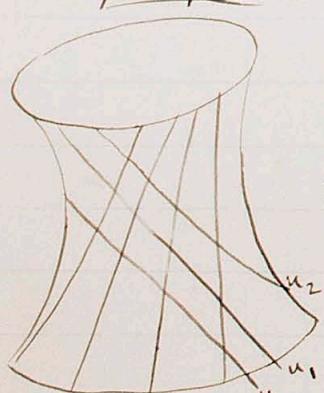
pencil $u^{(\alpha, \beta, \gamma)} \vdash u = \Gamma \vdash \Gamma$ range $(A_1, B_1, C_1, -)$
 $\vdash \Gamma \vdash \Gamma$ etc.

$u, (A, B, C, -) \pi u (A_1, B_1, C_1, -)$.

then $\alpha \vdash u A = \Gamma \vdash \alpha, u, A_1, \dots$

corresponding plane, intersecting α, α, \dots corresponding line, $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$: $AA_1 =$
~~the~~ Γ : Γ $\vdash \Gamma$, α, α, \dots , ruled surface $\Gamma \nmid \Gamma$.

Theorem III. a set of lines $\Gamma, \Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$, line
 \nmid projective ~~range~~ range $= \Gamma \vdash \Gamma$. Γ a set of lines
 $\Gamma, \Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$, line by projective Γ , projection
 axial pencil Γ . ~~range~~ Γ point range + axial pencil
~~projection~~. (Steiner).



Proof. $\Gamma \vdash u, u_1, \vdash \Gamma \vdash \Gamma$, $\Gamma \nmid \Gamma$
 $\vdash \Gamma \vdash u, u_2 \vdash \Gamma \vdash \Gamma$. $\vdash \Gamma = u, u_1, \vdash \Gamma$
 axial pencil $u_2 (v, v_1, v_2, -)$ $\vdash \Gamma \vdash \Gamma$
 point range $u (v_1, v_2, -)$, $u, (v, v_1, v_2, -) = \Gamma \vdash \Gamma$
 $\vdash \Gamma \vdash \Gamma$, range projection Γ . ~~range~~

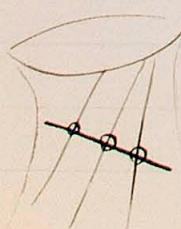
$\Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$ dual Γ .

26. Degree, class. plane section.

Theorem I. 1) line α : ~~rule~~ ruled surface $\Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$
 1) $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$; 2) line α : ~~rule~~ surface $\Gamma = \{x_1, x_2, \dots\}$.

1) $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$; 2) $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$: 三つ $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$ surface $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$, $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$.

2) $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$: 三つ, generating line $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$, $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$,
 上 $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$, 1) set of generating lines $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$.



2) $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$: $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$ ruled surface record
 degree, surface $\Gamma \vdash \Gamma$.

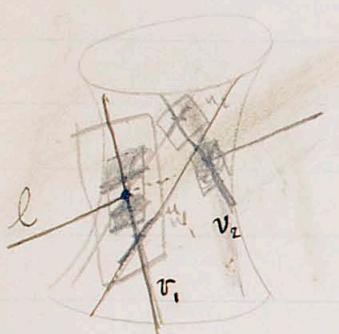
II.

Theorem II. Ruled surface 上に一直線が通る => 生成
線 $u, v \in \text{plane}$, その表面に共通する (Dupin, 1813)
何より, 他の表面と共通する曲面; $P \in P \cap u, v$
 $u, v \cap \text{plane} PQR \cap \text{plane } u, v$, その曲面
surface = $\text{plane } u, v$; なぜ = plane
が surface = $\text{plane } u, v$ か, => impossible

Def. 上の plane (u, v) " point (u, v) を含む surface =
触れる".

Theorem III.

surface = $\text{plane } -1 \text{ 本の直線 } l \cap \text{plane}$, =>
3つの tangent plane \cap は 1 本の直線.



何より, $l \cap \text{plane}$ tangent plane, u, v
~~は~~ 3つの直線: $u =$ ~~直線~~
 $l + v + \dots$ same plane / 上に P が u, v に
接する. P が l の surface に
接する: $\nexists l$ が surface に接する.

$l + v \cap \text{plane } P$ tangent plane \cap は 1 本の直線
が定まる. (§25, Theorem II). remark

P = tangent plane / $\nexists l$ が surface に接する.

この結果、2次元 ruled surface / second class + 1 本
(Plücker, 1832)

Theorem IV. 生成
線 \cap plane +
ruled surface + intersect
1. second order, curve
+)

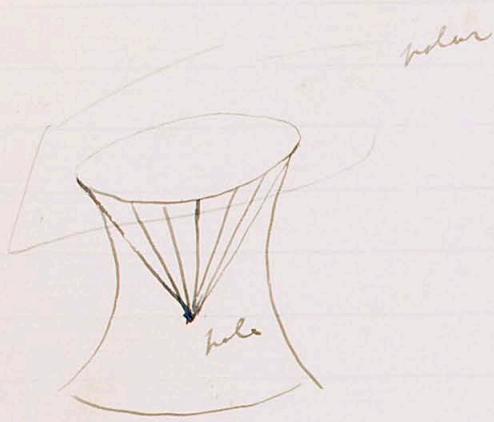
generating line / 上に P が point
2. ruled surface project 2-nd,
second order, conical envelope
+).

Proof. ruled surface
projection axis
-pencil u, u'
corresponding
plane / intersect
= generate
x 3. tr.
+ 2 plane
+)

= 1) projection flat pencil / intersect
= generate x 2. tr. 3. tr.
second order, curve +

Theorem V. Second order, curve $\Gamma \subset E^3$, $E^3 = \text{ruled surface} \cap \text{plane}$.

Second order, conical envelope $\Gamma \subset E^3$.



Ruled surface = touch $2 - \text{plane}$

Γ : second order, conical envelope $\Gamma \subset E^3$, Γ , point of contact, second order, curve $\Gamma \subset E^3$.

$\Gamma \subset E^3$, pairs of contact $A, B, C \subset E^3$

$\Gamma \subset E^3$ = plane $\pi \subset E^3$

Γ : conical envelope + intersect $\Gamma \subset E^3$, second order, envelope Γ .

$\Gamma \subset E^3$, pair of contact $A, B, C \subset E^3$

contact $A, B, C \subset E^3$, second order, curve $\Gamma \subset E^3$, $\Gamma \subset E^3$ = ruled surface

plane $\pi \subset E^3$ intersect Γ , Γ , second order, curve $\Gamma \subset E^3$, $\Gamma \subset E^3$ = $k + k'$ + Γ

$\Gamma \subset E^3$, $A, B, C \subset \Gamma$, tangent Γ at A, B, C

$\Gamma \subset E^3$, coincide $\Gamma \subset E^3$.

27. Classification of the ruled surfaces.

I. second order, ruled surface $\Gamma \subset$ plane at infinity $\Gamma \subset E^3$

$\Gamma \subset E^3$, curve of the second order $\Gamma \subset E^3$, hyperboloid of one sheet $\Gamma \subset E^3$ [surface revolution, Kepler (1615), Wren (1664), Parent (1702), ...]

$\Gamma \subset E^3$, the hyperboloid of one sheet "plane at infinity" = touch $\Gamma \subset E^3$. the point at infinity = $\Gamma \subset E^3$ hyperboloid of one sheet = touch $\Gamma \subset E^3$ plane $\pi \subset E^3$, proper + asymptotic plane $\Gamma \subset E^3$.

$\Gamma \subset E^3$ asymptotic plane $\Gamma \subset E^3$ = Γ , parallel + general line $\Gamma \subset E^3$. $\Gamma \subset E^3$ asymptotic plane $\Gamma \subset E^3$, one point common = Γ , conical envelope $\Gamma \subset E^3$. (Theorem V).

$\Gamma \subset E^3$ cone $\Gamma \subset E^3$ asymptotic cone $\Gamma \subset E^3$ (Euler 1743)

$\Gamma \subset E^3$, "generatrix line" $\Gamma \subset E^3$ hyperboloid of one sheet

$\Gamma \subset E^3$, "generatrix line" $\Gamma \subset E^3$ = parallel + $\Gamma \subset E^3$.

Asymptotic cone $\Gamma \subset E^3$, "generatrix line" = parallel + $\Gamma \subset E^3$, $\Gamma \subset E^3$ plane $\pi \subset E^3$

"generatrix line" = parallel + $\Gamma \subset E^3$, $\Gamma \subset E^3$ + generatrix lines

$\Gamma \subset E^3$ asymptotic cone $\Gamma \subset E^3$ plane $\pi \subset E^3$

infinity = $\Gamma \subset E^3$ = $\Gamma \subset E^3$ + $\Gamma \subset E^3$ - $\Gamma \subset E^3$ + $\Gamma \subset E^3$ + $\Gamma \subset E^3$

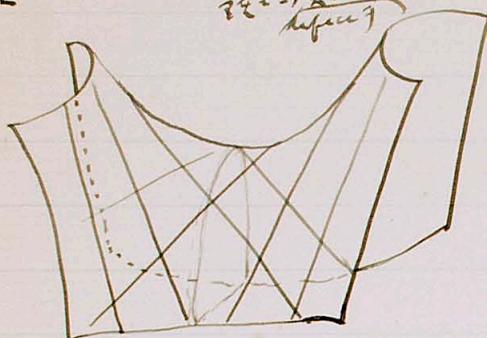
$\Gamma \subset E^3$, $\Gamma \subset E^3$ + $\Gamma \subset E^3$ intersect $\Gamma \subset E^3$.

hyperbola, parabola 2. ellipse +¹. $\text{tar} = k, \theta, \frac{\pi}{2}, \pi, \frac{3\pi}{2}, 2\pi$.

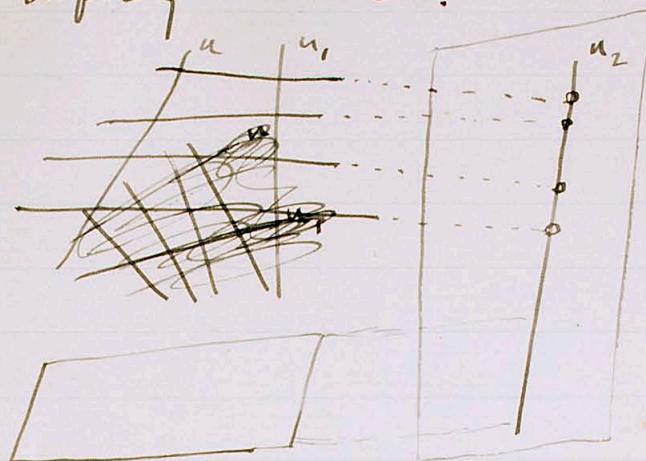
hyperboloid of one sheet \oplus , plane sect " 2. 1
plane + parallel + geodesic line $t^2 = u^2 + v^2$, $-u^2 + v^2$, z^2 ,
 $+ t^2 = 1$, hyperbola, parabola 2. ellipse +¹.

II. Ruled surface + plane at infinity $t^2 = -u^2$, line $z^2 = v^2$
 $= 0$, line $z^2 = u^2 + v^2$, ruled surface + hyperbolic
paraboloid +¹.

[infinitely many Archimedes]
[infinitely many Archimedes]
[infinitely many Archimedes]



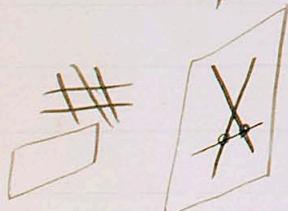
Hyperbolic paraboloid " plane at infinity + touch z.



$t^2 = u^2 + v^2 = k^2 u^2, u_1 = \sqrt{k^2 u^2}$, $D \cap u, u_1$ is parallel +¹ plane = parallel +¹ line \therefore hyperbolic paraboloid \Rightarrow thru. $(t^2 + u^2) = k^2 u^2$, line + plane at infinity $t^2 = u^2$
 \rightarrow $t^2 = u^2 + v^2$, ruled surface + plane at infinity $t^2 = -u^2$,
 $t^2 = u^2 + v^2$, ruled surface + plane at infinity $t^2 = -u^2$,
 $t^2 = u^2 + v^2$, $t^2 = -u^2$, $t^2 = u^2 + v^2$.

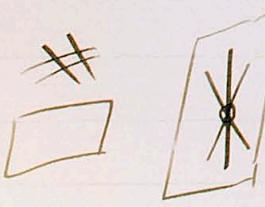
$t^2 = -u^2$, line $u, u_1, u_2 = \sqrt{-k^2 u^2}$, second order, surface \Rightarrow M_2 .

$-k^2 = -1$ plane + hyperbolic paraboloid $t^2 = u^2$, hyperbolic +¹,
line $t^2 = -1$, \oplus , intersect " \oplus infinity $t^2 = -1$, \oplus , $t^2 = u^2$



+¹.

" \oplus line \oplus plane \oplus line at infinity t^2 .
hyperbolic paraboloid \oplus \oplus , line at infinity
 \oplus line \oplus plane \oplus plane \oplus line at infinity,
 \oplus plane sect. parabola +¹.



$\left(\begin{array}{l} \oplus \text{ plane, } \oplus \text{ line axis } \oplus \text{ plane } \oplus \text{ plane } \\ \text{高車 } \oplus \text{ 高車 } \end{array} \right)$

Chapter VI.

Projective relations of extended elementary forms (Elementargebilde)

28. Summary of various methods of generation.

• L. Stellner = ①, first rank / projective elementary forms
皆第₁, second order, ③, ⑤, ⑦₁₂ 曲线, envelope, cone, conical,
envelope, ruled surface 7 generate $x_n=1 \cdot 2^{n-4}$. 而 $x \cdot t \cdot t^2 \cdots = x^n$
 $= 1 \cdot 2^{n-4}$, ④形 7 斜直平行 $x^2=1$, § 24 = ⑦₇ if $n=4$.

I. 由₇ Seydewitz (1847-8) " - , bundle + \wedge = reciprocal +
bundle $\dot{\wedge}$ = 由₇ second order, surface F_2 7 generate \star . $x = \wedge$,
collinear + bundle = 由₇ space cubic C_3 7 generate \star . \wedge =
collineation 1 7 (空间) collineation + 1 point + 1 point = θ ,
1, line 7 1, line = the transformation $x = \wedge + \star$.

• Charles (1857) " space cubic C_3 7 三. 1 projective
axial pencil = 由₇ generate \star .

Reye (1867) " 三. 1 ^(collinear) ~~projective~~ bundle = 由₇ ^{cubic surface} F_3 7 generate \star .

Reye's complex 7 \star .

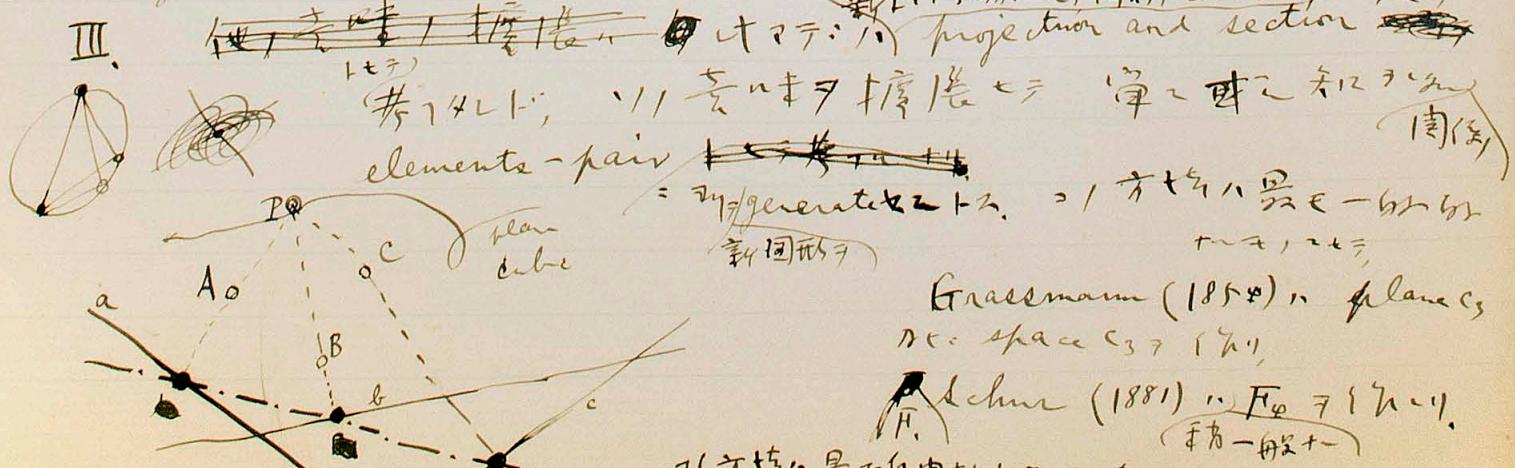
二, collinear space
以上, Steiner, $\#_{77}$ modify 由₇ \wedge 7 8(?) 7

II. ^{W. von} Staudt (1847) ^{外: 有向量 =} 八人本: \wedge 7: 并用 \wedge Grundgebilde
外: 有向量, 同形 7 \wedge 根用 \wedge 2 7 Elementargebilde + 有向量,
- 一 2 高, projectivity, 素数 7 \wedge 有向量 7 由₇ +
Elementargebilde / 间 / projectivity 7 \wedge 7.

