

DIFFERENTIABLE CURVES OF CYCLIC ORDER FOUR

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It is shown that there are only fourteen possible differentiable closed curves of cyclic order four in the real conformal plane. This classification is made with respect to numbers and types of singular points. In this regard the characteristic of a differentiable interior point of an arc and a known result of P. Erdős are used extensively.

In [5] N. D. Lane and P. Scherk introduced the characteristic of a differentiable interior point of an arc or curve in the real conformal plane. Using the notion of the characteristic, this paper classifies all possible simple differentiable curves of cyclic order four in the conformal plane in regard to the number and type of singular points. It is well known that such curves contain at most four singular points [9].

Moreover, differentiable curves of cyclic order four contain at most one double-point d and in this case each of the loops separated by d contain exactly one singular point with the characteristic $(1, 1, 2)$ or $(1, 1, 2)_0$; cf. § 5.

In [3] C. Juel gave a similar study of such curves deriving his results using a correspondence principle dependent upon a continuous function theorem. This paper is a refinement of the Juel manuscript deriving the key global result by combining a known theorem of P. Erdős with a detailed discussion of point osculating circles and the characteristic of such points.

In § 6 a list of all possible differentiable curves of order four is given.

1. Preliminaries.

1.1. A point p on an arc \mathcal{A} is said to be (conformally) *differentiable* [4] if it satisfies two conditions:

I. For every point $R \neq p$ and for every sequence of points $s \rightarrow p$ on \mathcal{A} there exists a circle C_0 such that $C(s, p, R) \rightarrow C_0$. C_0 is called the *tangent circle* of \mathcal{A} at p through R and is denoted $C(p^2, R)$.

II. If $s \rightarrow p$ on \mathcal{A} there exists a circle $C(p^3)$ such that $C(p^2, s) \rightarrow C(p^3)$. $C(p^3)$ is called the *osculating circle* of \mathcal{A} at p . $C(p^3)$ may be the point circle p .

A point p on \mathcal{A} is said to be *strongly differentiable* if the following are satisfied:

I'. Let $R \neq p$, $Q \rightarrow R$. If two distinct points $u, v \rightarrow p$ on \mathcal{A} , then $C(u, v, Q)$ converges.

II'. $C(t, u, v)$ converges if the three distinct points $t, u, v \rightarrow p$ on \mathcal{A} .

Some results concerning differentiability are [5]:

(i) The set of all tangent circles all touch each other at p (the set of all tangent circles is a pencil of the second kind with the fundamental point p).

(ii) Nontangent circles through p all intersect or all support.

(iii) The nonosculating tangent circles through p all intersect or all support. If $C(p) \neq p$, all of them support.

(iv) Strong differentiability implies ordinary differentiability.

(v) Strong differentiability implies that the osculating circle varies continuously with p .

1.2. A differentiable interior point p of an arc \mathcal{A} has the *characteristic* [5] (a_0, a_1, a_2) if $C(p) \neq p$ or $(a_0, a_1, a_2)_0$ if $C(p) = p$ where $(a_2 = \infty)$ will not be considered here):

(i) a_0, a_1, a_2 are equal to 1 or 2.

(ii) $a_0[a_0 + a_1]$ is even or odd accordingly as the nontangent circles [the nonosculating tangent circles] at p support or intersect.

(iii) $a_0 + a_1 + a_2$ is even if $C(p^3)$ supports, odd if $C(p^3)$ intersects.

1.3. The *cyclic order* of an arc \mathcal{A} is the maximum number of points in common with any circle. The *order* of a point p is the minimum of the orders of all neighborhoods of p on \mathcal{A} .

A point of (minimal) order three is called an *ordinary* point, a point of order greater than three a *singular* point, and a point of support of \mathcal{A} with respect to $C(p^3)$ a *vertex*.

With regard to an arc or curve of cyclic order four:

(i) It contains at most four singular points [9].

(ii) No circle supports it at more than two points.

