

May 12th, 1870.

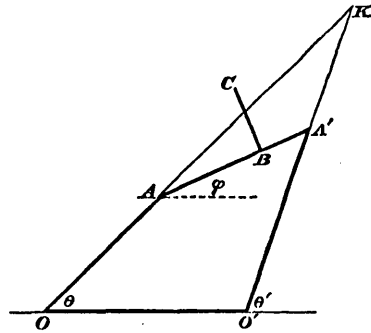
Professor CAYLEY, President, in the Chair.

The Hon. Sir James Cockle, F.R.S., Brisbane, South Australia, was proposed for election.

The President having called upon Mr. Spottiswoode, F.R.S., Vice-President, to take the chair, proceeded to give an account of the following paper:—

On the Mechanical Description of a Nodal Bicircular Quartic.

The ingenious method, devised by Mr. S. Roberts (Proceedings, vol. II. p. 133) for the description of a nodal bicircular quartic suggests a further investigation. We have a quadrilateral $OAA'O'$, in which the adjacent sides OA, AA' are equal to each other, and the other two adjacent sides $OO', O'A'$ are also equal to each other; O, O' are fixed points; and we have thus a link AA' , the extremities of which are connected with the radii $OA, O'A'$ respectively, and consequently describe circles about the centres O, O' respectively, the radius OA of the one circle being equal to the length AA' of the link, and the radius $O'A'$ of the other circle being equal to the distance OO' of the centres. The theorem is, that any point C , rigidly connected with the link AA' , describes a nodal bicircular quartic, that is, a quartic curve with three nodes (or unicursal quartic), two of the nodes being the circular points at infinity. Any such curve is the inverse of a conic, and it is also the antipode of a conic; viz., if at each point of the curve we draw a line at right angles to the radius vector from the node, these lines envelope a conic having for its pedal the curve in question. It is worth noticing at the outset that to a given position of A' there correspond two positions of A , viz., the broken line OAA' may occupy two positions situate symmetrically on the opposite sides of the line OA' . But to a given position of A , there corresponds only one position of A' ; viz., the broken line $AA'O'$ is situate symmetrically with AOO' on the opposite side of the axis of symmetry $O'A$; the only other position would be A' coinciding with O , that is, AA' with AO , and the locus of C would then be a circle. If the equalities $OA = AA', O'A' = OO'$ did not subsist, then to a given position of A' there would correspond two positions of A , and to a given



position of A two positions of A' , and the locus of C would be of a higher order than in the actual problem.

I have called AA' the link; OO' may be called the bar. OA is then the link-radius, $O'A'$ the bar-radius; moreover $AA'C$ may be called the constant triangle; and, producing OA , $O'A'$ to meet in K , then $AA'K$ may be called the variable triangle. Since at any instant the motion of A is normal to KA , and the motion of A' normal to KA' , it is clear that the motion at that instant of the constant triangle is a motion of rotation about the point K .

Imagine any two positions of the link; say these are $A_1A'_1$, and $A_2A'_2$. Join A_1A_2 , and at its mid-point draw a perpendicular thereto; join in like manner $A'_1A'_2$, and at its mid-point draw a perpendicular thereto; and let these two perpendiculars meet in Γ ; we have the two equal triangles $A_1A'_1\Gamma$, $A_2A'_2\Gamma$ (viz., $\Gamma A_1 = \Gamma A_2$, $\Gamma A'_1 = \Gamma A'_2$, $A_1A'_1 = A_2A'_2$) with the common vertex Γ , and which may be brought to coincide with each other by a finite rotation about this point Γ . Considering any particular given position of Γ , if we take the constant triangle $AA'C$ equal to $A_1A'_1\Gamma$ or $A_2A'_2\Gamma$ (viz., $\Delta C = A_1\Gamma$, $A'C = A'_1\Gamma$), then the constant triangle $AA'C$ will, in the course of its motion, come at two different times to coincide with the triangles $A_1A'_1\Gamma$ and $A_2A'_2\Gamma$ respectively; that is, Γ will be a node on the locus described by the point C ; and moreover, if K_1 and K_2 be the corresponding positions of K , then by what precedes, the directions of the motion (or tangents at the node) will be normal to $K_1\Gamma$ and $K_2\Gamma$ respectively.

