

# ON A REGULAR CONFIGURATION OF TEN LINE PAIRS CONJUGATE AS TO A QUADRIC.

BY PROFESSOR F. MORLEY.

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AT the meeting of the London Mathematical Society, June, 1898, I showed a model of ten lines in space, each intersecting three others perpendicularly.\* Subsequently Professor Study, seeing the model, remarked that there should be an analogous configuration of ten pairs of lines conjugate as to a quadric. This new configuration can be established as follows:

(1) Consider a ruled quadric  $H$ , and denote by  $Q$  an inscribed quadrilateral formed by two right generators and two left generators. The diagonals of  $Q$  are a pair of conjugate lines, say  $P$ . Thus  $Q$  determines  $P$ .

(2) Call two pair of generators harmonic when they cut another generator in harmonic pairs of points. Then two harmonic pairs of right generators will cut any conic of the surface  $H$  at the ends of conjugate chords, and the left generators through these ends will also be harmonic pairs. Hence calling two inscribed quadrilaterals  $Q$  and  $Q'$  harmonic when their right generators and also their left generators are harmonic pairs, we can say that *harmonic quadrilaterals determine meeting conjugate pairs*, where we mean that each of the one pair meets each of the other.

(3) Now two quadrilaterals  $Q$  and  $Q'$  have a common harmonic quadrilateral; therefore two conjugate pairs are met by a third conjugate pair; that is, the two lines which met the four are themselves conjugate.†

(4) Take now three conjugate pairs  $P_1, P_2, P_3$ . Let the pair meeting both  $P_2$  and  $P_3$  be  $P_1'$ ; thus we have three new pairs  $P_1', P_2', P_3'$ . Let the pair meeting  $P_1$  and  $P_1'$  be  $P_1''$ ; thus we have three new pairs  $P_1'', P_2'', P_3''$ . It is to be proved that these are met by one conjugate pair.

Replace the pairs by inscribed quadrilaterals, and the matter being merely one of harmonic constructions consider

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\* See *Proc. Lond. Math. Soc.* vol. 29.

† We set aside the special case in which the two pairs are met by an infinity of lines, which arises when the two quadrilaterals have the same right (or left) generators.