(iii) The osculating circle $C(p^3)$ at any singular point p does not meet it again.

(iv) Points with characteristic $(1, 1, 1)$ are exactly the ordinary points while the singular points are vertices and have characteristic $(1, 1, 2)$, $(1, 1, 2)_0$, $(1, 2, 1)_0$, $(2, 1, 1)_0$ [5].

(v) Points with characteristic $(1, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 2)$ or $(1, 1, 2)_0$ are strongly differentiable [5].

1.4. Here a result is stated which is very useful in this discussion as well as being of some interest in its own right. An euclidean proof was originally given by P. Erdős [2], whereas a more recent conformal proof can be found in [7].

Let \mathcal{R} be a closed simply connected region of the conformal plane bounded by a Jordan curve \mathcal{J} , and let \mathcal{J} be divided into three arcs $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_3$. Then there exists a circle contained in \mathcal{R} and having points in common with all three arcs.

REMARKS. (i) \mathcal{J} divides the conformal plane into two closed simply connected regions bounded by \mathcal{J} . By the theorem there exist two circles, one in $\mathcal{J}_i \cup \mathcal{J}$ and one in $\mathcal{J}_e \cup \mathcal{J}$ ($\mathcal{J}_i, \mathcal{J}_e$ denote interior, exterior of \mathcal{J} , respectively) having points in common with the three arcs $\mathcal{A}_1, \mathcal{A}_2, \mathcal{A}_3$. We assume in our considerations that the interior of any simple curve lies at its left.

(ii) For curves of order four there are only two points of contact using (ii) of 1.3.

1.5. A differentiable arc \mathcal{A} is said to be *monotone* if \mathcal{A} induces a unique orientation on the osculating circles at each point of \mathcal{A} such that, if $p < q$ on \mathcal{A} ,

$$C(p^3) \subset C(q^3)_i \quad \text{and} \quad C(q^3) \subset C(p^3)_e$$

or

$$C(p^3) \subset C(q^3)_e \quad \text{and} \quad C(q^3) \subset C(p^3)_i.$$

(i) Arcs of order three are monotone [6].

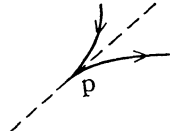
(ii) Let each interior point of an arc \mathcal{A}_4 of order four be ordinary. Then the closed arc $\overline{\mathcal{A}_4}$ is monotone.

Proof. Each interior point of \mathcal{A}_4 is ordinary. Also end points of \mathcal{A}_4 are ordinary [8]. Hence, each [interior] point of the arc possesses a [two-sided] neighborhood of order three. By (i) each of these neighborhoods is monotone. By taking the union of these neighborhoods the monotony of $\overline{\mathcal{A}_4}$ is obtained.

2. Induced orientations on the osculating circle.

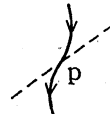
2.1. A fixed direction on an arc \mathcal{A} of order three defines the same orientation at each arc point. A point p which is the end

point of two order three arcs may have the configuration



in which case the orientation is the same as the point moves from

one arc to the other. If the arcs meet in the form



the

orientation changes (cf. Figures 1-4 where p is not chosen as the point at infinity and the point of infinity is removed to give the open plane; the separating tangent line to the arc p , considered as a circle, is a member of the pencil of all tangent circles of the arc at p).

2.2. Let p be a point of a differentiable curve \mathcal{C}_4 of order four with the characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$ (cf. Figures 1 and 2). Since p is a cusp point, we may assume that each circle that supports \mathcal{C}_4 at p lies locally on the same side of \mathcal{C}_4 outside p . Let

$$N = N' \cup \{p\} \cup N''$$

be a small two-sided neighborhood of p on \mathcal{C}_4 where N' [N''] is a preceding [proceeding] neighborhood of p .

We know that the osculating circles $C'(p^3)$, $C''(p^3)$ of $N' \cup \{p\}$, $N'' \cup \{p\}$, respectively, are each the point circle p since N is differentiable at p and p has the characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$.