1847, 由₇ 用 projection + Elementargebilde 7 用 \wedge ,
Schöter (1857) 及 Cremona (1861) " plane cubic C_3 ,
~~plan~~ 1861
plane quartic C_4 ac. 3rd order, ruled surface 7 generate \star ,

\Rightarrow 1 方体 = \wedge , \wedge 一 \wedge + Elementargebilde 7 \wedge 7.

益 2 higher + curve 2+ surface 7 generate \star 1: 1. ^{新同形} ^{新同形: 2/ 同形, convexity, elements}
elements-pair 7 \wedge generate \star 2. ^{新同形}



Grassmann (1854) " planes,
ac. space C_3 7 \wedge ,

Achum (1881) " F_4 7 \wedge ,

Chapter VI.

Projective Relations of elementary forms (Elementargebilde).

9

20. Extended elementary forms. (Elementargebilde) Harmonic elements.

~~first rank elementary forms~~ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ Projectivity. \rightarrow ~~second order~~ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$

Cone of the second order, envelope ..

Cone, conical envelope, ruled surface

\rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$, figure \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$

\rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$, $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$

~~Def.~~ \rightarrow ~~first rank, elementary forms~~ \rightarrow ~~second order~~ \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$

\rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ extended elementary forms (Elementargebilde) \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$

point range. { 1. point range of the first order.

{ 2. point range of the second order (cone of the second order).

axial pencil. { 1. axial pencil of the first order

{ 2. axial pencil of the second order (conical envelope)

line-figure { 1. flat pencil of the first order

{ 2. flat pencil of the second order (envelope of the second order)

{ 3. cone of the second order

{ 4. Ruled surface of the second order

\rightarrow harmonic elements, $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$.

Second order, curve \rightarrow 1

Second order, envelope, $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$

\rightarrow harmonic point \rightarrow 1, 11

harmonic line \rightarrow 1, 11 \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$

\rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ projector

\rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ in \rightarrow points:

\rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ harmonic pencil

harmonic range \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$

projective \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ harmonic \rightarrow 111

\rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ harmonic \rightarrow 111



Second order, cone \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$

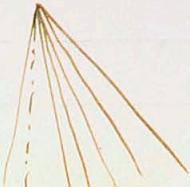
Second order, conical envelope

harmonic line \rightarrow 1, 11 cone,

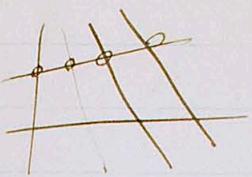
\rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ line \rightarrow projector

\rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$ plane \rightarrow harmonic axial

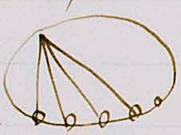
pencil \rightarrow $\frac{1}{1} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{3} + \dots$



Second order, ruled surface, D^m , harmonic lines,
 11. ruled surface, $\text{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, line \cong D^m , harmonic range:
~~the~~, 2. $\text{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}$ / line \cong D^m , harmonic axial pencil
 projected \cong $\text{D}^m \cong \text{A}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.



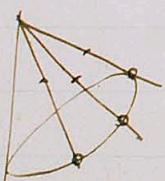
Def. =.1 Elementargebilde 11, 11 - $\frac{1}{2}$ / D^m , harmonic elements $\cong \text{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, D^m , harmonic elements \cong correspond zu pr . correspondence + Pkt , 3 \cong projective + Hf .



(curvilinear point range)

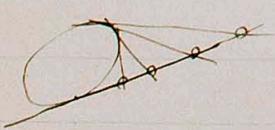
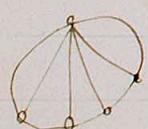
Def. =.1 黑川種範, projective + Elementargebilde 5;
 $- \frac{1}{2}$ / $\text{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, element 5: $\text{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, correspond element 1 \cong
 Pkt , 3 \cong perspective + Hf .

11. second order, point range (curve) \cong second order,
 cone +, cone / $\text{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, ~~the~~ curve, correspond
 point \cong Pkt + Hf + perspective +).



second order / point range \cong 11 - $\frac{1}{2}$ \cong projective + ..., 11 = ~~project~~

+ n flat pencil \cong 11. Pkt + ..., $- \frac{1}{2}$ harmonic elements:
 $\text{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}$, harmonic element \cong correspond zu Hf , projective +
 Hf + 11. 同時 = second order / flat pencil \cong 11 $\text{E}^{\frac{1}{2}}$



Pkt + ..., 11 \cong perspective + point range \cong 11.

Pkt = ruled surface \cong 11 - 1, direction \cong
 Hf \cong 11 \cong perspective + point range \cong 11.

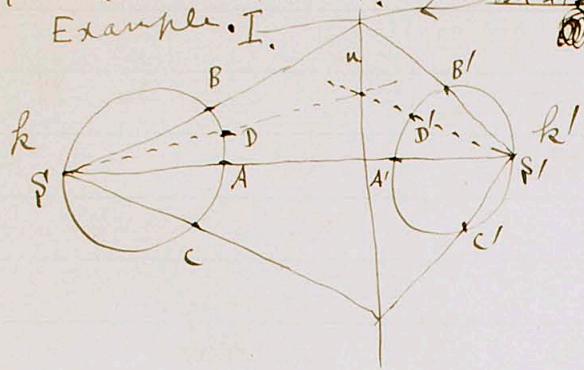
由 = second order / =.1 ~~figure~~ * 11 \cong 11 \cong perspective
 + 11 =.1 first rank \cong elementary forms \cong 3 \cong perspective + 1, 3
 \cong 11 \cong perspective + necessary & sufficient condition, 11 - $\frac{1}{2}$ \cong 10,
 Hf \cong 11 \cong perspective + Hf , elementary forms \cong 11
 perspective + Hf , elementary forms \cong 11

Theorem. Second order / Elementargebilde 5: perspective + Hf +
 necessary & sufficient condition, 11 - $\frac{1}{2}$: 11 - $\frac{1}{2}$ perspective + Elementargebilde 1 chain = \cong 11 \cong 11 \cong 11.

Theorem II. \Rightarrow 1. Elementargebilde E, E' , $EE' \cap \pi_1 = \{P\}$, E, E' elements
 a, b, c & A, B, C elements a', b', c' correspond in $\#$ 2 projection
 relation \Rightarrow ~~the same~~ \Rightarrow a, b, c & A, B, C projectively \Rightarrow unique \Rightarrow .

1. If true, it theorem, first rank, elementary forms \Rightarrow $\#$ 3.
 2. ~~by max 3rd rank, $\#$ 4.~~ \Rightarrow ~~same plane~~
 \Rightarrow ~~second order, point range k, k'~~

Example I.



$= \#$ 3

$$k(ABC) \pi k'(A'B'C')$$

+ 3 \Rightarrow $AA' \Rightarrow$ k, k' \Rightarrow S, S'

$k, k' + 1 \Rightarrow S, S' + 2$, \Rightarrow flat pencil

$$S(ABC\dots) \# S'(A'B'C'\dots)$$

projective $\#$. \Rightarrow $SA, S'A'$ & coincide

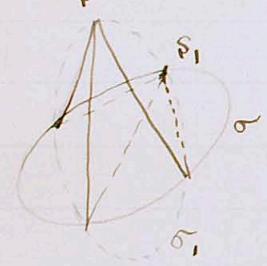
in $\#$, \Rightarrow $\#$ 1 pencil, perspective $\#$. \Rightarrow $SP, S'D'$ \parallel axis up \Rightarrow $\#$.

Relation between projective

I. \Rightarrow $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 2 projection +

3.0. Figures of the first and second orders. same plane $(E \cap \pi_1)$

Plane cubic curves.



Theorem II. flat pencil S .

+ $\#$ 1 projection
 + curve of the
 2nd order & to:

perspective $\#$ 4 in $\#$ 1+2, \Rightarrow

$\#$ 1 \Rightarrow S - P - line \Rightarrow

curve $\#$ 1 corresponding
 point \Rightarrow $\#$ 1

\Rightarrow $\#$ 1, $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 3
 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1, $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1

\Rightarrow $\#$ 1 total. (Von Staudt 1846)

proof. S + projective \Rightarrow $\#$ 1
 \Rightarrow perspective $\#$ 1, flat
 pencil S , \Rightarrow $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow S + S , $\#$ 1

corresponding line $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1

\Rightarrow $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1

\Rightarrow S + S , $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1

second order curve $\#$, $\#$ 1

\Rightarrow $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1

$\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 2 projection +

same plane $(E \cap \pi_1)$

flat pencil + 2nd order, curve, $\#$

point range + 2nd order, envelope $\#$

\Rightarrow $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 2

point range + 2nd order
 projective + envelope
 of the 2nd order &

perspective $\#$ 3 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1+2, \Rightarrow

range = $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow point $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow envelope,

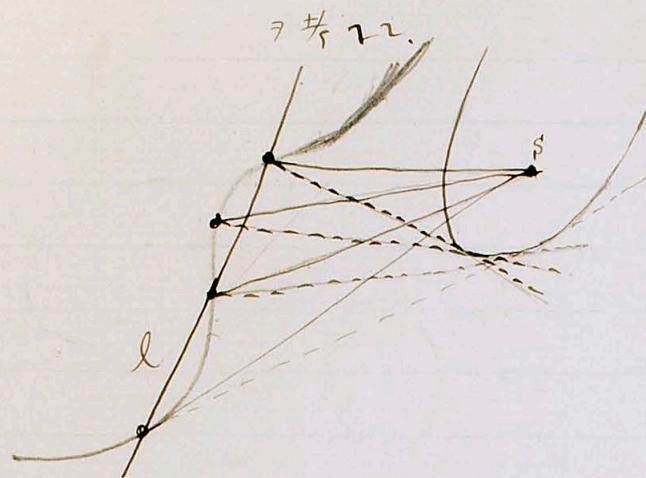
\Rightarrow corresponding line $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow E in

\Rightarrow $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1 \Rightarrow $\#$ 1

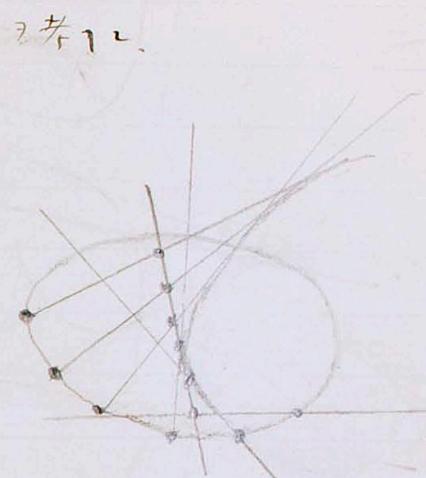
total.

II. 上 ~~flat pencil + 2nd order, curve, point range + 2nd order, envelope + 2nd order~~ (3rd class) 123. theorems.

project flat pencil + 2nd order, envelope | proj. point range + 2nd order, curve



\Rightarrow pencil + envelope, correspondingly line \rightarrow intersect " - 1 plane curve, 1 point.



\Rightarrow point range + curve \rightarrow correspondingly point + line \rightarrow 1 line figure 7 # 22.

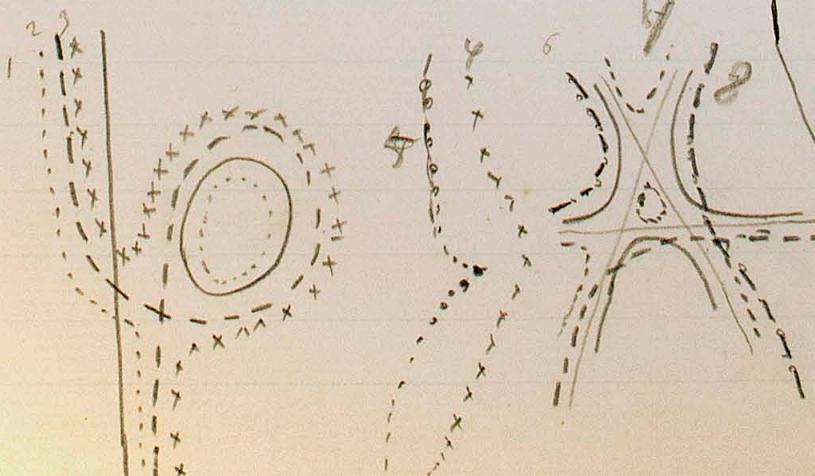
Theorem II.

(~~1881~~) \Rightarrow 1. If ℓ is a line, curve \rightarrow intersect " 3 points 3rd class. Schröter Proof. ℓ + pencil \rightarrow 1 point + point range + envelope + projection +". the theorem I, to = 1st order envelope, line \rightarrow correspondingly range, point 7 # 22 line " 3rd class. ℓ + pencil + envelope; correspondingly line, intersect, ℓ 1st order 3rd class.

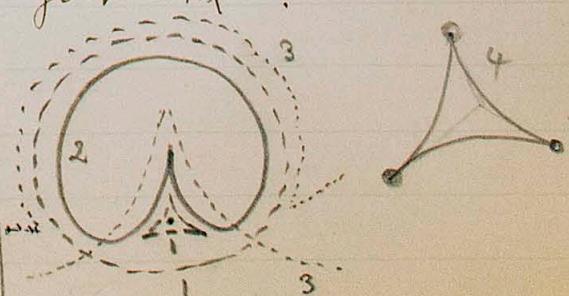
(~~1881~~) \Rightarrow 2. If ℓ is a line figure = figure in line " 3 points 3rd class.

Definition

\Rightarrow curve \rightarrow third order, curve \rightarrow .



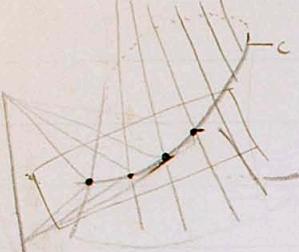
\Rightarrow line-figure \rightarrow third order / flat pencil \rightarrow .
 \Rightarrow third class, curve / tangent 3rd class.



31. Space cubic curves.

~~point range~~ - first order, axial pencil (point range) +
projective + second order, ruled surface to 1st generate 2nd.

~~point range~~, axial pencil +
projection
second order, ruled



surface (cone $\neq \infty$)
 \rightarrow generators

line + intersect

in space
curve generate

2. $\pi \neq \infty$

then envelope $\neq \infty$

1 plane $\pi = \infty$

then ruled

surface, generator

line, second order



1 point range +
axial
pencil, flat pencil +
 π .
 π +
2. projective +
corresponding line =
point range +
corresponding
point $\neq \infty$, $\pi \neq \infty$
3. $\pi \neq \infty$, $\pi \neq \infty$ + space curve
c + intersect $\pi \neq \infty$

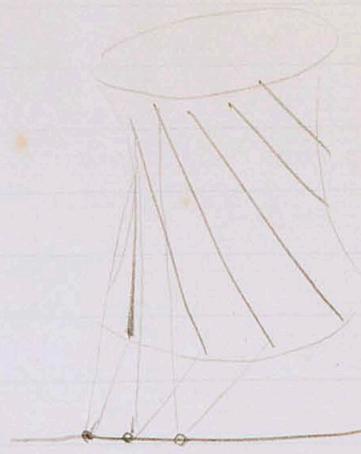
I. 3.

