A TREATISE ON TRILINEAR CO-ORDINATES, INTENDED CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF JUNIOR STUDENTS

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649068197

A Treatise on Trilinear Co-Ordinates, Intended Chiefly for the Use of Junior Students by $\,$ C. J. C. Price

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd. Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

C. J. C. PRICE

A TREATISE ON TRILINEAR CO-ORDINATES, INTENDED CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF JUNIOR STUDENTS



A TREATISE

TRILINEAR CO-ORDINATES,

INTENDED CHIEFLY FOR THE USE OF JUNIOR STUDENTS.

C. J. C. PRICE, M.A.,

OXFORD and LONDON: JOHN HENRY AND JAMES PARKER. 1866.

JBD

QA556 P7

Printed by Mesers, Purker, Cornmarket, Oxford.

PREFACE.

THE acknowledged want of a text-book on the subject of Trilinear Co-ordinates, adapted to the use of students for honours in the Mathematical Schools, has led to the publication of the present volume.

It has been found necessary, with a view to rendering the elementary portion of the work as complete as possible, to exclude the consideration of equations of an order higher than the second. For the same reason, problems relating to the focal properties of conic sections have not been discussed; but the Author does not regret that the limits of the work have compelled him to pass over investigations of a class in which little or nothing is gained by the employment of the trilinear method.

The introduction of matter belonging more properly to the department of Pure Geometry, as also any reference to other systems of co-ordinates, has been as far as possible avoided; except, perhaps, in the fifth Chapter, where the importance of the subjects treated and the want of a succinct yet tolerably complete account of them seemed to warrant the digression.

Besides an acquaintance with the principles of the Differential Calculus, such as a student who is about to enter upon this branch of Modern Geometry is sure to possess, the reader is supposed to have some knowledge of the Theory of Determinants.

The Author feels it right to state that the papers on

. 1

Trilinear Co-ordinates communicated by Mr. Allen Whitworth, of St. John's College, Cambridge, in the first numbers of the "Messenger of Mathematics" did not come under his notice until the earlier portion of this treatise was written. The results now published were arrived at independently, the perusal of the papers referred to having led only to the insertion of Art. 152.

In writing Chap. V. the Author has derived much assistance from Mr. Townsend's "Modern Geometry" and from a work by M. Housel entitled *Introduction à la Géométrie Supérieure*. To books which are so well known as Dr. Salmon's "Conic Sections" and Mr. Ferrers' "Trilinear Co-ordinates" it is difficult to say to what extent he is indebted.

In conclusion, the Author would take the present opportunity of expressing his sincere thanks to Mr. J. D. Davenport, Fellow of Brasenose College, for his kindness in revising a great portion of the manuscript for the press, as well as for many valuable suggestions, and to other friends for any assistance they may have rendered.

Exeter College, Oxford, December 4, 1865.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I. EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD. THE STRAIGHT LINE.

ART	Maria de la compania						PAGE
1.	TRILINEAR co-ordinates of a point		32	154	≆(39	1
2.	Convention with regard to sign	39	*5	10	*3	79	ib.
3-	-5. Identical relation between the o	o-ord	inates of	a point		0.00	2
6.	Interpretation of a few simple Trilling	near .	Equation	g .			3
7,	8. THE GENERAL EQUATION OF THE co-ordinates of a fixed point on						
	which it makes with the sides of t	the tr	iangle of	refere	BCB .		4
9,	10. The equation of a straight line	e in	terms of	the co-	ordinat	es of	
	a fixed point on it and the direction	on-co	sines of t	he line			6
11.	To show that the equation of a ri	ght l	ine may	be wr	itten in	the	
	form $la + m\beta + m\gamma = 0$	•	i i				7
12.	To shew, conversely, that every e	quati	on of th	is form	repre	sents	
	a straight line	*	90				8
13.	Polar form of the equation of the se	cond	degree	50.00			ib.
14.	Abbreviations explained .		100		. ě.,		9
15,	To construct geometrically the strain the homogeneous form .	ight l	line whos	в едав	tion is g	iven	ib.
10			Dominio				10.
10.	Equation of a straight line which p two given lines	41269036	· urouga	rue in		, io n	10
17.	Condition that three straight lines	shoul	d meet is	a poir	it .		ib.
18	el egg. Examples	483	100				11
19.	To find the equations of the bisec	tors	of the a	ngles o	f a trie	ingle	
	ABC, and to show that they meet					•	ið.
20.	Co-ordinates of this point .	27			30		ið.
21.	Equation of a straight line through	one e	of the ve	rtices			iō.
	To find the equations of the bissets				angle A	BC.	
	and to shew that they meet in a p						12
23.	Co-ordinates of this point .	2 86	32	277		840	13
	To find the equations of the perpen of the triangle ABC upon the opp						

meet in a point .