We would like to know in what manner $N' \cup \{p\}$ and $N'' \cup \{p\}$ induce orientations on their common osculating circle

$$C'(p^3) = C''(p^3) = p.$$

At a point with the characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$ the orientation remains the same as we move from one arc to the other with the result that

$$\begin{aligned} C'(p^3)_i &= C''(p^3)_i = \emptyset \quad \text{or} \\ C'(p^3)_e &= C''(p^3)_e = \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

depending only on the way \mathcal{C}_4 was originally oriented (recalling that the interior lies at the left of a curve or circle).

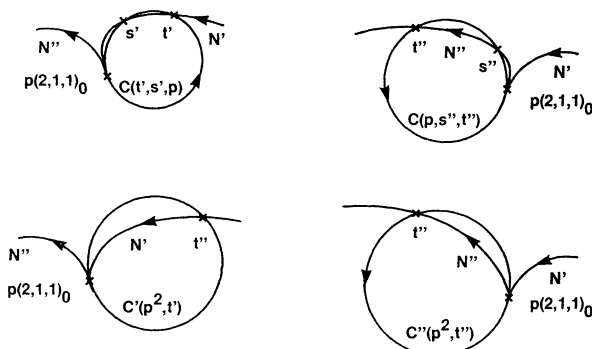


FIGURE 1

FIGURE 2

2.3. Now let p be a point of a differentiable curve \mathcal{C}_4 of order four with the characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$ (cf. Figures 3 and 4). Again let N be a two-sided neighborhood of p on \mathcal{C}_4 as in 2.2.

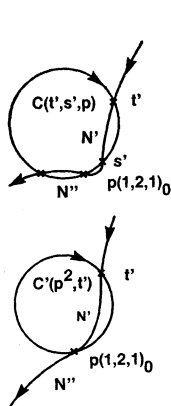


FIGURE 3

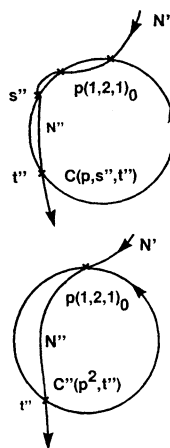


FIGURE 4

At a point with the characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$ the orientation changes as we move from one arc to the other with the result that either

$$\begin{aligned} C'(p)_i = \emptyset, \quad C''(p)_e = \emptyset \quad \text{or} \\ C'(p)_e = \emptyset, \quad C''(p)_i = \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

again depending only on the given orientation of \mathcal{C}_4 .

2.4. We note that from the above, if p is of the type $(2, 1, 1)_0$, then the natural orientation of $C'(p^3) = p$ is the same as the induced orientation of $C''(p^3) = p$. However, if p has the characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$, we see that the induced orientation of $C'(p^3) = p$ is opposite to the natural one induced on $C''(p^3) = p$.

Thus the natural orientation induced by \mathcal{C}_4 on the osculating circles at the points of N is discontinuous at p in the case where the characteristic of p is $(1, 2, 1)_0$.

2.5. Let p be a point of \mathcal{C}_4 with the characteristic one of $(1, 1, 1)$, $(1, 1, 2)$ or $(1, 1, 2)_0$. Now p is a strongly differentiable point and the natural orientations induced on the two one-sided osculating circles of \mathcal{C}_4 at p are identical. Moreover, this orientation varies continuously as one passes through p on \mathcal{C}_4 .

2.6. Analogous considerations to 2.2 and 2.3 of points with the characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$ or $(1, 2, 1)_0$ in analytic euclidean geometry give:

(i) in the case of a point with the characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$ the two one-sided curvatures are both $+\infty$ or are both $-\infty$.

(ii) for a point with the characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$ the two one-sided curvatures are $+\infty, -\infty$ or are $-\infty, +\infty$.