It is to be observed that the point Γ is determined by means of two arbitrary positions $A_1A'_1$, $A_2A'_2$ of the link; that is, the position of Γ depends upon two arbitrary parameters, and therefore Γ may be any point whatever in the plane; if, for an assumed position of Γ , the two positions $A_1A'_1$, $A_2A'_2$ of the link are real, then Γ is a crunode on the locus; but if imaginary, then Γ is an acnode on the locus. The transition case is when the two positions $A_1A'_1$, $A_2A'_2$ coincide with each other, Γ being in this case a cusp on the locus. But from the foregoing general construction for Γ , it appears that when $A_1A'_1$ and $A_2A'_2$ coincide, Γ is in fact the point K , the vertex of the variable triangle. I find that the locus of K is a nodal bicircular quartic, symmetrical in regard to the axis OO' , and having the point O for a node; viz., when, as in the figure, AA' is $< OO'$, then the point O is an acnode, but when AA' is $> OO'$, then the point O is a crunode. The curve in question—say the “cuspidal locus”—is a curve such that any point whatever thereof is a cusp on the curve described by some point C ; it separates those points Γ , such that each of them is a crunode on the curve described by some point C , from the points Γ which are such that each of them is an acnode of the curve, described by some point C . If (as in the figure) AA' is $< OO'$, then the cuspidal curve is a closed curve (the inverse of an ellipse), the interior region

being crunodal, and the exterior region acnodal. If AA' is $> OO'$, then the cuspidal curve is figure of eight (inverse of a hyperbola), the two interior regions being crunodal, and the exterior region acnodal.

Passing now to the analytical investigation, I take the origin at O , the axis of x being in the direction from O to O' , and the axis of y , at right angles thereto, upwards from O . The inclinations of OA , AA' , $O'A'$ to the axis Ox , are taken to be θ , ϕ , θ' respectively. I write also $OA=AA'=a$, and $OO'=O'A'=a'$; and

$$m = \frac{a' - a}{a' + a}, \text{ or, what is the same thing,}$$

$$m : 1 : 1 + m : 1 - m = a' - a : a' + a : 2a' : 2a ;$$

and finally $AB=b$, $BC=c$.

Observing that the angle $AA'O'$ is $=\theta$, we have $\theta' = \theta + \phi$; and then, in the quadrilateral $OAA'O'$, the angles A, O' are $=\pi - \theta + \phi$, $\pi - \theta - \phi$ respectively; whence, projecting on the diagonal OA' , we have

$$a \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta - \phi) = a' \cos \frac{1}{2}(\theta + \phi),$$

which, attending to the value of m , is

$$\tan \frac{1}{2}\theta \tan \frac{1}{2}\phi = m ;$$

whence, writing $\tan \frac{1}{2}\theta = u$, we have $\tan \frac{1}{2}\phi = \frac{m}{u}$,

and the sines and cosines of the angles θ, ϕ, θ' can be all of them expressed in terms of the single parameter u .

For the locus of C we have

$$\begin{aligned} x &= a \cos \theta + b \cos \phi - c \sin \phi, \\ y &= a \sin \theta + b \sin \phi + c \cos \phi, \end{aligned}$$

or, instead of θ, ϕ introducing u , we have

$$\left. \begin{aligned} x &= -a \frac{u^2 - 1}{u^2 + 1} + b \frac{u^2 - m^2}{u^2 + m^2} - c \frac{2mu}{u^2 + m^2} \\ y &= a \frac{2u}{u^2 + 1} + b \frac{2mu}{u^2 + m^2} + c \frac{u^2 - m^2}{u^2 + m^2} \end{aligned} \right\},$$

which, in fact, show that the locus is a bicircular quartic. To put in evidence the third node, I assume that the values belonging thereto are $u = u_1$, $u = u_2$, and that the coordinates of the node are α, β ; we have thus