Definition. projective axial
pencil + ruled surface of the second
order (cone $\neq \infty$) +
third order
1 space curve c \neq generate 2.



Plane at infinity +
cubic elliptic cubic hyperbola cubic
1 3

~~Horopter kurve~~ (Helmholtz)
1862



point range 1 / point +
projective + second order, ruled surface
(second order, envelope $\neq \infty$) /
corresponding line, flat + plane
~~point range~~ plane $\neq \infty$ -
then, $\pi \neq \infty$ = plane, 3rd
top $\neq \infty$ ($\pi \neq \infty$ -
space)

Def.

third order,
axial pencil $\neq \infty$, generate 3.
(Ebenengemide)

Remark. $\pi \neq \infty$, third order,
axial pencil // space cubic curve,
target plane +.

hyperbolic parabola cubic parabola
1. coinc. 2 coinc. 3.

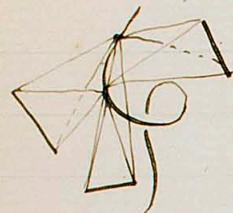
Theorem

3.1, projective axial pencil
(first order), intersection + space
curve of the 3rd order + generate 2

Charles 1837, 1857.

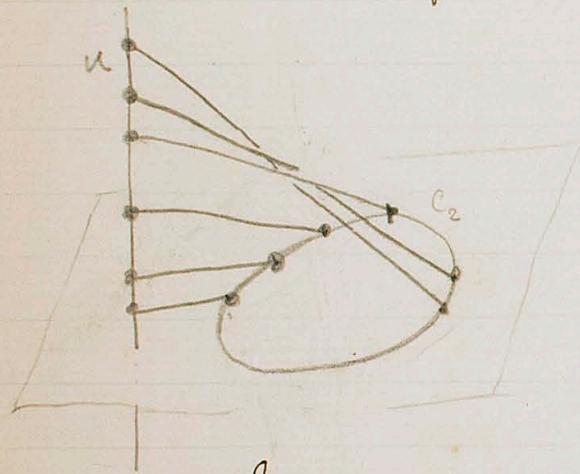
3.1, projective + point range
(first order), ~~flat~~ 3rd order,
Ebenengemide + generate 2.

(3) $t \perp c_1$, projection $t = \pi$,
 axial pencil \rightarrow ruled surface
~~generat.~~, $t \perp \pi = 1$ ruled surface
 第三! axial pencil \perp space
 cubic \Rightarrow generate 3 \times 3 \perp .

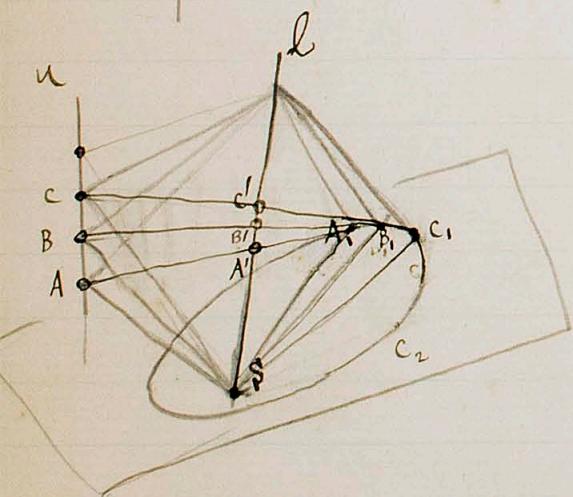


space cubic \Rightarrow 3 \times 3. 时间, 諸點 \rightarrow 3 \times 3 \times 3.

32. Ruled surfaces of the third order.



first order, point range $u \perp$
 second order, curve $c_2 \perp t \perp \pi$
 projection $= \pi$, $t \in$ same plane
 \perp 上 \Rightarrow 3 \times 3 \perp common
 point \Rightarrow $t \perp c_2 \perp u \perp \pi$. 並 \perp
 $\forall c_2$, corresponding points \rightarrow $t \perp \pi$,
 —, Regelschar (regulus) \Rightarrow 1.



Theorem 1. \Rightarrow regulus \perp 3 \times 3
~~Re Lyon 3 \times 3 \perp 3 \times 3 \perp 3 \times 3~~
~~4 \times 4~~
 (B. Enno Klein, 1876).

Proof. $t \perp$ 空 \perp point range $u \perp$
 通 \perp plane \perp , $u \perp$ projection \perp axial
 pencil \Rightarrow 3 \times 3. $t \perp \pi = 1$ axial pencil \perp
 second order, point range $c_2 \perp$
 projection \perp . \perp it axial pencil \perp
 $c_2 \perp$ 平面 $= \pi$ $t \perp \pi$, $c_2 =$ projection
 \perp flat pencil $\pi \perp$. $\pi \perp \pi = \pi =$
 尾 \perp line $= \pi \perp c_2$, corresponding points \rightarrow
~~Re Lyon 3 \times 3 \perp 3 \times 3 \perp 3 \times 3~~
 $A_1, B_1, C_1 \perp \pi$. $A, A_1, l \perp$ same plane, t
 $= \pi \perp l \perp A_1, A \perp \pi$, $D \perp l \perp B_1, B \perp \pi$

Def. \Rightarrow regulus, —, third order, ~~regular~~ ruled surface
 $R_3 \perp$ 3 \times 3.

[Cremona, Sturm 等人著述之圖書] .

[F]

Theorem 2. $R_3 \neq$ 任意 plane \Rightarrow
或 π : 3rd order, plane curve \neq 0.
1) $\pi \perp u$, π plane \perp (2nd order),
即 π plane \perp curve $\Gamma_{\frac{1}{3}}$,
且 $\Gamma_{\frac{1}{3}} \neq$ 0.
~~故~~ $R_3 \neq$ 第三阶
2) $\pi \nparallel u$, $\pi \perp A, B$.
 $A, B \neq$ regulus $\Rightarrow R_3 \neq$ line Γ
 $\pi \perp A, B$, " same.
 $\pi \perp u$.

plane $\pi \perp u$ 时, $\pi \perp A, B$.
 π ~~center~~ \perp point range u + curve c_1 + projective
line, 3rd projective + flat pencil + second order, cone
 \neq 0. ~~且~~ π flat pencil / line Γ cone!
corresponding line $\Gamma \neq$ plane \neq 0, " same, plane $\pi \perp$
axial pencil \perp Γ 时, $\pi \perp u$.

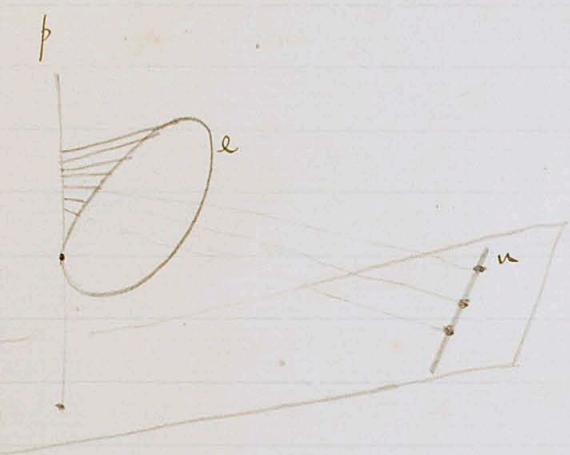
且 $\pi \perp u$, plane $\pi \perp$ flat pencil + cone \neq 0;
~~且~~ π point range + ~~second order, cone~~
 \neq 0. 即 A, B , " common on
corresponding points + 1, 由 C' corresponding
point C' + 2, $C, C' + C_2$ intersect π 时,
 $S(A, B, C, \dots) \pi S(A, B, C', \dots)$.

且 $S(A, B, C, \dots) =$ pencil = common + 1. 且 π
= pencil \perp identity + 1. 即 $C, C', D, D', E, E', \dots$
same point $S \neq$ 0. 且 π plane D, C, C', D, D', \dots
 C_2 时, π axial pencil \perp Γ .

且 $P \perp u$ 时, P range u , Γ 为 Γ
 C 时, Γ corresponding point + 1. 且 $\pi \perp c_1$
 $\pi \perp c_1$ + c_1 , corresponding point + 1, 且 π line Γ regulus
 $= R_3$. Γ regular cone \perp line Γ 时
 P, S, C, C', D, \dots same plane, Γ 时. 由 P, S, C, C', D, \dots
在 Γ 时, Γ 时.

Theorem 3. R_3 regulus $\perp u$, Γ \perp u , Γ \perp curve c_1
 $\perp c_1$.

逆 \rightarrow , ~~cone cat~~
 逆 \rightarrow , ~~cone cat~~ トガ.
 cat トガ, p, c_1, c_2 平面上 = トガ 上に トガ.
 But $c_1, c_2, p =$ トガ トガ a system of lines,
 third order, need specify $R_3 \neq$ 通じ.
 = 1 逆上 いふる 逆、 2 逆の逆の逆.



Ex. \rightarrow -, line $p \perp$ -, ellipse e
 トガ: ~~直角~~ トガ 同じ 面 same plane
 上に トガ トガ トガ. トガ
 p ~~直角~~ = 直角 トガ トガ
 e トガ トガ $R_3 \neq$ 通じ. トガ
 p = 直角 + place + line at infi
 $n = p + l + m + n$. 27 Bell,
 Cylindroid + 1. (Cayley's method).
 1871

33. Quartic curves, etc.

projective First ^{order} ~~rank~~, Elementary forms \rightarrow second order / Elementary ^{n gebild}
 + \rightarrow 3rd order \rightarrow 3rd order, figure = 3rd order, (Fig. 170)
 4th order: fourth order, figure \rightarrow generated by 3rd order projective
 = 1 second order, Elementargebilde \rightarrow 3rd order + 3rd order.

+ \rightarrow 3rd order \rightarrow first order, flat pencil + 1st order projective
 + \rightarrow 2nd order, curve \rightarrow perspective + 1st order, pencil \rightarrow line =
 + \rightarrow curve, corresponding point \rightarrow 1st order, 3rd order + 3rd order
 (Standt). \rightarrow 21 theorem \rightarrow 基礎 \rightarrow 3rd order, figure
 (Standt).

之 \rightarrow 相当の theorem \rightarrow 2c, theorem \rightarrow in Manz 1710,
 second order, flat pencil \rightarrow 1st order projective \rightarrow 2nd order /
 curve \rightarrow perspective + 1st order, pencil \rightarrow line \rightarrow
 curve, corresponding point \rightarrow 1st order, 3rd order + 3rd order
 (いふる), \rightarrow , theorem \rightarrow 基礎 \rightarrow fourth order, figure
 (Manz 1710).

1311. ~~同~~ same plane + 1st order projective flat
 pencil of the second order / corresponding line / intersection /
 fourth order curve \rightarrow generated.

Staub \rightarrow ~~oder~~ Elementargebilde \rightarrow ~~Erz~~ \rightarrow $Mg_{2}Si_{2}O_{5}$
fourte order $N=1$ figure .. (173c7..)

Chapter VII.
Involution

34. Definition

同種類₁ = 1 elementary forms of the first rank (單元形)

= 1 projective point range $\frac{u, u_1}{P, P_1, Q, Q_1, R, R_1}$ 同種類 base 7 有 3 重 1 重。
 ~~$P =$~~ $P =$ corresponding u_1 pair
 $\Rightarrow P_1 \perp z$. $u_1 = \pi_{P_1} P$ ($\Rightarrow Q_1 \perp z$)
 $=$ correspond in u_1 pair Q_1 , - 有 2 重
 $P_1 =$ coincide z .

(單元形 左圖) \times

若 $u \perp z$ $P = z$. $Q \perp z$: $P_1 =$ coincide
 $\Rightarrow P_1 \perp z$ (右圖). \Rightarrow 有 2 重 z

$\frac{u}{u_1} \frac{P}{A} \frac{Q}{Q_1} \frac{R}{R_1}$ $(AA_1)\pi(A, A\dots)$

$\Rightarrow AA_1$ 为二重 z correspond

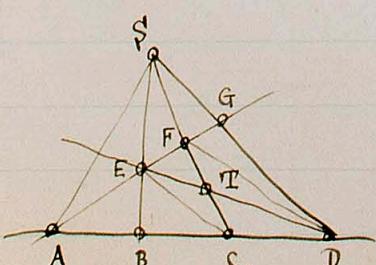
Def. 同種類₁ = 1 projective figures u, u_1 to: projective
 (即 1 倍 base, vertex 2 重 axis) \Rightarrow 有 3 重 1 重。若 $z = z$, elements
 \Rightarrow doubly 2 correspond 2 重 1 重, 1 重 1 重, figure, involution 7 3 重 1 重,
 異種類₁ = 1 projective figure = 1 重 1 重, projection 2 重 section 2 重 1 重
 同種類₂, 2 重 1 重 1 重, 2 重 1 重 1 重.

Involution, 故名 Desargues - 定理. \Rightarrow Definit' Charles (1837) 2 重 1 重.

Theorem 1. \Rightarrow elementary form of the first rank 1 four elements
 $\Rightarrow A, B, C, D \perp z$.

$$\overbrace{ABCD} \pi BADC \pi CDAB \pi DCBA \quad (\text{Möbius})$$

Proof. point range $\perp z$



$ABCD \pi AEFG \pi CDAB$
 $\perp z \Rightarrow$ projective. 例, 有 3 重 1 重

$ABCD \sim AEFG \pi CDAB$ 7 projective.

$AEFG \sim CDAB$ 7 projective.

$CDAB \sim AEFG$ 7 projective

$$ABCD \pi AEFG \pi CDAB \pi CDAB.$$

Theorem 2. \Rightarrow 1 projective range $\perp z$ 1 重 1 重 one pair
 1 elements A, A_1 to: doubly = correspond 2 重 1 重, 1 重 1 重 1 elements
 \Rightarrow 2 重 1 重 doubly = correspond 2 重 1 重.

何トトク。 $AA_1 \cdot P \pi A_1 A P_1 =$ projectivity \therefore ~~二等~~ $= 2$
 定義する。 由 Theor. I 2 等
 $AA_1 P P_1 \pi A_1 A P_1 P$
 すなはち P, P_1 は doubly = correspondency.

Theorem 3. Involution. 2 pair, elements $(A, A_1), (B, B_1)$
 = 2 等 \therefore 2 等.

何トトク。 three ~~二等~~ pair, elements
 $A, A_1; A_1, A; B, B_1$
 = 2 等 projectivity. 定義する。

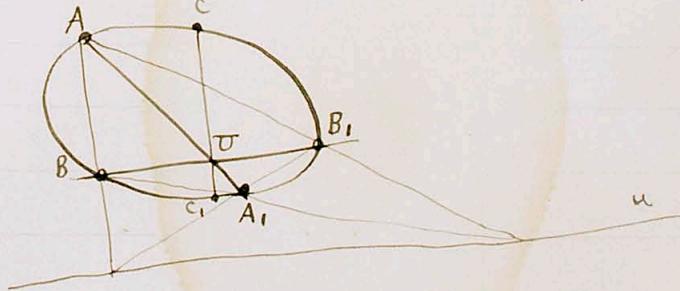
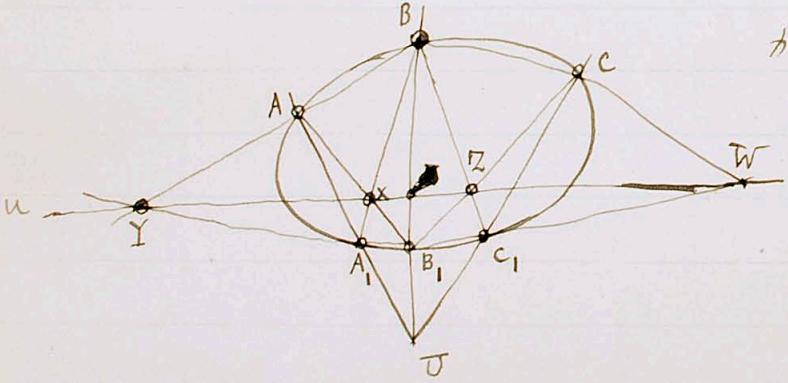
35. Involution of the elementary ~~figures~~ of the second order.

Def. Second order 1 elementary figures = 1 等 \therefore first order, elementary
 figures + 全同様 ~~二等~~ = 2 等 involution, \therefore 3 等 \therefore

1) 1 pair, 1 one pair, elements A, A_1 は doubly = correspond
 2) 2 pairs, 1 pair \therefore 2 等 \therefore 3 等 projectivity.