3. Number and type of singular points on simple \mathcal{C}_4 's.

LEMMA 3.1. \mathcal{C}_4 contains at most one point with the characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$.

Proof. Suppose that \mathcal{C}_4 contains at least two points q_1, q_2 with characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$. Let $r \in \mathcal{C}_4$, $r \neq q_1, q_2$ and $K = K(q_1, q_2, r)$ the circle determined by q_1, q_2 and r . Counting multiplicities, at most one of q_1, q_2 and r is a point of support of K with \mathcal{C}_4 . Otherwise, a circle close to K would meet \mathcal{C}_4 at least five times.

If K supports \mathcal{C}_4 at r , then K intersects \mathcal{C}_4 at q_1, q_2 . Since q_1 has characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$, then K is a tangent circle of \mathcal{C}_4 at q_1 which intersects \mathcal{C}_4 there. Thus a circle close to K would meet \mathcal{C}_4 three times close to q_1 and at points close to q_2 and r , contradiction.

If K supports \mathcal{C}_4 at q_1 , then similarly K is a tangent circle of \mathcal{C}_4 at q_2 intersecting \mathcal{C}_4 there and a contradiction is obtained as above.

Thus q_1, q_2 and r are all points of intersection of K with \mathcal{C}_4 and hence K is a tangent circle of \mathcal{C}_4 at q_1 intersecting \mathcal{C}_4 there giving rise to a contradiction of the order of \mathcal{C}_4 again as above.

LEMMA 3.2. \mathcal{C}_4 contains at most two points with the characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$.

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{C}_4 contains three points p_1, p_2, p_3 with the characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$. Then these points divide \mathcal{C}_4 into three closed arcs. Hence by 1.4 there exists a circle K lying in $\mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_{4i}$, having points in common with all three arcs. By (ii) of 1.4, one of the p_i , say p is a point of contact of K with \mathcal{C}_4 . Hence K supports \mathcal{C}_4 at p . But this possibility is excluded by the characteristic of p , since both the nonosculating tangent circles and the nontangent circles of \mathcal{C}_4 at p intersect \mathcal{C}_4 at p .

LEMMA 3.3. If \mathcal{C}_4 contains a point with the characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$, then at most one point of \mathcal{C}_4 has the characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$.

Proof. Let p be a point of \mathcal{C}_4 with characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$ and q_1, q_2 points of \mathcal{C}_4 with characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$. Then p, q_1, q_2 divide \mathcal{C}_4 into three closed arcs. By 1.4 there exists a circle K lying in $\mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_{4i}$, having points in common with all three arcs. Again, one of the points p, q_1, q_2 is a point of contact of K with \mathcal{C}_4 . This point of K cannot be either q_1 or q_2 . Otherwise, K would support \mathcal{C}_4 at this point. But this situation is excluded by the characteristic, since both the nonosculating tangent circles and the nontangent

circles of \mathcal{C}_4 intersect \mathcal{C}_4 at a point of type $(1, 2, 1)_0$. Hence p must be the point of contact of K with \mathcal{C}_4 .

However, by the Remark (i) following 1.4, there exists a circle K^* lying in $\mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_{4e}$, having points in common with all three arcs. As before, neither q_1 or q_2 is a point of contact of K^* with \mathcal{C}_4 . Hence p is again the point of contact of K^* with \mathcal{C}_4 . Now we have two circles K, K^* which support \mathcal{C}_4 at p and lie on opposite sides of \mathcal{C}_4 , outside p . But this is impossible, since p is a cusp point. Thus we have the desired result.

LEMMA 3.4. *A differentiable \mathcal{C}_4 contains at least two singular points.*

Proof. If \mathcal{C}_4 contains no singular points, then \mathcal{C}_4 is monotone by (ii) of 1.5, contradiction.