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha &= -a \frac{u_1^2 - 1}{u_1^2 + 1} + b \frac{u_1^2 - m^2}{u_1^2 + m^2} - c \frac{2mu_1}{u_1^2 + m^2} \\ &= -a \frac{u_2^2 - 1}{u_2^2 + 1} + b \frac{u_2^2 - m^2}{u_2^2 + m^2} - c \frac{2mu_2}{u_2^2 + m^2}, \\ \beta &= a \frac{2u_1}{u_1^2 + 1} + b \frac{2mu_1}{u_1^2 + m^2} + c \frac{u_1^2 - m^2}{u_1^2 + m^2} \\ &= -a \frac{2u_2}{u_2^2 + 1} + b \frac{2mu_2}{u_2^2 + m^2} + c \frac{u_2^2 + m^2}{u_2^2 + m^2}. \end{aligned}$$

These give b, c, α, β in terms of a, m, u_1, u_2 ; and we may then express the values of $x-\alpha, y-\beta$ in terms of a, m, u_1, u_2, u . I find

$$b = \frac{a}{m} \left\{ -1 + \frac{m+1}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} [(u_1+u_2)^2 + (1-m)(1-u_1u_2)] \right\},$$

$$c = \frac{a}{m} \left\{ \frac{m+1}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} [-(u_1+u_2)(m-u_1u_2)] \right\};$$

and then

$$x = -a \frac{u^2-1}{u^2+1}$$

$$+ \frac{a}{m} \left\{ -1 + \frac{m+1}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} [(u_1+u_2)^2 + (1-m)(1-u_1u_2)] \right\} \frac{u^2-m^2}{u^2+m^2}$$

$$+ \frac{a}{m} \left\{ \frac{m+1}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} [(u_1+u_2)(m-u_1u_2)] \right\} \frac{2mu}{u^2+m^2},$$

$$y = a \frac{2u}{u^2+1}$$

$$+ \frac{a}{m} \left\{ -1 + \frac{m+1}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} [(u_1+u_2)^2 + (1-m)(1-u_1u_2)] \right\} \frac{2mu}{u^2+m^2}$$

$$+ \frac{a}{m} \left\{ \frac{m+1}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} [-(u_1+u_2)(m-u_1u_2)] \right\} \frac{u^2-m^2}{u^2+m^2}$$

$$\alpha = \frac{a}{m} \frac{m+1}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} (1-u_1u_2)(m+u_1u_2),$$

$$\beta = \frac{a}{m} \frac{m+1}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} (u_1+u_2)(m+u_1u_2);$$

and then

$$(x-\alpha) = -\frac{2(m+1)a}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} \frac{(u-u_1)(u-u_2)}{(u^2+1)(u^2+m^2)}$$

$$\times [(1-u_1u_2)(u^2+m) + (1-m)(u_1+u_2)u],$$

$$(y-\beta) = -\frac{2(m+1)a}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} \frac{(u-u_1)(u-u_2)}{(u^2+1)(u^2+m^2)}$$

$$\times [(u_1+u_2)(u^2+m) - (1-m)(1-u_1u_2)u],$$

where, of course, the factors $(u-u_1), (u-u_2)$ indicate the node (α, β) .

We have moreover

$$(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2 = \frac{4(m+1)^2 a^2}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} \frac{(u-u_1)^2(u-u_2)^2}{(u^2+1)(u^2+m^2)},$$

so that, writing

$$\frac{x-\alpha}{(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2} = -\frac{1}{2(m+1)a} \frac{[(1-u_1u_2)(u^2+m) + (1-m)(u_1+u_2)u]}{(u-u_1)(u-u_2)},$$

$$\frac{y-\beta}{(x-\alpha)^2 + (y-\beta)^2} = -\frac{1}{2(m+1)a} \frac{[(u_1+u_2)(u^2+m) - (1-m)(1-u_1u_2)u]}{(u-u_1)(u-u_2)},$$

