

Pacific Journal of Mathematics

CONSTRUCTIONS FOR POLES AND POLARS IN *n*-DIMENSIONS

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CONSTRUCTIONS FOR POLES AND POLARS IN n -DIMENSIONS

A. P. DEMPSTER AND S. SCHUSTER

1. Introduction. As far back as 1847, von Staudt [2, p. 131-136] introduced the notion of handling a symmetric polarity (that is, a nonnull polarity) by means of a self-polar simplex and an additional pair of corresponding elements. In projective space of two dimensions (S_2) such a polarity is completely determined by a self-polar triangle $A_1A_2A_3$, a point P , and its polar line p . We write this polarity as $(A_1A_2A_3)(Pp)$. In S_3 , the polarity is determined by a self-polar tetrahedron $A_1A_2A_3A_4$, a point P , and its polar plane π . We write it $(A_1A_2A_3A_4)(P\pi)$. In general, we have a polarity in S_n determined by the self-polar simplex $A_1A_2 \cdots A_{n+1}$, a point P , and its corresponding polar prime or hyperplane π . We write it $(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{n+1})(P\pi)$.

Left unanswered by von Staudt and his followers is the following question: Given an arbitrary point X , how can we construct the polar prime χ of X ? And, conversely, given the prime χ , how do we actually find its pole, the point X ?

2. Construction. The construction of the polar line x of an arbitrary point X for the polarity $(A_1A_2A_3)(Pp)$ in S_2 was given by Coxeter [1, 64]. We give a direct generalization of this to n dimensions: to find the polar prime χ of an arbitrary point X relative to $(A_1A_2 \cdots A_{n+1})(P\pi)$.

Consider first the point X not in any face of $A_1A_2 \cdots A_{n+1}$. Let α_i denote face $A_1A_2 \cdots A_{i-1}A_{i+1} \cdots A_{n+1}$, and let

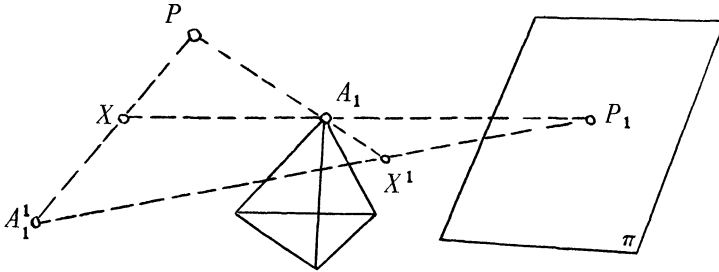
$$A_i' = PX \cdot \alpha_i, \quad P_i = XA_i \cdot \pi, \quad \text{and} \quad X^i = PA_i \cdot P_iA_i'.$$

In the plane PXA_i we have pairs P, P_i and A_i, A_i' conjugate under the induced plane polarity. By Hesse's theorem in the plane [1, pp. 60-61], X and X^i are conjugate for the induced polarity, and hence for the given polarity. In this manner we determine $n+1$ points X^1, X^2, \dots, X^{n+1} lying in χ . The points X^1, X^2, \dots, X^n determine χ since otherwise they must lie in an $(n-2)$ -flat which implies that the flat determined by P, X^1, \dots, X^n is of at most $(n-1)$ dimensions, which is impossible since the space contains P, A_1, A_2, \dots, A_n . It

Received August 1, 1953.

Pacific J. Math., 5 (1955), 197-199

follows that χ is determined by any $(n - 1)$ of the points X^i . This completes the construction in S_n for general X . This is illustrated for $n = 3$, and is easily seen to yield Coxeter's construction for $n = 2$.



A second approach is to reduce the question of finding χ in S_n to two analogous constructions in $(n - 1)$ dimensions, namely in any two faces α_i . Under the polarity induced in α_i the point $X_i = XA_i \cdot \alpha_i$ maps into an $(n - 2)$ -flat x_i consisting of points conjugate to X . For the general X considered, no two x_i coincide; hence, any two of them determine an $(n - 1)$ -flat of points conjugate to X . This can only be χ . Using this idea we can reduce the construction in S_n to 2^r analogous constructions in $n - r$ dimensions, and at any stage of this induction on r , we may use the first method to solve the question completely.

In particular, if $n = 2$ we can construct directly by the first method or use the construction for corresponding points in two involutions on the sides of $A_1A_2A_3$. If $n = 3$ we can use the first method, or carry out constructions in two faces of $A_1A_2A_3A_4$, or carry out constructions in four edges of $A_1A_2A_3A_4$.

Going back to n dimensions, suppose X is not of general position; that is, X lies in a face α_i . If X lies in r such faces we may name these $\alpha_1, \dots, \alpha_r$. Then χ contains A_1, \dots, A_r . Considering the $(n - r)$ -flat determined by simplex $A_{r+1} \dots A_{n+1}$, we see that the polarity induced in this space has $A_{r+1} \dots A_{n+1}$ as a self-polar simplex and X belongs to the space but is not on a face of $A_{r+1} \dots A_{n+1}$. Thus, we can use the first method to determine the polar prime χ' of X in this space. Then A_1, \dots, A_r , and χ' generate an $(n - 1)$ -flat of points conjugate to X . This $(n - 1)$ -flat is χ .

The problem of finding X when given χ is solved by dualizing the foregoing procedures.

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The *Pacific Journal of Mathematics* is published quarterly, in March, June, September, and December. The price per volume (4 numbers) is \$12.00; single issues, \$3.50. Back numbers are available. Special price to individual faculty members of supporting institutions and to individual members of the American Mathematical Society: \$4.00 per volume; single issues, \$1.25.

Subscriptions, orders for back numbers, and changes of address should be sent to Pacific Journal of Mathematics, c/o University of California Press, Berkeley 4, California.

Printed at Kokusai Bunken Insatsusha (International Academic Printing Co., Ltd.), No. 10, 1-chome, Fujimi-cho, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan.

* During the absence of E. G. Straus.

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