今 1 曲線, π 上に $= 2$ 等 projective ~~figures~~ ranges of
 the second order \therefore 2 等 projectivity.

$\therefore AA_1 B \pi A_1 AB_1 =$ projectivity
 & define π \therefore 1 pair \therefore



AA_1, BB_1, CC_1 intersect π \therefore 1 pair \therefore

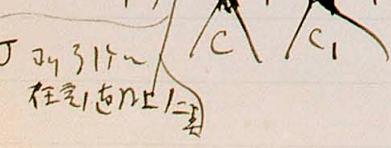
$$B_1(AA_1, B) \pi B(A_1, AB_1)$$

\therefore 1 pencil, $B_1 B_1$ \therefore common \therefore perspective \therefore 1 pair
 range w.r.t perspective \therefore 1 pair \therefore 1 pair \therefore 1 pair \therefore 1 pair

polar \therefore

corresponding with π

doubly = correspondency. 何トトク.



$B(C_1, \dots) \pi B(C_1, C, \dots)$ \therefore 1 pair \therefore

$B_1(C_1, \dots) \pi B(C_1, C, \dots)$ \therefore 1 pair \therefore

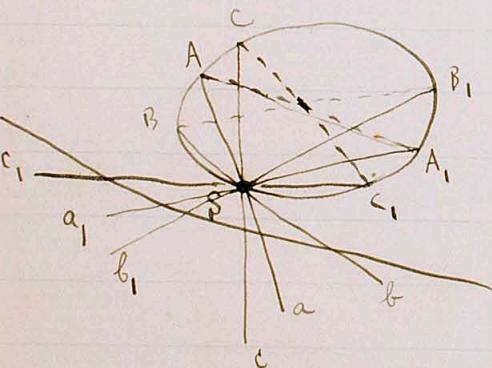
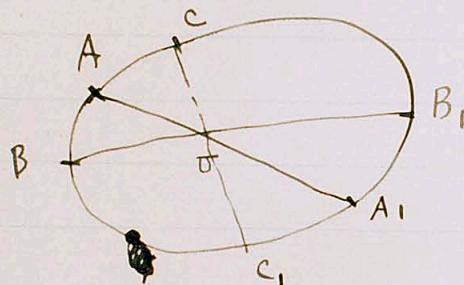
第二定理： $\Gamma \cap \Gamma' = \{P\}$

Theorem. Second order, Γ , proj. range: involut' $\Gamma + \Gamma'$, Γ' corresponding points P & P' , $P \in \Gamma \cap \Gamma'$, $P' \in \Gamma' \cap \Gamma$. (Γ centre of involut' $\Gamma + \Gamma'$).

2 corresponding points P & P' tangent to intersect. $\Gamma - \Gamma'$ $\Gamma + \Gamma'$ (Γ axis of involut' $\Gamma + \Gamma'$). (Seydewitz 1844?)

\Rightarrow theorem, 逆定理 成立.

Ex. 1. Second order, curve, Γ = involut' $\Gamma + \Gamma'$ point pair $(A, A_1), (B, B_1) \rightarrow \Gamma \cap \Gamma' = C$, corresponding point $C_1 \in \Gamma + \Gamma'$.



Ex. 2. ~~involut'~~ involut' $\Gamma + \Gamma'$ flat pencil, two pairs of lines $(a, a_1), (b, b_1) \rightarrow \Gamma \cap \Gamma' = c$, corresponding line $c \in \Gamma + \Gamma'$.

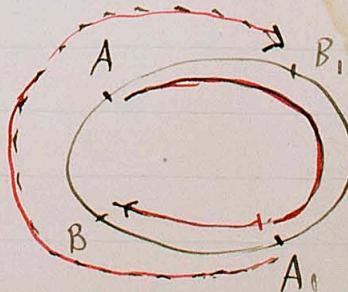
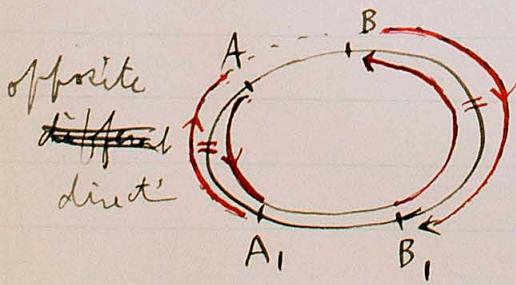
§ 7 例題 (Eg.) curve of the second order Γ 画す.

$$(aa_1, bb_1) \pi (AA_1, BB_1) \pi (A_1, A_1, B_1, B_1)$$

$$\pi (a_1, a_1, b_1, b_1)$$

Ex. 3. involut' $\Gamma + \Gamma'$ point range.

3.6. Double elements.
Example 2, 3 = 2nd point range 2. flat pencil, involut', second order, curve $\Gamma + \Gamma'$
involut' Γ , two pairs of elements $(A, A_1), (B, B_1)$ $\rightarrow \Gamma \cap \Gamma' = \{P\}$ (point range 1 involut' by involution).



same direct'.

$\Gamma + \Gamma'$ curve
上/point range:
 $\Gamma - \Gamma'$
 $\Gamma + \Gamma'$

$$AA_1, BB_1 \pi A_1, AB_1$$

A_1, B_1 \rightarrow ~~相合對稱~~ \rightarrow $\Gamma \cap \Gamma' = \{P\}$. \Rightarrow $\Gamma \cap \Gamma'$ corresponding points P \in $\Gamma + \Gamma'$.

BP II. hyperbolic involut'.

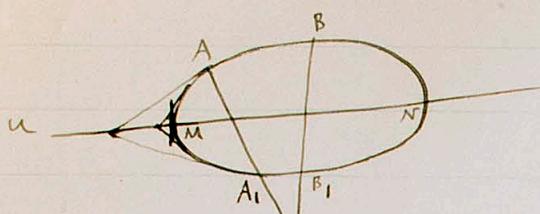
(double point)
involut')

~~AB, A1B1~~ double point \rightarrow $\Gamma \cap \Gamma' = \{P\}$.

$AA_1, BB_1 \rightarrow$ ~~相合對稱~~ \rightarrow $\Gamma \cap \Gamma' = \{P\}$. \Rightarrow $\Gamma \cap \Gamma'$ corresponding points P \in $\Gamma + \Gamma'$.
elliptic involut'.

Theorem 1. Involut' 1

Double points " second order, curve + axis of involut' + / intersection + 1.



Remark. u: curve touch z... double point n to E. z! the 1st parabolic involution z ausgeartete Involution + 1.

Theorem 2.

Involution 1, double points M, N., one pair, corresponding points A, A₁ z harmonic + 1.

Proof. Y₁ polar n X \cap P in t, § 18 = 2n \neq (YMXN) " harmonic + 1. t2 = B(AMA₁N) " harmonic range + 2.

換 $\hat{\tau}$ 24, z! curve, E \cap P \neq AMA₁N
" harmonic range + 2. (§ 29).

Another proof. z! Heaven, #2 + 7 等于 1st
first order, point range z 56 - 7 elementary
proof = § 72.

$\begin{cases} \text{定理 29} \\ \text{by project } \hat{\tau} \end{cases}$ MANA₁ π MA₁NA.
MA₁NA π MRKT -

t2 = MRKT π MA₁NA.

$\begin{cases} \text{由 common - 7 perspective, t2 =} \\ \text{proj. range } \hat{\tau} \end{cases}$

RA₁, KN, TA.. 一左 Q₂ 互不共线. t2 完全四边形 by MANA₁
" harmonic + 1.

37. Desargues' Theorems.

z! any 3 pairs of elements of involution + 2 + 7 等于 $\hat{\tau}$ - 3 例

Ex. 1. 2nd Desargues (1639), 7 互不共线 involut' + 1. 例 8

AA₁, BC π A₁, AB, C₁ + 3, A, A₁ .. doubly i corresp

z! t2 B, B₁, etc. C, C₁ z 2 doubly i corresp. t2

A, A₁; B, B₁; C, C₁

" involut' + 2.

Desargues' theorem I.

完全四角形 / 三對 / 三對

完全四角形 / 對 7 互不共线 π 11 例 + 2

四面上 / 互不共线 3 pairs + 1 互不共线 3 pairs π 11 例 + 2

points " involut' + 2.

三對

完全四角形 / 對 7 互不共线 π 11 例 + 2

points " involut' + 2.

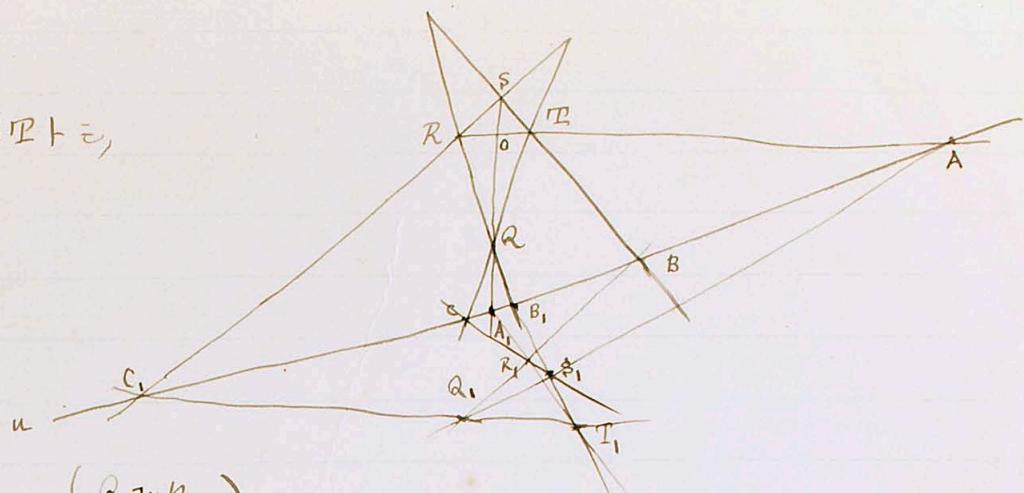
完全四角形 $\{QRST\}$

$u \neq 1$

$A, A_1; B, B_1; C, C_1$

\Rightarrow involut \rightarrow $+2=1-2$

involut.



$ACA_1B_1 \pi A \pi OR$ (Qzyku)

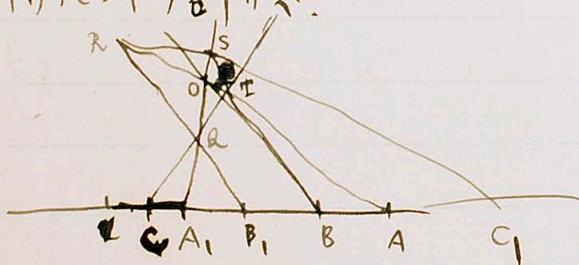
πABA_1C_1 (Szyku)

\Rightarrow §34 Theorem 1 \rightarrow \neq

$AB A_1C_1 \pi A_1C_1 AB$.

thⁿ $ACA_1B_1 \pi A_1C_1 AB$

Ex. 1. 在直線上 u 上 two pairs of points $(A, A_1), (B, B_1) = \text{involut.}$ 定 + involut. $C \neq S \neq C_1 \neq C \rightarrow$ 2nd order curve \rightarrow $ACA_1B_1 \pi A_1C_1 AB$



Ex. 2. 在直線上 u 上 Q, R, S, T

\Rightarrow $QRT_1, S \neq T_1$, $QRS \neq QRS \pi QRS \pi$

Q, R, S, T_1 在 u plane 上 \rightarrow 2nd order curve \rightarrow tetrahedron

$QRS \pi, Q, R, S, T$

\Rightarrow 1. 在 u plane QRS 上 $\neq T$ 有 \exists exist, Q, R, S, T 上 $\neq T_1$ 有 \exists exist.

2. QRT_1 上 $\neq S_1$ 有 \exists exist, Q, R, T_1 上 $\neq S$ 有 \exists exist,

Q, S, T_1 上 $\neq R_1$ 有 \exists exist, Q, S, T_1 上 $\neq R$ 有 \exists exist.

RST_1 上 $\neq Q_1$ 有 \exists exist, R, S, T_1 上 $\neq Q$ 有 \exists exist.

由 \rightarrow 1 tetrahedron, 由 \rightarrow 1 tetrahedron, 内接于 \rightarrow 1 tetrahedron, 外接于 \rightarrow 1 tetrahedron, \rightarrow 1 tetrahedron, infinite number by (Möbius, 1828). \Rightarrow duality in Nullsystem \rightarrow

Desargues' theorem II.

一 \rightarrow 四角形 $QRS \pi$ 为一, curve of the

2nd order, 内接于 \rightarrow 1, 一 \rightarrow 1

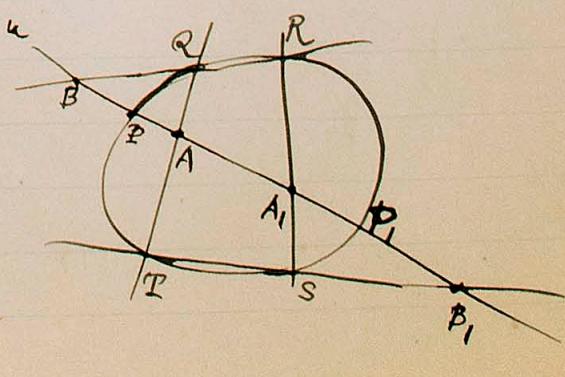
\Rightarrow curve + 四角形, \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1

3 pairs of points.. involut. \rightarrow 1.

\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 1

$\pi Q(P_R P_A P_B P_1 A \pi PA_1 P_1 B_1$
(Qzy)

(Szy)



$\Sigma_2 = PA_1 P_1 B_1 \pi P_1 B_1 PA_1$

$\Delta_2 = PB_1 P_1 A \pi P_1 B_1 PA_1$

Comics in 3D are three types. } generally methods of stereography
Pascal
Desargues

Chapter VIII

Problems of the second degree. Imaginary elements.

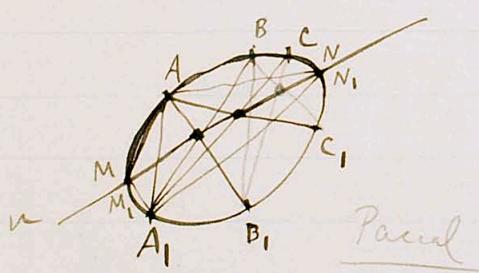
38. Problems of the first degree and the second degree.

Geometrical construction, solution 1st ~~degree~~ to 3rd, problem 11. Given a circle with points A, B, C, harmonic conjugate D such that $\angle ACD = 90^\circ$. This is a ~~first~~ first degree problem 11.

~~2nd~~ = ^{on B37} solution of ~~first~~ first construction 11. 2nd second degree, problem 11. ~~尚末~~ problems, classification ~~of~~ ^{of} 1st, 2nd, 3rd
洋流 ~~and~~ ~~and~~

Second degree, problem, ~~is~~ typical ~~and~~ 1st, 2nd, 3rd
~~conjugative (collinear)~~ + ~~Elementargebilde~~,
self-corresponding points ~~and~~

I. ^{發射} = ^{proj. range} _{points}:周一 curve of the second order ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~and~~ ~~and~~ 11.