Let $\mathcal{A}_4 = \mathcal{C}_4 \setminus \{p\}$ where p is a singular point. If each point of \mathcal{A}_4 is ordinary then $\mathcal{A}_4 = \mathcal{C}_4$ is monotone, contradiction.

Thus \mathcal{C}_4 contains at least two singular points.

LEMMA 3.5. *A differentiable \mathcal{C}_4 with one point with the characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$ contains exactly three singular points.*

Proof. Let p be the point with characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$. By (i) of 1.3 and 3.4, \mathcal{C}_4 contains two, three or four singular points.

Assume that \mathcal{C}_4 contains one other singular point q . Then q has the characteristic one of $(1, 1, 2)$, $(1, 1, 2)_0$ or $(2, 1, 1)_0$. Also the arcs \overline{pq} and \overline{qp} are monotone, by (ii) of 1.6. Note that the orientation of the osculating circle is continuous at q , by 2.2 and 2.5 but discontinuous at p by 2.3.

Call $C'(p^3)$, $C''(p^3)$, $[C'(q^3), C''(q^3)]$ the two one-sided osculating circles at p [at q] as in § 2 and assume that $C''(p^3)_i = \emptyset$ (the case $C''(p^3)_e = \emptyset$ follows similarly).

Now \overline{pq} is monotone. Hence,

$$C'(q^3) \subset C''(p^3)_e$$

and

$$C''(p^3) \subset C'(q^3)_i = C''(q^3)_i.$$

Thus $p \in C''(q^3)_i$ and $\mathcal{C}_4 \setminus \{q\} \subset C''(q^3)_i$ by (iii) of 1.3. Next \overline{qp} is monotone. Hence

$$C'(p^3) \subset C''(q^3)_i$$

and

$$C''(q^3) \subset C'(p^3)_e = C''(p^3)_i = \emptyset;$$

contradiction.

The case where \mathcal{C}_4 contains three other singular points q with the characteristic $(1, 1, 2)$, $(1, 1, 2)_0$ or $(2, 1, 1)_0$ follows similarly; the important point is that there are an odd number of q 's and the orientation is continuous at these points.

COROLLARY. *A differentiable \mathcal{C}_4 with two points with the characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$ contains either two or four singular points.*

Proof. The proof follows in an analogous manner to the theorem using the discontinuity of the orientation of the osculating circle at the $(1, 2, 1)_0$ points.

LEMMA 3.6. *A differentiable \mathcal{C}_4 with no $(1, 2, 1)_0$ points contains either two or four singular points.*

Proof. Since there are only singular points with the characteristic $(1, 1, 2)$, $(1, 1, 2)_0$ or $(2, 1, 1)_0$, the orientation of the osculating circle at these points is continuous. Hence \mathcal{C}_4 must contain an even number of singular points.

4. Impossible \mathcal{C}_4 's.

LEMMA 4.1. *There is no differentiable \mathcal{C}_4 with four singular points including one with characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$.*

Proof. Firstly \mathcal{C}_4 contains only one point p with characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$, by 3.1 and none with characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$, by 3.3 and 3.5. Thus the three other singular points $p < q_1 < q_2 < q_3$ have characteristic $(1, 1, 2)$ or $(1, 1, 2)_0$. Assume that each of the q_i are $(1, 1, 2)$ points. The other cases similarly lead to a contradiction.

Either $C(p^3)_e = \emptyset$ or $C(p^3)_i = \emptyset$, say the former. Using (iii) of 1.3, the continuity of the orientation of the osculating circle at each point and the monotony of the arcs $\overline{pq_1}$ and $\overline{q_3p}$, one obtains

$$C(q_1^3) \setminus \{q_1\} \subset \mathcal{C}_{4i}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_4 \subset C(q_1^3)_e$$

and

$$C(q_3^3) \setminus \{q_3\} \subset \mathcal{C}_{4i}$$

$$\mathcal{C}_4 \subset C(q_3^3)_e.$$

Now \mathcal{C}_4 is separated into three closed arcs by the points p , q_1 , q_3 . By 1.4, there is a circle K lying in $\mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_{4i}$ having points in common with all three arcs. By (ii) of 1.4 one of p , q_1 , q_3 is a point of contact. The point p has already been excluded since $C(p^3)_e = \emptyset$ (see first paragraph of 2.2). Hence one of q_1 , q_3 , say q_1 is a point