vi contents.
ARTS. PAG
25. Co-ordinates of this point
26. The proportional values of the co-ordinates of a point used instead of
their actual values
27. Other methods of obtaining the results of Arts. 22, 24
 CHAPTER II.
THE STRAIGHT LINE CONTINUED. RELATIONS BETWEEN THE CONSTANTS.
28-31. Fundamental relations between the constants in the two forms
of equation of the straight line investigated in Arts. 7-10 . 1
32. Symmetrical equations of the straight line which passes through
a given point and makes a given angle with a given straight line . I'
33. Symmetrical equations of a straight line perpendicular to a given
straight line
34-38. Relations between the direction-cosines of a given straight line . 1
35. Symmetrical expressions for the area of the triangle of reference in
terms of the direction-cosines of any line
39. To write down the homogeneous equation of a straight line whose
symmetrical equations are given
40, 41. To express the direction-cosines of a straight line in terms of
the coefficients of its homogeneous equation 2
42. To express the sines of the direction-angles in terms of the co-
efficients of its homogeneous equation 2
43, 44. Formulæ relating to straight lines
CHAPTER III.
THE STRAIGHT LINE CONTINUED. LINE AT INFINITY,
45, 46. Expression for the distance between two given points 2
47. Length of the perpendicular from a given point upon a given
straight line
48, 49. Length of the line drawn from a given point to a given straight
line so as to make with it a given angle 2
50, 51. Expressions for the sine, cosine, and tangent of the angle be-
tween two given straight lives
52, 53. Equation of the straight line at infinity
CHAPTER IV.
PROBLEMS ON THE STRAIGHT LINE.
54. To find the co-ordinates of the point of intersection of the straight
lines (l_1, m_1, n_1) , (l_2, m_2, n_4)

CONTENTS.		vii
ARTS.		PAGE
55. Condition that the three straight lines (I, m, m,), ((l2, m2, n4),	
(l ₃ , m ₃ , n ₃) may meet in a point		31
56. Condition that three given points may lie in the same righ	t line .	32
57. Symmetrical equations of the straight line which foins points		ib.
 Homogeneous equation of the straight line which joins points 	two given	33
59, 60. Homogeneous equation of a right line passing throug point, and whose direction cosines are given	h a given	ib.
 Equation of the straight line which joins a given point to section of two given straight lines. 	the inter-	34
62, 63. Equation of the straight line which bisects the angle two given straight lines	e between	ib.
64. Condition that two straight lines whose homogeneous equipment given should be parallel to each other	ations are	36
65, 66. Equation of the straight line which passes through a gi	ven point,	0.94
and is parallel to a given straight line		ib.
67. Two straight lines are parallel when their equations diffe	er only by	
a constant term		37
 Condition of parallelism of two straight lines whose equ 	intions are	- 44
given in the homogeneous form	(S) (8)	ib.
69-74. Condition of perpendicularity of two straight lines		38
 Symmetrical equations of the perpendicular to a given str through a given point 	aight line	40
76. Homogeneous equation of the same	190 90	ib.
77. Homogeneous equation of the straight line which passes	es through	
a given point and makes an angle w with a given straigh	t line .	41
CHAPTER V.		
ANHARMONIC BATIOS. HARMONIC POINTS AND PRINCIPS. H	OMOGRAPH	по
	100	411
 79. Devinitions.—Pencil of rays, centre of pencil, tr range, axis 	ansversal,	43
80. Anharmonic ratio defined	320 B	44
81. A system of four points or rays gives six different unharmo	onic ratios,	
whereof three are the reciprocals of the other three		ib.
82. Relations subsisting between these ratios		45
83. To shew that the anharmonic ratio of the four points		
a transversal meets a pencil is constant for any positi	ion of the	
transversal	3.63	ib.