Point ranges k_0, k_1 , projectivity:

$$k(ABC) \pi k_1(A_1B_1C_1)$$

~~=~~ defini x in m_1, l_1, r_1 .

$$A(A_1B_1C_1) \pi A_1(ABC)$$

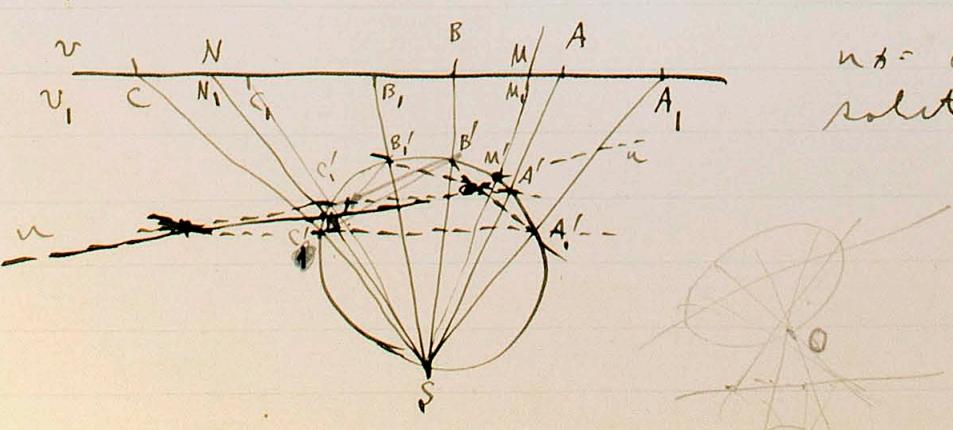
~~and~~ AA_1 commutativ, perspective
+). the

$$(AB_1, A_1B), (AC_1, A_1C) \quad \text{若} \Rightarrow \text{且}$$

$n+2$ m , n curve 1, intersect ~~at~~ ~~at~~ ~~at~~ self-corresponding
point $+1$. ~~若~~ ~~且~~ ~~且~~ $n+2$ curve 1 = n , point \neq ∞ ,
 $n+2$ m pair \neq ∞ (only touch) \Rightarrow n common point,
to ∞ .

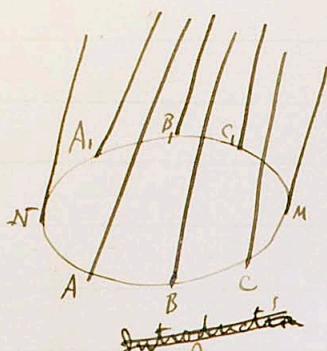
特: point ranges involve π in m_1, l_1, r_1 (Euler).

II. π = ^{proj.} point ranges: same line, π rays π
 π 11.



$n+2$ = curve \neq ∞ , point, π rays π
solution $-2, 1, 0 + 1$

III. Second order ~~related surface~~ regular, $\text{tg} \frac{1}{2}$



\Rightarrow the $\text{tg} \frac{1}{2}$ in one plane \rightarrow the 2nd order curve \neq circle, M, N are regular \Rightarrow in line \neq $\text{tg} \frac{1}{2}$.

即 $\text{tg} \frac{1}{2} \neq \text{tg} \frac{1}{2} \neq \text{tg} \frac{1}{2} \Rightarrow$ self-complementary elements \Rightarrow $\text{tg} \frac{1}{2}$.

39. Imaginary elements and the principle of continuity.

數學上/進步，或部分，既是原初概念的擴展之又新概念 \rightarrow 導入之 \rightarrow 1 theorem, 2 rule \neq $-b^2 + 3^2$ $n^2 - b^2 = 27$ \neq $+2$ 道 \neq $3 - 2n^2 + 1$, $b^2 = 27$ \neq $2n^2 + 1$ 有理數 \neq \pm negative number \neq ∞ , irrational number \neq λ , 最初 \neq imaginary number \neq i . \Rightarrow imaginary number \neq $\lambda + i$, n 次方根 \neq $\sqrt[n]{b^2 + 1}$, \neq \pm $\sqrt[n]{b^2 + 1}$, \neq analytic geometry 成立 \neq 同時 synthetic geometry \neq elements at infinity / 新概念導入之 \rightarrow 既含 \neq 基本 affine geometry \neq 建立 \neq \perp , 既含 \neq 由來 \neq 由來 \neq 往來 \neq \perp \neq \perp \neq \perp , typical problem

(重複) \neq 第二度 second degree, \neq \neq \neq solution: $= a^2, -a^2, 2a + 2 = 1$ 次方程 \neq \neq \neq imaginary elements / 新概念導入之, solution: $a = \pm \sqrt{b^2 + 1}$ 有理 \neq 抽象 \neq \neq \neq \neq . 定義 = 次方根 \neq $\sqrt{b^2 + 1} \neq \pm \sqrt{b^2 + 1}$. ($a^2 + b^2 = 0$)

之 \neq 歷史、傳記 = Monge, Poncelet, 一解 + construct \neq 1877 年中國形/半幾何, 1/1 圖形, 既含部分為 real \neq imaginary \neq 1/1 圖形(子集), 在此上之成立之次序 \neq P& theorem, 諸普遍的 + 互理 \neq . 若 \neq 其兩端為 real, 半合、適用 \neq \neq 中合之, 圖形 / 或部分為 imaginary \neq 半合之適用 \neq \neq 中合之, \neq \neq .

Poncelet, \neq 一解 + Principle of continuity + \neq ; infinity = part elements / 新概念導入之, 更 \neq analytic geometry / 既含 \neq \neq \neq 2/ Principle \neq 微底 + 1/3 球, Charles \neq 一解之 \neq \neq imaginary number, \neq 2/4 \neq \neq \neq imaginary elements / 導入之 \neq \neq \neq \neq . \neq geometrically imaginary element definition

既含 Poncelet, 現在 \neq 完成 \neq von Staudt, Beiträge zur Geometrie der Lage (1856) \neq , 之 \neq 補修 \neq Lüroth, Math. Ann., 8 (1875) \neq .

Theorem IV. \Rightarrow , imaginary lies ~~in~~ \rightarrow $\beta\alpha - \alpha\beta = 0$, point γ \neq $\alpha\beta\alpha$.

In one plane, \perp \rightarrow $\alpha\beta\alpha$ point + line +, relation,
 1st: real + \perp imaginary \Rightarrow 1st kind project and sect,
 2nd kind: 1st \perp 2nd kind.

41. Standt's theory (II).

2D Space \mathbb{P}^3 .

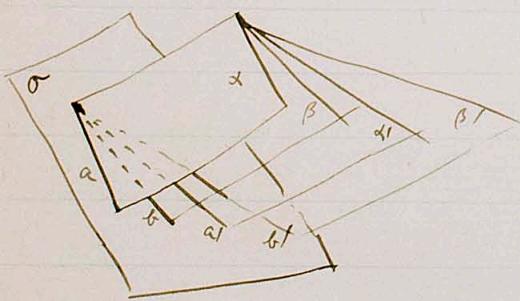
Def. elliptic involut γ + axis pencil $(\alpha\beta', \beta\alpha', -)$
 \Rightarrow since $\alpha\beta\beta'$ " " , imaginary plane γ \perp α , sense
 $\alpha'\beta\alpha$, \perp plane γ conjugate to γ , incipit plane γ \perp α .

Def. \perp imaginary plane γ \rightarrow $\alpha\beta\beta'$ " " , real line γ
 \perp α \perp γ planes define axial pencil, axis $= \alpha\beta\beta'$

Def. \perp imaginary plane γ \perp $\alpha\beta\beta'$ " " , real line γ
 \perp α \perp γ real points γ \perp α , " " real points γ \perp α .

Def. $\gamma = \alpha\beta\beta'\gamma'$ " " , imaginary plane \perp α , γ \perp α real plane
 \perp α . σ : γ / axis γ \perp α , σ \perp γ intersect \perp α .

若 σ : γ / axis γ \perp α ; σ / \perp α ; σ / \perp γ intersect \perp α ,
 σ / \perp α elliptic involut γ + flat pencil $(\alpha\beta\alpha'\beta')$ " " . γ \perp α define
 2nd imaginary line γ \perp γ intersect \perp α .



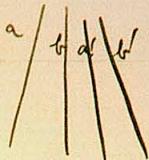
2nd Definit γ \perp α \perp $\alpha\beta\beta'$ " " , γ \perp α define
 2nd imaginary line γ \perp γ intersect \perp α .

I. Space \mathbb{P}^3 \perp α \perp $\alpha\beta\beta'$ " " , base \perp α \perp α imaginary point γ \perp α line γ \perp α . γ intersect

II. Skew axis γ \perp α " " , imaginary plane \perp γ intersect \perp α .
 " " \perp α \perp $\alpha\beta\beta'$ " " define γ .

Von Standt, γ define γ \perp α .

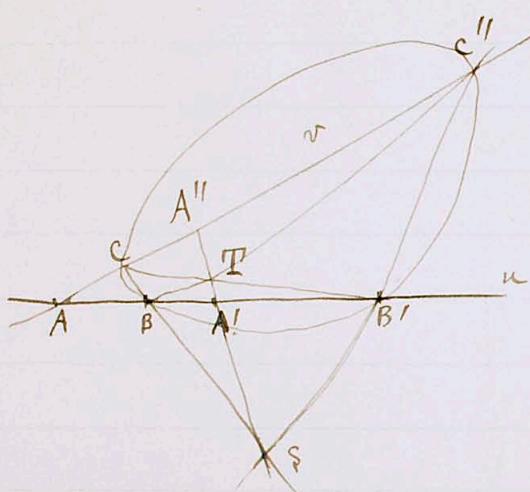
\perp α ruled surface of the second order, same system \mathbb{P}^3
 \perp α real line γ \perp α , γ : elliptic involut γ
 \perp α " " sense $\alpha\beta\beta' = \gamma$. \perp α imaginary line of the second kind (bicomplex line, skew complex line)
 \perp α . γ sense $\alpha\beta\beta' = \gamma$ \perp α line γ conjugate
 \perp α incipit line of the second kind γ \perp α .



2.07 项目映射, 原理 of duality, perspective triangle = 由 Desargue's theorem \Rightarrow ; realize ~~elements~~ imaginary elements \rightarrow 一圆锥面 \rightarrow 一个圆锥面 \rightarrow ~~one~~ \rightarrow 一个圆锥面, 由 M. 韩国数学家 \rightarrow harmonic property.

2.1.2 HK \rightarrow theory of projective geometry

Theorem. elliptic involution (AA', BB', \dots) is defined as in two conjugate imaginary points \rightarrow ~~A, A'~~ \rightarrow Tz. \rightarrow \exists x_0 , y_0 , z_0 , $A, A' \sim M, N$ are harmonically \rightarrow $\frac{x}{y} \frac{y}{z}$.



$A \neq T$ \rightarrow real line $v \neq 1$, $v \neq 0$
 $= C, A'', C \neq 1, \rightarrow (AA''CC'') \sim$

~~harmonic range~~ \rightarrow ~~ACCA''C''~~ \rightarrow ~~harmonic range~~ \rightarrow ~~elliptic involution~~
 \rightarrow $ACA''C'' \sim v \neq 1$ 上 imaginary point Y
 \rightarrow Y is, $ACA''C''$ conjugate point Y_0
 \rightarrow Y_0 .

$\rightarrow BC, A'A'', B'C''$ real points
 $=$ \neq \rightarrow , $BC'', A'A'', B'C''$ real points

$T \sim v \sim \neq \rightarrow$ $A \sim$ involution $u, v =$ common axis

今 定义四边形 SYY_0T . \rightarrow \sim , $T = L(SY, YY_0 \sim X)$
 \rightarrow SYY_0T , \rightarrow $SY, TY \sim X_0$, $YY_0 \sim A \neq T$,
 $SYY_0T \sim A' \neq B_0$, \rightarrow $X, X_0 \sim A, A'$ harmonically \rightarrow
 $(\text{harmonic range, define a real,})$

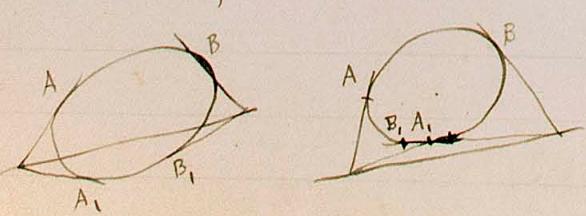


Remark. \rightarrow Theorem \rightarrow X, X_0
 \sim elliptic involution, double point \rightarrow involution.
 \rightarrow involution, double point \sim \rightarrow hyperbolic involution \rightarrow \sim double points \sim real \rightarrow elliptic invol. \rightarrow \sim conjugate imaginary +.

4.2. Some theorems and ~~examples~~ problems.

Theorem I. second order curve \bullet (real) \rightarrow ~~line~~ line (real)
 \rightarrow real point 2, \rightarrow conjugate imag. points \rightarrow \sim

\rightarrow \sim , \rightarrow \sim \rightarrow \sim two pairs, real tangent



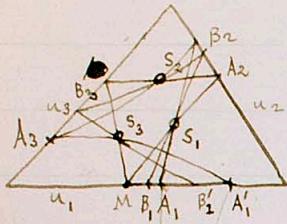
\rightarrow \sim , \rightarrow point of contact \rightarrow AA_1, BB_1

\rightarrow \sim , (AA_1, BB_1, \dots) \rightarrow \sim involution

定理, \rightarrow \sim involution, double points \sim \rightarrow \sim curve \sim intersected

Theorem 2. conjecture = γ_1 , projective elementary forms of the first rank $\gamma_2 = 2 \cdot 0$, ~~stable~~ elements γ_3 to γ_4 . (real or conjugate imaginary)

~~same~~ Problem 1.



~~Same plane~~ γ_1 points

$\gamma_1 = 4$ $n=4$, S_1, S_2, S_3 $\vdash n=4$, line u_1, u_2, u_3 $\vdash n=3$, $\gamma_1 = n$ $\gamma_2 = 3$ then $\gamma_3 = 1$, given points $\gamma_4 = B_3$ $\gamma_5 = A_3$, given line $\gamma_6 = u_1$, (Poncelet).

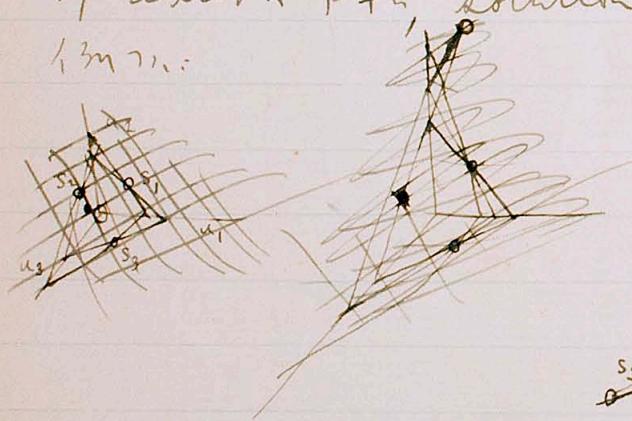
$$(A_1 B_1 \dots) \pi (A_2 B_2 \dots) \pi \dots \pi (A_n B_n \dots) \\ \pi (A'_1 B'_1 \dots)$$

$(A_1 B_1 \dots) + (A'_1 B'_1 \dots) +$ self-corresponding point M, N to γ_1 , vertex γ_2 .

$\gamma_1 = 4$ method of false position γ_2 ,

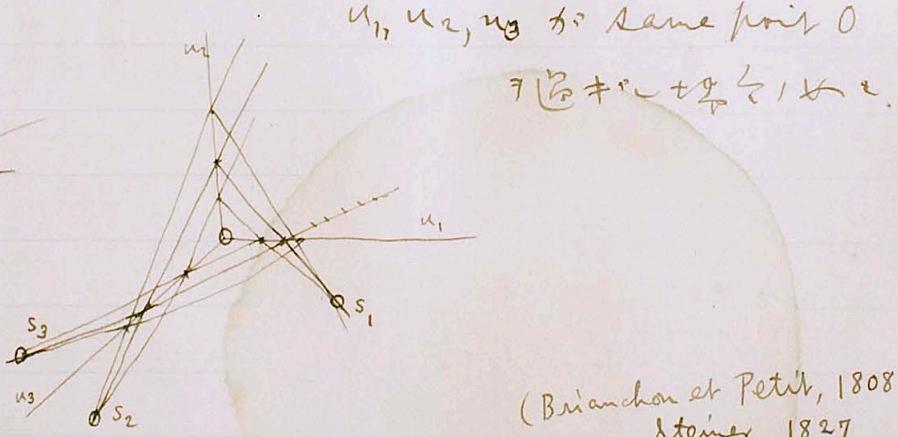
Remark. 若 $(A_1 B_1 \dots), (A'_1 B'_1 \dots)$ self-corresponding points $\gamma_1 = 2$ by exist γ_2 , solution, infinite number exist γ_3 .