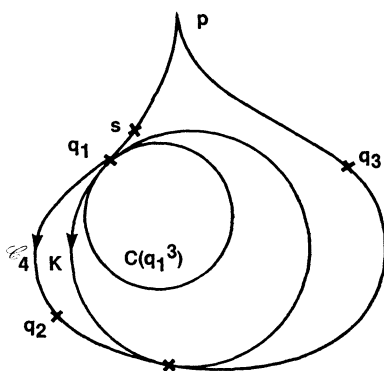


FIGURE 5

of contact of K with \mathcal{C}_4 and K is a tangent circle of \mathcal{C}_4 at q_1 . But then (see Figure 5) if s is close to q_1 on \mathcal{C}_4 , $C(q_1^2, s)$ and $C(q_1^3)$ are separated by K and $C(q_1^2, s)$ cannot converge to $C(q_1^3)$ as $s \rightarrow q_1$ on \mathcal{C}_4 . This is impossible since q_1 is a differentiable point.

The case where $C(p^3)_i = \emptyset$ gives rise to a similar contradiction where a circle K^* lying in $\mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_{4i}$ (see Remark (i) to 1.4) having q_1 or q_3 as a point of contact is used instead of K as above.

LEMMA 4.2. *No differentiable \mathcal{C}_4 exists with more than two singular points including two with characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$.*

Proof. By 3.2, 3.3 and the corollary to 3.5, \mathcal{C}_4 contains exactly two points p_1, p_2 with characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$ and two other points q_1, q_2 with characteristic $(1, 1, 2)$ or $(1, 1, 2)_0$. Assume that q_1, q_2 are $(1, 1, 2)$ points and $C(q_1^3) \subset \mathcal{C}_{4i}$. The other cases can be handled in a similar manner by appropriately picking K or K^* as in 4.1.

The points p_1, p_2, q_1 separate \mathcal{C}_4 into three closed arcs. Hence there is a circle K lying in $\mathcal{C}_4 \cup \mathcal{C}_{4i}$ having q_1 as a point of contact (the points p_1, p_2 cannot be contact points as in 3.2). Again as in 4.1, for s close to q_1 on \mathcal{C}_4 , $C(q_1^2, s)$ and $C(q_1^3)$ are separated by K and hence $C(q_1^2, s)$ cannot converge to $C(q_1^3)$ as $s \rightarrow q_1$ on \mathcal{C}_4 .

Similarly as in 4.1 and 4.2 one obtains:

LEMMA 4.3. *No differentiable \mathcal{C}_4 exists with exactly three singular points including one point with characteristic $(1, 2, 1)_0$ and one with characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$.*

5. Double-points.

LEMMA 5.1. *\mathcal{C}_4 contains at most one double-point. (A point where \mathcal{C}_4 meets itself.)*

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{C}_4 contains at least two double-points d_1, d_2 . Take any other point s on \mathcal{C}_4 and consider the circle $K = K(d_1, d_2, s)$. A circle close to K will meet \mathcal{C}_4 at two points close to d_1 , at two points close to d_2 and at one point close to s , contradiction.

In the sequel let \mathcal{C}_4 be a differentiable curve of order four with one double-point d separating \mathcal{C}_4 into two simple arcs $\mathcal{L}_1, \mathcal{L}_2$ called loops. Certainly d is simple in the sense that \mathcal{C}_4 passes through it exactly twice.