we have the locus as the inverse of a conic. To exhibit it as the antipode of a conic, taking X, Y as current coordinates *measured from the node as origin*, the equation of the line through a point of the locus, at right angles to the radius vector from the node, is

$$X(x-a) + Y(y-\beta) - (x-a)^2 - (y-\beta)^2 = 0;$$

or, substituting for $(x-a), (y-\beta)$ their values, this is

$$\begin{aligned} & X [(1-u_1u_2)(u^2+m) + (1-m)(u_1+u_2)u] \\ & + Y [(u_1+u_2)(u^2+m) - (1-m)(1-u_1u_2)u] \\ & + 2(m+1)a(u-u_1)(u-u_2) = 0; \end{aligned}$$

and the antipodal conic is thus the envelope of the line represented by this equation. Putting for shortness

$$P = X(1-u_1u_2) + Y(u_1+u_2),$$

$$Q = X(u_1+u_2) - Y(1-u_1u_2),$$

the equation is

$$u^2 \{P + 2(m+1)a\} + u \{(1-m)Q - 2(m+1)a(u_1+u_2)\} + mP + 2(m+1)au_1u_2 = 0,$$

and the equation of the conic therefore is

$$4 \{P + 2(m+1)a\} \{mP + 2(m+1)au_1u_2\} - \{(1-m)Q - 2(m+1)a(u_1+u_2)\}^2 = 0,$$

so that the conic touches each of the lines $P + 2(m+1)a = 0$, $mP + 2(m+1)au_1u_2 = 0$ at its intersection with the line $(1-m)Q - 2(m+1)au_1 = 0$. If these lines were constructed, one other condition would suffice for the construction of the conic.

The before-mentioned equations

$$\alpha = \frac{a}{m} \frac{m+1}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} (1-u_1u_2)(m+u_1u_2),$$

$$\beta = \frac{a}{m} \frac{m+1}{(u_1^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} (u_1+u_2)(m+u_1u_2),$$

give
$$\alpha^2 + \beta^2 = \frac{a^2}{m^2} \frac{(m+1)^2}{(u^2+1)(u_2^2+1)} (m+u_1u_2)^2;$$

and thence
$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{m}{(m+1)a} \frac{1-u_1u_2}{m+u_1u_2},$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{m}{(m+1)a} \frac{u_1+u_2}{m+u_1u_2},$$

which determine u_1+u_2 and u_1u_2 rationally in terms of α, β . For the cuspidal curve, writing $u_1 = u_2 = v$, we have

$$\frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{m}{(m+1)a} \frac{1-v^2}{m+v^2},$$

$$\frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = \frac{m}{(m+1)a} \frac{2v}{m+v^2}$$

which show that the cuspidal curve is the inverse of a conic (viz., of an ellipse, if, as in the figure, m is positive). The result in the very same form would be obtained by considering the curve as the locus of the vertex K of the variable triangle.

If we imagine a plane rigidly connected with the link AA' , and carried along with it, then (b, c) are the coordinates of the point C in this moveable plane; and if, as above, (α, β) are the coordinates of the node, then (b, c) , and also (α, β) , are given functions of (u_1, u_2) . We have thus (b, c) functions of (α, β) , and reciprocally (α, β) functions of (b, c) ; that is, we have a correspondence between the points of the fixed plane and those of the variable plane. It is worth while to investigate the nature of this correspondence, although the result does not appear to be one of any elegance.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Writing} \quad & \frac{(m+1)a}{m} \frac{\alpha}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = A, \\ & \frac{(m+1)a}{m} \frac{\beta}{\alpha^2 + \beta^2} = B, \end{aligned}$$

we may, in place of (α, β) , consider the point in the fixed plane as given by means of the inverse coordinates (A, B) . And then, if $p = u_1 + u_2$, $q = 1 - u_1 u_2$, we have