例題 1:



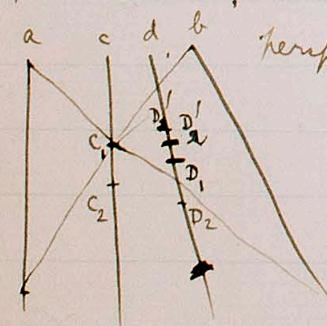
u_1, u_2, u_3 to same pair O

$\gamma_1 = 4$ $\gamma_2 = 2$



(Brachon et Petri, 1808; Steiner, 1827)

Problem 2. 四つ skew line $a, b, c, d = \gamma_1$ line γ_2 .



perpendicular axis pencil

$(D_1 D_2 \dots), (D'_1 D'_2 \dots)$ $\gamma_3 = 1$

projective range $\gamma_4 = 1$, $\gamma_5 = 1$

self-corresponding points $M, N \gamma_6 = 1$ compound $\gamma_7 = c$, $\gamma_8 =$ point $\gamma_9 =$ $\gamma_{10} =$ line γ_{11} .

line γ_{12} .

若 a, b, c, d : second order, ruled surface, same system of generatrices line $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma_4$, solution infinite number γ_5 .

$\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma_4$ a, b, c, d : Hyperboloidische Lage $= \gamma_5 + \gamma_6$, (Hermes, 1858)

Remark. geometry of triangle $= \gamma_7$ concurrent line γ_8 γ_9 γ_{10} geometry of tetrahedron $= \gamma_{11}$ hyperboloidisch Lage γ_{12} line γ_{13} compound $\gamma_1 = \gamma_2 = \gamma_3 = \gamma_4$.

Chapter IX.

Collineation and Correlation of the Elementary Forms of the Second Rank.

43. Collineation and correlation.

Two sets of elementary forms of the second rank \rightarrow , plane field + bundle \rightarrow #12.

Def. I. = one plane field in same bundle, section \neq 3 perspective + II. II. = one plane field \neq bundle, section \neq 1, 2, ..., bundle, plane field, projection \neq 1, 2, plane field + bundle \neq perspective + III. III. = bundle in same plane field / ~~project~~ \neq 3 perspective + IV.

Poncelet 2. Charles' perspective / IV. homologie \rightarrow #13.

#1 perspective \rightarrow ~~3~~ 3-dimensional space + points, elementary form of the second rank \rightarrow perspective / points lost, entire plane (3m). plane field \neq #1, ... point range, flat pencil \neq 2 point ranges, flat pencil = \neq invariant + I. #1 #1 by Möbius "collineation" (1827). (Charles' homographie).

Def. I. = one plane field $\eta, \eta_1 = \eta$

I. η / 1 point, one point P at η_1 , one point P_1 = correspond, $\eta = \eta_1 \neq P \neq P_1 \neq \eta$ / one line g at $\eta_1 = \eta \neq P_1 \neq g$ in one line g_1 = correspond $\neq \eta$, η, η_1 collinear + II.

II. -1 plane field $\eta +$ one bundle $S_1 = \eta$

η / 1 point, one point P at S_1 , one line p_1 = correspond, $\eta = \eta_1 \neq P \neq S_1 \neq p_1 \neq \eta$ / one line g at $\eta_1 = \eta \neq p_1 \neq g$ in one plane γ_1 = correspond $\neq \eta$, $\eta + S_1$ collinear + II.

III. = one bundle $S, S_1 = \eta$

S_1 / 1 point, one line p at S_1 , one line p_1 = correspond, $S = S_1 \neq p \neq p_1 \neq S_1 \neq 1$ / one plane γ at $S_1 = S \neq p_1 \neq \gamma$ in one plane γ_1 = correspond $\neq S$, S, S_1 collinear + II.

12. I. definition \rightarrow simple second rank (I. 7.0 ~ 7.10).

Second rank 1. = one elementary form \rightarrow η , one point in space; elements $P, g \neq \eta$, P at g / 1 point / 1. 1. 1 form $\neq \eta$ = one elementary form / elements P_1, g_1 at η / P, g correspond $\neq P_1$ at g_1 / 1 point / 1. 1. 1 form $\neq \eta$ = one elementary form / collinear + II.

(Remark. \Rightarrow definition 3. third rank, elementary form \neq space = \neq 1 \times 1 \times 3).

Theorem 1. Second rank, $=_{\sim}$, elementary forms: perspective + \sim , collinear + \sim .

Theorem 2. $=_{\sim}$, elementary forms: \checkmark 草三, elementary form + collinear + \sim ; 3: collinear + \sim .

第二部分 principle of duality = \sim ~~correlation~~ 2., reciprocal relation \Rightarrow \sim . 2P4

Def. Second rank, $=_{\sim}$, elementary forms \sim , 1. 1 form = \checkmark 一 種類, elements $P, q \in \text{space}$, $P \sim q$ 上 \sim $P \sim q$. 1st 1 form = \checkmark 一 種類, elements $P_1, q_1 \in \text{space}$, $P_1 \sim q_1$ 上 \sim $P_1 \sim q_1$. correspond $\Leftrightarrow P_1 \sim q_1 \Leftrightarrow P_1 \sim q_1$. P_1, q_1 -> P, q correlation + \sim .

Remark. 2 distinct "space" = \sim 集合 \sim 2 间.

Theorem 3. $=_{\sim}$, elementary forms \sim \checkmark 第三, elementary form 2 correlation + \sim ; 3: collinear + \sim . \checkmark 2, $=_{\sim}$, collinear forms, 1. 1 - " \sim 第三 + correlation + \sim ; 1st 1 - " \sim 第三 + correlation + \sim .

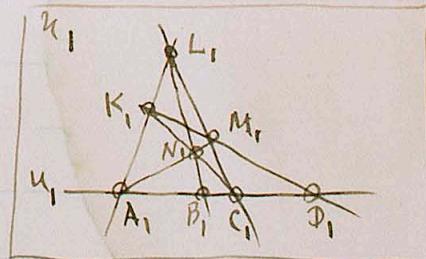
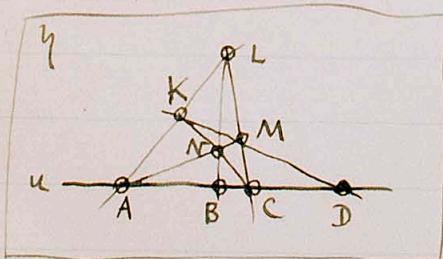
Determination of collineation and correlation.

44 Projectivity

Def. second rank, $=_{\sim}$, elementary forms \sim \checkmark 2 harmonic elements p, q : harmonic divisors: \sim \checkmark projective + \sim .

Theorem 1. Collinear + \sim $=_{\sim}$, elementary forms, projective + \sim . 2 correlation + \sim $=_{\sim}$, elementary forms \sim \checkmark projective + \sim .

Proof. collineation + \sim



\sim \checkmark 1: \sim \checkmark u 上 harmonic range $AB|CD \sim$ \sim \checkmark 1: \sim \checkmark ,

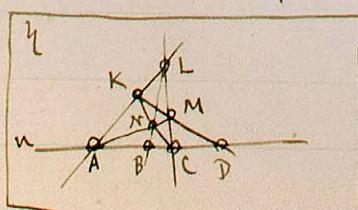
\sim \checkmark 2: \sim \checkmark u_1 上 range $A_1B_1C_1D_1$ \sim \sim \checkmark 2: \sim \checkmark corresponding.

\sim \checkmark 3: \sim \checkmark 完全四边形 $KLMN \sim$ \sim \checkmark 3: \sim \checkmark 完全四边形 $K_1L_1M_1N_1$ \sim \sim \checkmark 3: \sim \checkmark .

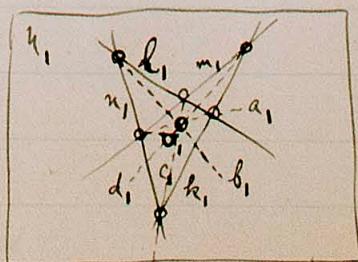
\sim \checkmark 4: \sim \checkmark $A_1B_1C_1D_1$ \sim \sim \checkmark 4: \sim \checkmark harmonic + \sim .

\sim \checkmark 5: \sim \checkmark $D_1, N_1, K_1, M_1 \sim$ \sim \checkmark 5: \sim \checkmark

Corollary 1 + \sim



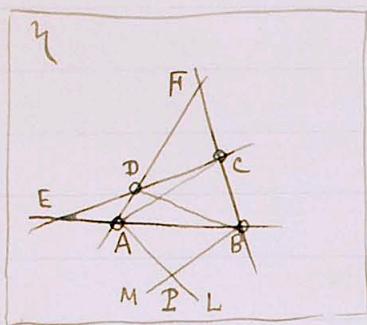
\sim \checkmark 1: \sim \checkmark u 上 \sim \checkmark $AB|CD$
完全四边形 $KLMN$



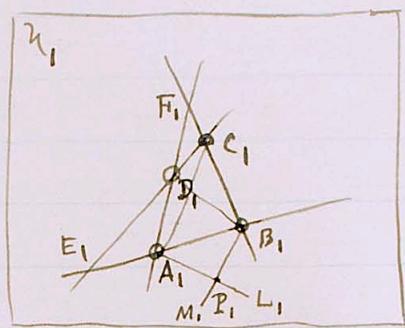
\sim \checkmark 2: \sim \checkmark u_1 上 flat pencil a, b, c, d ,
完全四边形 k, l, m, n

Cor. Collineation 2 // correlation = 2つ目 // correspond 3つ目
 二つ目 elementary forms of the first rank // projective + 1. (Möbius 1827)

II. Theorem 2. 二つ目 plane field η, η_1 // collineation 1 //
 2つ目 ~~トクサ-トキルトキ~~, η_1 上 η に η と η_1 に 四角形の vertices
 A, B, C, D が η_1 上 1 位目, 四角形の vertices A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1 =
 が η に correspond されると η_1 上 1 位目, η 上 1 位目 plane field,
 collineation // unique = 定理. (Möbius 1827)



A, B, C, D
 $AB, AC, AD,$
 BA, BC, BD



A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1
 $A_1 B_1, A_1 C_1, A_1 D_1$
 $B_1 A_1, B_1 C_1, B_1 D_1$

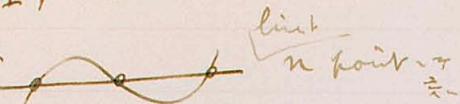
Theorem 1 // Cor. = 定理 = 二つ目 pencil $A(B(CD\dots))$ + $A_1(B_1(C_1D_1\dots))$ +
 projective + 1 位目, AL = correspond $\sim A_1L_1$ が 2 位目 + 1 位目.
 二つ目 pencil $B(ACD\dots) \pi B_1(A_1C_1D_1\dots)$ + 1 位目, BM = correspond
 $\sim B_1M_1$ が 2 位目 + 1 位目. 1 位目 AL, BM intersect //, A_1L_1, B_1M_1 /
 intersect P_1 = correspond. 1 位目 = 2 位目 = 3 位目 $\eta = \eta_1$ //, the point
 P が 2 位目 //, η_1 = η // P_1 // unique = 定理, Q が 2 位目 //, Q_1 //
 unique = 定理, line Q_1 が 2 位目 // line P_1 , P_1, Q_1 // unique = 定理.

Remark. $ADCD \neq$ 1 位目, A_1, B_1, C_1, D_1 , 1 位目 // \neq 2 位目 //
 2 位目. 1 位目 = 二つ目 plane field, collineation ∞^8 (127).

~~3つ目~~ Theorem 3 (dual). 二つ目 plane field η, η_1 // correlat
 1 位目 //, η_1 上 = 1 位目 // η に η と η_1 に 四角形の vertices
 A, B, C, D が η_1 上 1 位目, 四角形の sides a, b, c, d =
 が η に correspond されると η_1 上 1 位目, η 上 1 位目 plane field,
 correlation // unique = 定理. 二つ目 plane field, correlat
 ∞^8 (127).

~~4つ目~~. Collineation and correlation of plane curves.

III. 先づ collineat' 2 // 3 //.

plane η
point P_1 , line l
curve 

tangent, point of contact
point of inflection, cusp
double point, cusp 

~~sp 4) curve / point of inflection / P_2 , double point / P_2 3rd collinear~~
~~= 2nd invariant + 1. 27 harmonic range, harmonic pencil, 2nd degree / curve = 1/2 2nd pole, polar ~~line~~ 1. invariant + 1. 2~~
~~2nd invariant, Pascal's theorem 3rd invariant + 1.~~

定理: Poncelet (1822) ~~projective property~~ 1/5 17 今日, 定理: 由 η 上, collineat' 2nd invariant + n property \Rightarrow projective property, \vdash 言 $n+1$.

Def. $\eta \perp E$ line at infinity = correspond zu $\eta \perp E$ line π :
 $\eta \perp E$ line at infinity = correspond zu $\eta \perp E$ line π & vanishing line (Fluchtgerade) \vdash .

~~13. 15. Ellipse δ : vanishing line \vdash 2nd invariant + 1. 27, 2nd invariant + 1. 27, hyperbola \Rightarrow 2nd parabola \vdash .~~
~~Def. Vanishing line, "infinity line", collineat' & affinity \vdash .~~
Correlation = $\eta \neq \pi$ dual. 2. 4 2nd invariant \Rightarrow ② 2nd invariant \Rightarrow projective transformation \vdash .

今日 2nd collineation & correlation \vdash 2nd invariant \Rightarrow projective transformation \vdash . 而 \vdash projective transf. 2nd invariant \Rightarrow 1st invariant \Rightarrow projective property \vdash .

45. Perspective collineation.

Theorem I. $\{$ 44, Theorem 2 19 20, 15 21.

同 ε base $\not\rightarrow$ π 2nd collinear
plane field = π (3 common) vertices
(又 Δ 4 sides) ~~common~~
 δ : common + $n+1$, (ε) π \vdash
corresponding elements: common,
sp 4 = π plane field, identical +
 \Rightarrow 2nd invariant, theorem \vdash .

Theorem I.

異 ε base $\not\rightarrow$ π 2nd collinear
plane field $\eta, \eta_1 \not\sim \pi$, $\eta \perp E$
— (又 Δ 4 sides) vertices $\vdash \eta, \eta_1 \perp E$

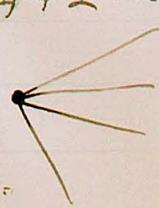
plane η ,
point P_1 , line l .
curve 

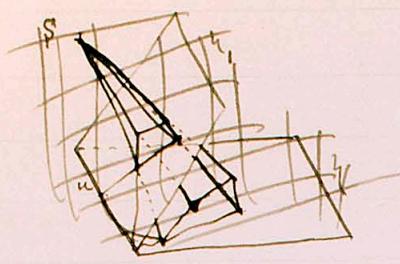
tangent, point of contact,
point of inflection, cusp.
double point, 

~~sp 4) curve / point of inflection / P_2 , double point / P_2 3rd collinear~~
~~= 2nd invariant + 1. 27 harmonic range, harmonic pencil, 2nd degree / curve = 1/2 2nd pole, polar ~~line~~ 1. invariant + 1. 2~~
~~2nd invariant, Pascal's theorem 3rd invariant + 1.~~

由 η 上, collineat' 2nd invariant + n property \Rightarrow projective property, \vdash 言 $n+1$.

同 ε vertex $\not\rightarrow$ π 2nd collinear bundle
= π (3 common) vertices 四角形 Vierkant
1 edge (又 Δ 4 sides)
 δ : common + $n+1$,
 ε π \vdash , corresponding elements:
common +
sp 4 = π bundle \Rightarrow identical +.





corresponding points \rightarrow 有 \Rightarrow 在 h_1 , one point $S \rightarrow$ 過 i + u , $= i = u$, plane field "perspective" $= t \neq$, u centre " $S + u$.