LEMMA 5.2. *The point d is not singular.*

Proof. In all cases whether d has the characteristic $(1, 1, 2)$, $(1, 1, 2)_0$, $(1, 2, 1)_0$ or $(2, 1, 1)_0$ on one of the arcs \mathcal{A} of \mathcal{C}_4 passing through d , a circle close to the osculating circle of \mathcal{A} at d will intersect \mathcal{A} at four distinct points as well as at another point on the other arc of \mathcal{C}_4 passing through d . This contradicts the order of \mathcal{C}_4 .

LEMMA 5.3. *\mathcal{C}_4 contains at least two singular points, one in each of the loops determined by d .*

Proof. Suppose \mathcal{L}_1 contains no singular points. Then $\mathcal{L}_1 \cup \{d\}$ is monotone by (ii) of 1.5, contradiction.

LEMMA 5.4. *\mathcal{C}_4 contains at most two singular points (hence exactly one in each loop).*

Proof. Suppose there are at least three singular points. Then there are at least two p_1, p_2 in one of the loops, \mathcal{L}_1 say, with the subarc $\overline{p_1 p_2}$ of \mathcal{L}_1 monotone. But then as s moves continuously and monotonically on $\overline{p_1 p_2}$ from p_1 to p_2 the osculating circle $C(s^3)$ of \mathcal{L}_1 at s intersects \mathcal{C}_4 at a point u which moves monotonically and continuously on \mathcal{C}_4 in the opposite direction from p_1 back to p_2 . Hence there is a point s^* between p_1 and p_2 where $C(s^{*3})$ passes through d . But then a circle close to $C(s^{*3})$ will intersect \mathcal{L}_1 at three points close to s^* and at two points close to d , contradiction.

LEMMA 5.5. *\mathcal{C}_4 contains no points with the characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$ or $(1, 2, 1)_0$.*

Proof. Let p be a singular point with the characteristic $(2, 1, 1)_0$ or $(1, 2, 1)_0$. Then the tangent circle $C(p^2, d)$ of \mathcal{C}_4 at p passing through d intersects \mathcal{C}_4 at p [3]. But then a circle close to $C(p^2, d)$ will intersect \mathcal{C}_4 at three points close to p and at two points close




















to d , contradiction.

Lemmas 5.1–5.5 give the following.









THEOREM. *Let \mathcal{C}_4 be a differentiable curve of cyclic order four with double-points. Then \mathcal{C}_4 contains exactly one double-point d which is simple and not singular. Moreover, \mathcal{C}_4 is a strongly differentiable curve composed of exactly two loops each containing exactly one singular point with the characteristic $(1, 1, 2)$ or $(1, 1, 2)_0$.*

6. Possible differentiable \mathcal{C}_4 's. The results of §§ 3, 4 and 5 give exactly fourteen possible differentiable curves of cyclic order four. These are listed in the chart (here we have taken the point at infinity not on \mathcal{C}_4 and removed this point to get the open plane).

SIMPLE \mathcal{C}_4 's

Number	Distribution	General Type
4	4(1, 1, 2)	 ,  or 
	3(1, 1, 2), 1(1, 1, 2) ₀	 or 
	2(1, 1, 2), 2(1, 1, 2) ₀	 or 
	1(1, 1, 2), 3(1, 1, 2) ₀	
	4(1, 1, 2) ₀	
3	1(1, 2, 1) ₀ , 2(1, 1, 2)	 or 
	1(1, 2, 1) ₀ , 1(1, 1, 2), 1(1, 1, 2) ₀	 or 
	1(1, 2, 1) ₀ , 2(1, 1, 2) ₀	
2	1(2, 1, 1) ₀ , 1(1, 1, 2)	 or 
	1(2, 1, 1) ₀ , 1(1, 1, 2) ₀	
	2(1, 2, 1) ₀	 or 

 \mathcal{C}_4 's WITH ONE DOUBLE-POINT

2	2(1, 1, 2)	 ,  or 
	1(1, 1, 2), (1, 1, 2) ₀	 ,  or 
	2(1, 1, 2) ₀	 or 

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