$$A = \frac{q}{m+1-q}, \quad B = \frac{p}{m+1-q};$$

$$\text{whence} \quad p = \frac{(m+1)B}{1+A}, \quad q = \frac{(m+1)A}{1+A},$$

$$p^2 + q^2 = (1+u_1^2)(1+u_2^2) = \frac{(m+1)^2(A^2+B^2)}{(1+A)^2}.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hence} \quad & \frac{m}{a} \left(b + \frac{\alpha}{m} \right) = \frac{m+1}{p^2+q^2} [p^2 - (m-1)q], \\ & -\frac{m}{a} c = \frac{m+1}{p^2+q^2} p(m-1+q), \end{aligned}$$

which determine (b, c) in terms of (p, q) ; that is, of (A, B) or of (α, β) .

In reference to some other constructions given in Mr. Roberts' paper, it may be remarked that if we have a moveable plane Π_1 always coincident with a fixed plane Π , and if a condition of the motion is that a circle C_1 , fixed in the plane Π_1 and carried along with it, always touches a fixed circle C in the plane Π , then this same condition may be expressed indifferently in either of the forms—(1) a circle C_1 in the plane Π_1 always passes through a fixed point of Π ; (2) a point in the plane Π_1 is always situate on a fixed circle C in the plane Π . But if either of the circles C, C_1 reduce itself to a line, then we have two distinct forms of condition; viz., *first*, if a fixed line L_1 in the plane Π_1 always touches a fixed circle C in the plane Π , this is equivalent to the condition that a fixed

line L_1 in the plane Π_1 always passes through a fixed point of the plane Π . And secondly, if a fixed circle C_1 in the plane Π_1 always touches a fixed line L in the plane Π , this is equivalent to the condition that a fixed point in the plane Π_1 is always situate in a fixed line L_1 in the plane Π_1 . The different forms of condition therefore are—

(α) A fixed circle C_1 in the plane Π_1 always touches a fixed circle C in the plane Π (where, as above, either circle indifferently may be reduced to a point).

(β) A fixed line L_1 in the plane Π_1 always passes through a fixed point C in the plane Π .

(γ) A fixed point C_1 in the plane Π_1 is always situate in a fixed line L of the plane Π .

Hence, if the motion of the plane Π_1 satisfy any two such conditions (of the same form or of different forms, viz., the conditions may be each α , or they may be α and β , &c.), then the motion of the plane Π_1 will depend on a single variable parameter, and the question arises as to the locus described by a given point or enveloped by a given line of the plane Π ; and again of the locus traced out or enveloped on the moving plane Π_1 by a given point of the plane Π . The case considered in the present paper is of course a particular case of the two conditions being each of them of the form (α).

It may be remarked, that if the two conditions be each of them (β), then there will be in the plane Π_1 a fixed point C_1 which describes a circle; and similarly, if the two conditions be each of them (γ), then there will be in the plane Π_1 a fixed point C_1 which describes a circle;* that is, the combination ($\beta\beta$) is a particular case of ($\alpha\beta$), and the combination ($\gamma\gamma$) a particular case of ($\alpha\gamma$).

In a discussion on the paper, Mr. Roberts gave some additional results bearing on the subject, and Mr. Spottiswoode stated that many of the curves drawn (and exhibited) were recognized by him as having come under his notice in the course of experiments he had recently made with elastic strings.

Mr. Roberts then read his Paper

On the Ovals of Descartes.

1. As a contribution to the theory of Cartesian Ovals, I wish (1) to fix the interpretation of the polar equation; (2) to explain a method of description by points, which does not imply the existence of more than one real and finite single axial focus, and is therefore applicable to Cartesians generally, whether the axial single foci are all real, or contain an

* The theorem is, that if an isosceles triangle, on the base AA' and with angle $= 2\omega$ at the vertex C , slide between two lines OA, OA' inclined to each other at an angle ω , in such manner that C is the centre of the circle circumscribed about OAA' , then the locus of C is a circle having O for its centre.