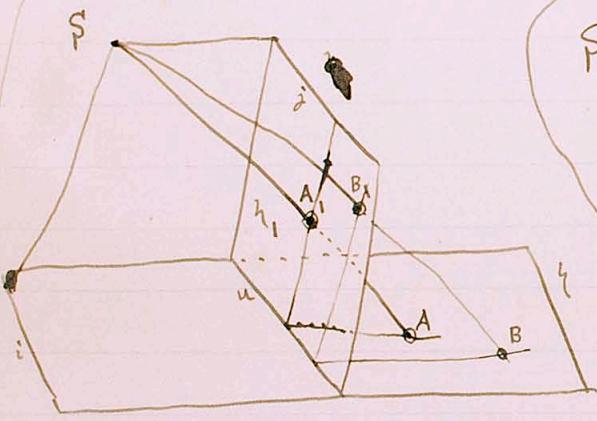
何 $t + u$, $S \rightarrow h_1$, $\exists h_1$ 上 \exists
project z_{h_1} , 上 \exists 同 \rightarrow 重

+ $t + u$, identical $t + u$ \rightarrow h_1 \rightarrow "corresponding lines" intersect \rightarrow h_1 \rightarrow

圓 \rightarrow h_1 plane $=$ $3D$ \neq

an limiting point \rightarrow $\#$ \rightarrow $\#$,

上 \exists 1 + u \rightarrow $\#$ \rightarrow $\#$:



$S \rightarrow h_1 \rightarrow u$ = parallel plane $\rightarrow h_1$ $\rightarrow j \neq \#$
 $\exists u$, u \rightarrow h_1 \rightarrow j \rightarrow h_1 \rightarrow line at
infinity \rightarrow corresponding \rightarrow $j \rightarrow h_1$ \rightarrow
vanishing line \rightarrow . $\exists S \rightarrow h_1 \rightarrow h_1$ \rightarrow
parallel $\rightarrow 3D$ plane $\rightarrow h_1$ \rightarrow
 $i \rightarrow h_1$ vanishing line \rightarrow . u, i, j \rightarrow parallel \rightarrow

Theorem II.

Ex. 4 same base \rightarrow \exists \rightarrow
 \exists \rightarrow plane field $=$ $3D$,

corresponding points \rightarrow \exists \rightarrow \exists

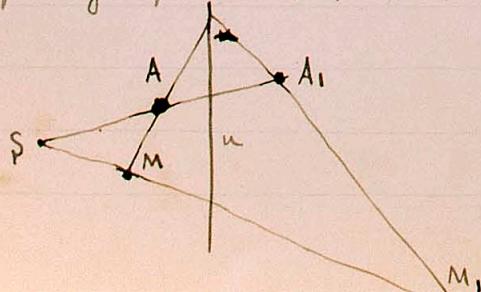
" same point $S \rightarrow h_1 \rightarrow u$, corresponding
lines \rightarrow \exists \rightarrow same line \rightarrow \exists .

the \rightarrow \exists \rightarrow special + collinear

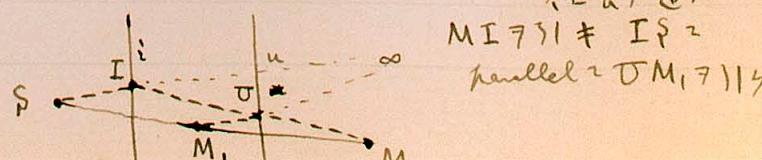
\rightarrow perspective (Poncelet's homology)

下 \rightarrow .

Ex. 1. Centre of perspective S , axis of perspective u + one pair,
corresponding points $(A, A_1) \rightarrow S \rightarrow u + i$, M / corresponding point $M_1 \rightarrow i + u$.



Ex. 2. Centre S , axis u , vanishing line $i \rightarrow$
 \exists , M / corresponding point $M_1 \rightarrow i + u$.



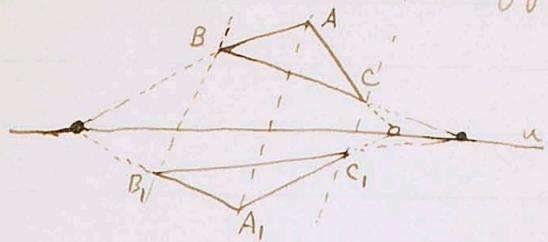
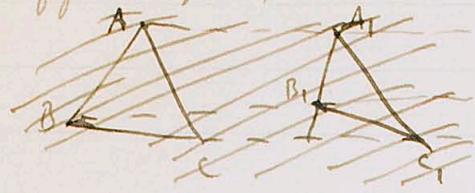
$I + u \rightarrow M + u$
parallel $\rightarrow DM_1 \rightarrow i + u$

\rightarrow by perspective ~~not~~ central / particular case \Rightarrow I.

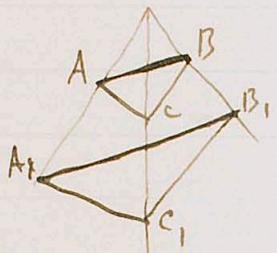
I. centre $S \neq \infty$ \Rightarrow parallel project.

\Rightarrow vanishing line $i = \infty$ \Rightarrow points at infinity \Rightarrow point at infinity \Rightarrow correspond. \Rightarrow affin-transform

~~affin-perspective~~ \Rightarrow II.



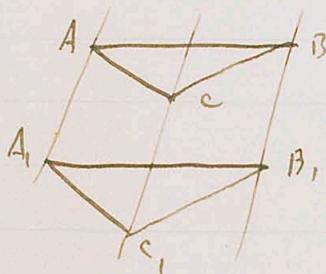
II. axis $u \neq \infty$ \Rightarrow



~~similar and similarly situated~~
 $(A \sim A_1, B \sim B_1)$

\Rightarrow homothety \Rightarrow

III. Centre $S +$ axis $u \parallel \infty$ \Rightarrow congruent \Rightarrow III.

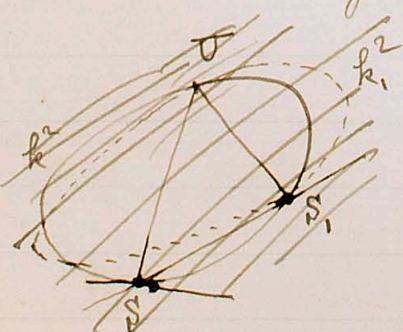


\Rightarrow congruent \Rightarrow III.

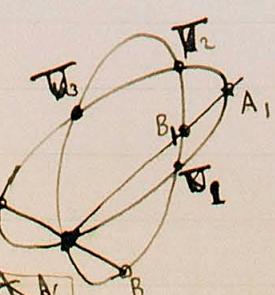
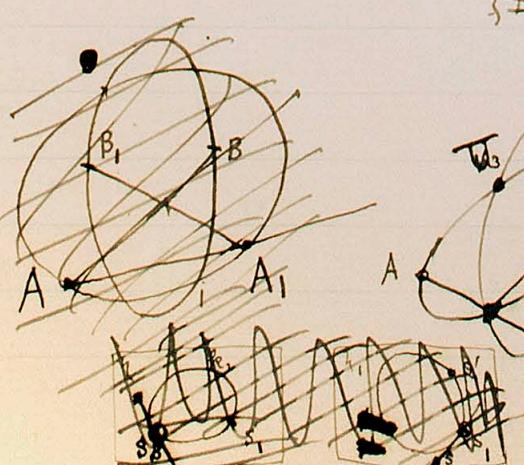
46. Invariant points and lines.

Same base \Rightarrow two collinear plane fields $\mathcal{H}, \mathcal{H}_1$, \exists identical perspective \Rightarrow $\mathcal{H} \sim \mathcal{H}_1$. \exists self-corresponding points \rightarrow $\mathcal{H} \sim \mathcal{H}_1$. $\mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 - 1$, flat pencil \mathbf{A} = correspond $\sim \mathcal{H}_1$, flat pencil $\Rightarrow \mathbf{A}_1 \sim \mathbf{A}_1$, $\mathbf{A} \sim \mathbf{A}_1$ \Rightarrow projective \Rightarrow \mathcal{H}_1 corresponding line \rightarrow second order curve $k^2 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_1$, $\mathbf{T} \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_1$, \mathbf{T}_1 corresponding line \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_1 , $\mathbf{T} \sim k^2$

$\Rightarrow \mathbf{T}_1, \mathbf{T}_1 \sim$ corresponding line $\rightarrow \mathbf{T}_1$, $\mathbf{T} \sim k^2$

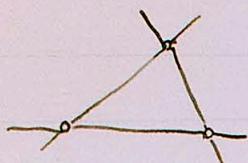


$\rightarrow k^2 \sim \mathcal{H} = \mathcal{H}_1 \sim \mathcal{H}_1 - 1 = \mathcal{H}_1$, $\mathcal{H}_1 = \mathcal{H}_1 - 1$ corresponds to k^2 to \mathbf{T}_1 . $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim k^2$, $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim \mathbf{T}_1$. \mathcal{H}_1 line \rightarrow \mathbf{T}_1 (two types) \rightarrow touch \mathcal{H}_1 . $\rightarrow k^2 \sim \mathcal{H}_1$, $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim$ line \mathbf{T}_1 \rightarrow touch \mathcal{H}_1 .



\rightarrow \mathcal{H}_1 corresponding pencil B, B_1 , $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim \mathcal{H}_1 - 1 = \mathcal{H}_1$, $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim \mathbf{T}_1$. $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim \mathbf{T}_1$, $\mathbf{T}_1 \sim \mathbf{k}_1, \mathbf{k}_1 \sim \mathcal{H}_1 + 1$. \mathcal{H}_1 \rightarrow \mathcal{H}_1 $\sim AB, A_1B_1$, $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim \mathbf{k}_2$, $\mathbf{k}_2 \sim \mathcal{H}_1$, $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim AB, A_1B_1$, $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim \mathbf{k}_2$, $\mathbf{k}_2 \sim \mathcal{H}_1$, $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim BA, B_1A_1$, $\mathcal{H}_1 \sim \mathbf{k}_2$, $\mathbf{k}_2 \sim \mathcal{H}_1$.

Theorem. same base $\tau_{\theta_2} \circ \tau_{\theta_1} = \rightarrow$ collinear plane fields
 1 double point (invariant point) $\rightarrow -\theta_2 = \theta_1 \Rightarrow \theta_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$
 \Rightarrow 1 " " line " double line (invariant line) +
 2 three points \rightarrow real or conjugate imaginary parts +
 \Rightarrow real or conjugate imaginary parts +



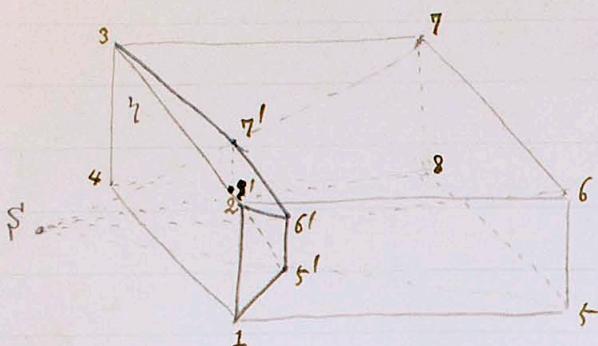
invariant points, determine a collinear

systematic classification of the kinematics = $\theta_2 \in [0, \pi]$ with, θ_1 = analytic = $\theta_1 \in \mathbb{R}$.

Perspective collineation \Rightarrow descriptive geometry \Rightarrow relief-perspective \Rightarrow fundamental principle of perspective

\Rightarrow $S = P\bar{P} \Rightarrow$ $\text{relief-perspective}$

$$S = P\bar{P} \Rightarrow \text{fundamental principle of perspective}$$



space 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

relief 1 2 3 4 5' 6' 7' 8'

$5' \Rightarrow$ $\text{relief} = h = \text{height}$

relief \Rightarrow $\text{depth} = 1 + h$,

芝 \Rightarrow back, 2 \Rightarrow Panorama

\Rightarrow 底 \Rightarrow $1 + h$. relief, $h = 0$

\Rightarrow limit \Rightarrow $h \rightarrow \infty$.

Optical instruments / theory

光路 \Rightarrow $\text{homogeneous medium} \Rightarrow$ pass \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$

最短 / medium = 光路 \Rightarrow line. 最长 / medium = 光路 \Rightarrow line + 1. 最短 / medium = 光路 bundle P , 一直 \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$, 最长 / medium = 光路 \Rightarrow bundle P_1 , \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$. 特殊 bundle \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$, P, P_1 anastigmatic point - pair \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$.

實物 optical instrument / theory \Rightarrow 簡單 \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$ space \Rightarrow anastigmatic point \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$. $1 + 2 + \dots$ \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$ Objektraum \Rightarrow Bildraum \Rightarrow collineation \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$.

\Rightarrow collineat \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$ Raum \Rightarrow vanishing plane \Rightarrow Brennebene (focal plane) \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$. 特殊 Objektraum / Flucht ebene \Rightarrow infinity \Rightarrow affine transform \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$, teleskopische Abbildung \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$.

Hamilton, Plücker, Lie
(Huygens)
Bruno
Klein

affine invariant
Venniot, 1974

Relativity

elasticity / deformat.
heat \Rightarrow expansion } affine transf.

time t \Rightarrow fixed in relativistic
(same \Rightarrow $1 + 2 + \dots$) Lorentz transf.

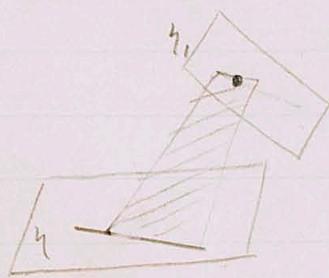
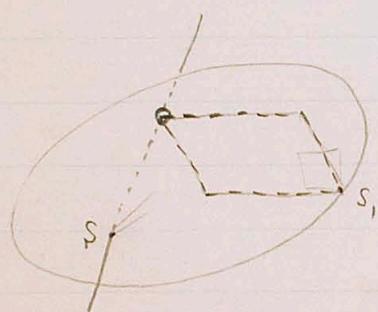
Chapter XI.
Surfaces of the second order.

49. Fundamental Theorems.

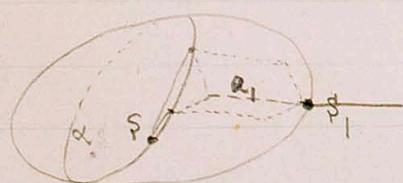
Definition.

$\exists \forall$ correlative bundle S, S_1, \dots
 當 \exists vertex τ to τ_1, \dots, τ_n . $\exists \forall$ bundle
 $\exists \forall$ line ℓ to ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_n correspond
 $\exists \forall$ bundle S , plane π , intersect
 $\exists \forall$ second order, surface F^2
 $\exists \forall$ (Seydewitz, 1847)

$\exists \forall$ correlative plane field η, η_1, \dots
 $\exists \forall$ base τ to τ_1, \dots, τ_n . $\exists \forall$ field
 $\exists \forall$ line ℓ to ℓ_1, \dots, ℓ_n correspond to
 $\exists \forall$ field η , point τ to τ_1, \dots, τ_n ,
 $\exists \forall$ second order, $\exists \forall$ planes-bundle
 $\exists \forall$ (Seydewitz, 1847).



second order, surface
 $\exists \forall$ plane $\exists \forall$ bundle $\exists \forall$
 $\exists \forall$ dual $\exists \forall$, $\exists \forall L_1, \dots, L_n$
 $\exists \forall$ surface $\exists \forall F^2$
 $\exists \forall \eta, \tau$.



$\exists \forall S \exists \forall \ell \exists \forall \pi$, plane π to surface F^2 +
 $\exists \forall$ curve of second order ℓ . $\exists \forall \ell_1, \dots, \ell_n$
 $\exists \forall$ bundle $S = \exists \forall \pi$ to lines, flat
 pencil $\exists \forall \ell_1, \dots, \ell_n$ to $\exists \forall$ correspond to S ,
 plane π , $\exists \forall \ell_1$ to axis of axial pencil
 $\exists \forall \ell_1$ to flat pencil, axial pencil to
 projective $\exists \forall \ell_1$, curve of second order ℓ generate π . ($\S 24, III$).

Theorem I.

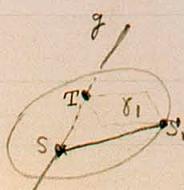
second order, surface F^2 +
 $\exists \forall$ curve of second order ℓ , line ℓ
 $\exists \forall$ every $\exists \forall$ point τ $\exists \forall \tau$
 $\exists \forall$:

$\exists \forall \tau$; plane π_τ + surface π_τ , second order,
 curve ℓ_τ .

Def.

$\exists \forall \pi_\tau \exists \forall \ell_\tau$, line ℓ_τ + surface π_τ , $\exists \forall \pi_\tau$, $\exists \forall \ell_\tau$, $\exists \forall$
 correspond to plane π_τ , $\exists \forall \pi_\tau$. $\exists \forall \pi_\tau$ + $\exists \forall \ell_\tau$ $\exists \forall S$ = common
 line π_τ, ℓ_τ . $\exists \forall \pi_\tau$, $\exists \forall \ell_\tau$, $\exists \forall g$ $\exists \forall \pi_\tau$ tangent to
 $\exists \forall$ space S , $\exists \forall \pi_\tau$ line π_τ = correspond to
 space S , plane π_τ .

$\exists \forall$ plane π_τ , $\exists \forall$ line ℓ_τ , $\exists \forall$ line ℓ_τ , $\exists \forall$ plane π_τ , $\exists \forall$ target plane ℓ_τ .



Theorem II. Second order surface Γ on S^2 , $\Gamma \in \mathbb{P}^1$, Γ surface generated by a conic bundle, vertex $\Gamma \in \mathbb{P}^1$.

→ Theorem. 第二重要定理の証明: 第二度の曲面
(Reye, II, p. 39-41)

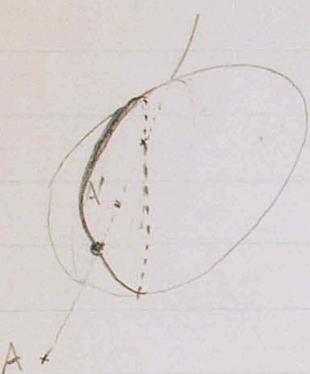
50. Pole and polar plane.
Method of reciprocal polars.

51. Classification of ~~the~~ surfaces of the second order.

I. cone.

II. Ruled surfaces { hyperboloid of one sheet
hyperbolic paraboloid

III. Non-ruled surfaces { Ellipsoid point at infinity
elliptic paraboloid plane at infinity & touches
hyperboloid of two sheets plane
at infinity & same
of second order =
2nd degree



~~→~~ F^2 2nd higher order, plane curve, space curve,
surface, synthetische = ~~Geometrie der Raumkurven~~ 2. 3. 4. 7. 8. 9.

(2nd line geometry)

Reye, Geometrie der Lage, II, III.

Schröter, Theorie der Oberflächen 2. Ordnung und d. Raumkurve

(Schröter, 3. Ordnung ebener Kurven 3. Ordnung)

Cremona, Allgemeine Theorie d. Oberflächen

Schröter, Geom. Theorie d. Raumkurve 4. Ordnung 1. species.

Sturm, Flächen 3. Ordnung

Sturm, Liniengeometrie.

Sturm, Geometr. Verwandtschaften. (~~partly~~ partly analytic)

E. Kötter, Grundzüge einer rein geometrischen Theorie d. algebraischen ebenen Kurven.

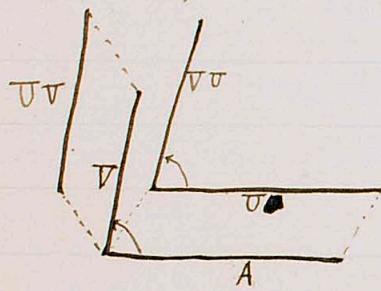
Chapter XII.

Theory of ~~Discontinuous~~ group.

52. Definition of group.

52. 定義 51. 在 object と objects / set A あり。ある operation / sets $\{U, V, W, \dots\}$ ある。
 すなはち $A = U \cup V \cup \dots$ である。
 apply する結果 $U(A) = \text{某々}$, $V(A) = \text{某々}$, $W(A) = \text{某々}$, \dots
 apply する結果 $V(U(A)) = UV(A)$ ある。object A が
 同じ同じように A と書く。 $VU(A) = UV(A)$ と書く。

$UV + UV$ は必ず同一である。もし U が parallel translation, V が rotation なら $UV \neq VU$.



$$\text{たゞ } UV = VU \quad + \text{ など } \quad \cancel{UV = VU}$$

" commutative + など "

之と $=$ associative law

$$U(V(W)) = (UV)W = \dots$$

" holds."

次に 1つ目 operat $U =$ ある

$$U'U(A) = UV'(A) = A$$

+ 3つ目 $-$ ある definite + unique operat U' が存在する,
 U' が U の inverse である, もし U^{-1} が存在する, すなはち
 $UU' = UU^{-1} = I$

したがって 1 つ A に対する unique identical operat symbol である。

Def. operat / sets U, V, W, \dots , totality $\{G\}$ が
 表示され, G が G の $\{E\}$ は operation / product が $\{G\}$ に
 属する, 且つ G の $\{E\}$ は operat / inverse が $\{G\}$ に属する
 とき, G は $\{E\}$ / group である + 1つ, G が $\{E\}$ / identical
 operat $\in G$ である + 1つ, [Galois] G が $\{E\}$ / operat, E が finite である finite group,
 inf. + など infinite group である $\{E\}$ / orderless.

Theorem 1. $UV = UW \times \dots \quad VU = UW \dots \quad V = W + \dots$

Proof. $\cancel{UV = UW} \quad + \dots$

$$\cancel{U^{-1}(UV) = U^{-1}(UW)}$$

$$\therefore (\cancel{U^{-1}U})V = (\cancel{U^{-1}U})W \quad \therefore V = W.$$

$$\cancel{VU = UW} \quad + \dots \quad (\cancel{VU})U^{-1} = (\cancel{UW})U^{-1} \quad \therefore V = W.$$

Theorem 2. ~~AB~~

$$(UVW)^{-1} = \cancel{W^{-1}V^{-1}U^{-1}}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{したがって } & (UVW)(W^{-1}V^{-1}U^{-1}) = UV \cdot WW^{-1} \cdot V^{-1}U^{-1} \\ & = UV \cdot V^{-1}U^{-1} = U \cdot UV^{-1} \cdot U^{-1} = UV^{-1} = I. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 1. operation!
sequence

$$U, U^2, U^3, \dots, U^n, \dots$$

"unlimited +inf. Σ then $U^k = 1$ +for \exists positive integer p \exists : exists.

Proof. 若 \exists 21 sequence / 中 = 1: $U^{k+p} = U^k$, Φ

$$U^{k+p} = U^k$$

+for \exists k, p \in exist +then: \exists \leq least pos. integer k, p \in exist +then: Φ

$$U^{-k} U^{k+p} = U^{-k} U^k = 1. \therefore U^p = 1.$$

(21) Σ operat U_1 , period p \neq 1 \Rightarrow 2. n th order, cycle \neq 1.

21 Σ Σ

$$1, U, U^2, \dots, U^{p-1}$$

"for \exists m, n \in \mathbb{Z} \exists $U^m = U^n$ ($m > n$) +then: $U^{m-n} = 1$

\Rightarrow \exists p : $U^p = 1$ +for \exists least pos. integer p \in 2. n th order

Def. -1 group, -2 group \neq 1, \neq original group,
subgroup \neq 1.

53. Projective groups.

若有 \exists same rank / figure = \exists \neq = \exists 1 projective transform / \exists \neq 2 -1 projective transform +2 1-2 symbol. \exists \neq 3 projective transform ∞ group \neq then \exists 2 \neq symbol \neq \exists \neq 2 same rank / 1 \exists \neq , \exists 1 figures \neq
 $F_1, F_2, F_3 \neq \exists$ \neq $F_1 \pi F_2, F_2 \pi F_3 \neq \exists$ +1 $F_1 \pi F_3$.

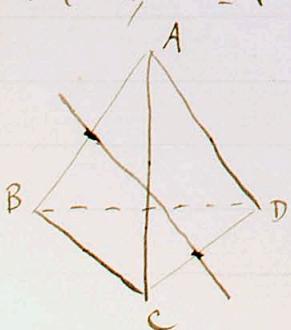
$$\text{Pf} \quad F_2 = U_1 F_1, \quad F_3 = U_2 F_2, \quad F_3 = U_3 F_1.$$

$$\exists \text{ } \Sigma \quad F_3 = U_2 (U_1 F_1) = U_2 U_1 F_1. \quad \text{projective geometry}$$

$$\text{Pf} \quad U_3 = U_2 U_1. \quad (\exists \text{ } \text{1872} \text{ +1}) \quad \text{Stephanos}$$

Collineat \neq -1 subgroup \neq \exists 1 \neq collineat, group
+2 3: \exists \neq 1 \neq \exists 1, collineat, product, collineat +1.
+1.

Finite group / example / algebra: \exists \neq \exists 2 \neq
 \exists 1 \neq \exists 2 \neq \exists 3 \neq \exists 1.



正四面体 ABCD / 中心 \exists axis / \exists 1
rotate \neq vertices \neq permute \neq 1
 \exists 1. \exists collineat \neq \exists 1
 $F = ABCD$

AB, CD \neq biad \neq axis.

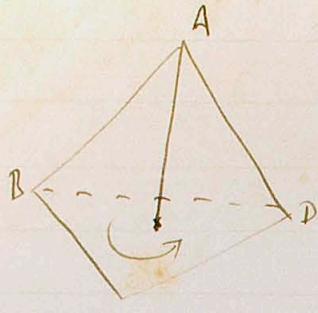
AC, BD "

BC, AD "

$$U_1 F = BADC, \quad U_1^2 = 1.$$

$$U_2 F = CDAB, \quad U_2^2 = 1.$$

$$U_3 F = DCBA, \quad U_3^2 = 1.$$



$$\begin{aligned} V_1 &= ACDB & V_1^2 &= ADBC & V_1^3 &= I \\ V_2 &= DBAC, & V_2^3 &= I \\ V_3 &= BDCA \\ V_4 &= CABD \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Rep } \mathcal{G}(1, V_1, V_2, V_3, V_1, V_1^2, V_2, V_2^2, V_3, V_3^2, V_4, V_4^2)$$

" order 12 / group \mathcal{T}_4 . 12 vertices, all permute 4 points, $\mathcal{T}_4 \times \mathcal{C}_2 = \mathcal{T}_4$, product is \mathcal{T}_4 Galoisian. \mathcal{T}_4 tetrahedral group \mathcal{T}_4 .

$$(1, V_1, V_2, V_3) \text{ subgroup } \mathcal{T}_4. 15 \text{ subgroups.}$$

	1	V_1	V_2	V_3
1		V_1	V_2	V_3
V_1		1	V_3	V_2
V_2		V_2	1	V_1
V_3		V_3	V_2	1

 V_m
 $\boxed{V_n \quad V_m \quad V_m}$

54. Involution.

~~First rank 1 elementary form = projective transform~~
~~conjecture~~ \bullet $\mathcal{T} \neq \mathcal{I}$ $\mathcal{T}^k = I$ $\rightarrow k$ least pos. integer
~~such that~~: exist x such that \mathcal{T}^k order, cyclic projectivity
 \mathcal{T}^k $(m, \text{angle } \frac{2\pi}{p} \pm \frac{\pi}{4}, \text{ rotation})$. Sturm, Geom. Verwandt.
 \mathcal{T}^k $\mathcal{T}^k = \text{simple} + \dots$ Linroth, Math. Ann. 11 (1877) Bd I, p. 187-208

~~Involutivity~~ $\mathcal{T}^2 = I$
 $(1 + \mathcal{T} + \dots + \mathcal{T}^{k-1})(\mathcal{T} + \dots + \mathcal{T}^{k-1}) = I$
 $(\text{Involutivity} + \dots)(AA' \dots) = (A'AB' \dots)$
 $\mathcal{T}^2 = I$ $\mathcal{T}A = A'$, $\mathcal{T}A' = A$
 $\mathcal{T}^2 A = \mathcal{T}A' = A$ $\mathcal{T}^2 = I$ $\mathcal{T}^2 = I + \dots + \mathcal{T}^{k-1}$

$$\mathcal{T}^2 = I + \dots + \mathcal{T}^{k-1}$$

$$\begin{aligned} JA &= A \\ JA' &= \mathcal{T}(JA) \\ &= \mathcal{T}^2 A = A. \text{ involutivity} \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 1. \mathcal{T} projectivity \Rightarrow involutivity \Rightarrow product

$\mathcal{T}^2 = I$ (Wiener 1890-93, Leipziger Berichte)

\mathcal{T} projectivity $\mathcal{T}^2 = I$, $A, A' \neq$ one pair, corresponding point pair $\mathcal{T}A = A'$. $\mathcal{T}A' = A''$ $\mathcal{T}^2 = I$.

If $A'' = A$ \mathcal{T}^2 involutivity $\mathcal{T}^2 = I$.

If $A'' \neq A$ $\mathcal{T}^2 = I$, $A, A'' \neq$ one pair, corresponding point pair $\mathcal{T}A' = A''$ $\mathcal{T}^2 = I$ involutivity ($\mathcal{T}A = A'$ unique $\mathcal{T}A = A'$) $\mathcal{T}V_1 + \mathcal{T}V_2 = I$.

$$(\mathcal{T}_1 \mathcal{T})^2 (AA') = \mathcal{T}_1 (\mathcal{T} (AA')) = AA'$$

$$\mathcal{T} \mathcal{T}^2 = I$$

Rp 4

$$V_1 V = V_2.$$

$$V_1^2 = 1 \quad + \text{tr}$$

$$\text{Rp 4, 7th m. ex.} \quad V = V_1^2 \quad V = V_1 V_2,$$

$$\text{Rp 4, 7th m. ex.} \quad UV_1 (A'A'') = U(A'A) = A''A'$$

$$(UV_1)^2 (A'A'') = UV_1 (A''A') = A'A''.$$

~~UV~~ V_1 .. - , involut' \Rightarrow $t \neq \pm \frac{1}{2}$

$$UV_1 = V_3$$

Rp 4, 7th m. ex.

$$V = UV_1^2 = V_3 V_1.$$

$$V = V_1 V_2 = V_3 V_1.$$

Def. = ± 1 involution V_1, V_2 \Rightarrow $V_2 V_1 = V_1 V_2$ + $t \neq \pm 1$ commutative + $t \neq \pm 1$. (Seje .. harmonic + $\pm \frac{1}{2}$ m. ex.)

Theorem 2. V_1, V_2 : commutative involution + $t \neq \pm 1$, V_2 .. - ± 1 involution + t . \Rightarrow $t \neq \pm 1$ \Rightarrow $t \neq \pm 1$.

Proof. $V_1 V_2 = V_2 V_1$ + $t \neq \pm 1$,

$$(V_1 V_2)^2 = V_1 V_2 \cdot V_2 V_1 = V_1 \cdot V_2^2 \cdot V_1 = V_1^2 = 1.$$

$\text{Rp 4, } V_1 V_2$.. - , involut + t .

$$\text{Rp 2} \quad V_1 V_2 = V_3 \quad + \text{if } t \neq 0. \quad \text{If } t \in V_1^2 = V_2^2 = V_3^2 = 1$$

$$V_1 V_2 V_3 = V_3^2 = 1.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Rp 2} \quad V_2 V_1 &= V_2 V_1 \cdot V_1 V_2 V_3 = V_2 \cdot V_1^2 \cdot V_2 V_3 = V_2 \cdot V_1 V_3 \\ &= V_2^2 \cdot V_3 = V_3 = V_1 V_2. \end{aligned}$$

Theorem 3. ~~UV~~ Involutión V , $t \neq \pm \frac{1}{2}$, conjugate points A, A' + t , A, A' \neq double points \Rightarrow $t \neq \pm 1$ involut' $V' \wedge V$ + commutative + t .

$$\text{Rp 2} \quad VV'(AA') = V(AA') = A'A.$$

$$\text{Rp 2} \quad (VV')^2 (AA') = AA'$$

$\text{Rp 2} \quad VV'$.. - , involut + t . \Rightarrow Theore 2, \Rightarrow $t \neq \pm 1$ \Rightarrow $VV' = V'V$.

Remark. plane 2. space = \mathbb{R}^3 , cyclic projective \times \mathbb{R}^2 \Rightarrow \mathbb{R}^3 \oplus \mathbb{R}^2 + t . (Encyk. d. math. Wiss., III, 1, p. 434-437).

Chapter III. Numerical integration

§ 13 Use of ^{the} interpolation-formulas.

principle?

§ 14. Mechanical quadrature ~~(Methode)~~ (Mittelwerts-Methode)

general.

§ 15 Newton-Cotes method

§ 16 Tchebycheff method

§ 17 Gauss method

Chapter IV.

Empirical formulas.

§ 18 General principle.

§ 19. Types of empirical ~~formulas~~ functions.

§ 20. Polynomials. Approximate

~~Fourier analysis~~

Harmonic analysis

~~Trigonometric interpolat.~~