

# On the Concircularity of the Centres of five Kiepert's Circles of a Convex Pentagon inscribed in a Circle

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This paper forms a sequel of "On the Circularity of Kiepert's Point", hence the notations employed in this paper follows those of its preceding paper.

We are to call it briefly Kiepert's circle of a quadrilateral  $A_1A_2A_3A_4$  when the circle passes through four points  $P_{123}(\lambda)$ ,  $P_{234}(\lambda)$ ,  $P_{341}(\lambda)$  and  $P_{412}(\lambda)$ .

This paper concerns the concircularity of Kiepert's circle, and our main result is the following theorem.

**Theorem.** *Let  $A_1A_2A_3A_4A_5$  be aconvex pentagon inscribed in a circle, and  $S_{1234}(\lambda)$ ,  $S_{2345}(\lambda)$ ,  $S_{3451}(\lambda)$ ,  $S_{4512}(\lambda)$  and  $S_{5123}(\lambda)$  be centres of the Kiepert's circle of the five quadrilaterals  $A_1A_2A_3A_4$ ,  $A_2A_3A_4A_5$ ,  $A_3A_4A_5A_1$ ,  $A_4A_5A_1A_2$  and  $A_5A_1A_2A_3$ , respectively. Then, these five points are concircular.*

**Proof.** Without loss of generality, we can assume that the circumscribed circle of the pentagon  $A_1A_2A_3A_4A_5$  is unit circle. Then, if we denote five points  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$ ,  $A_4$  and  $A_5$  by the complex numbers  $t_1$ ,  $t_2$ ,  $t_3$ ,  $t_4$  and  $t_5$ , respectively, we have  $|t_i|=1$ ,  $t_i\bar{t}_i=1$ , ( $i=1, 2, 3, 4, 5$ ).

Of all the triangles obtainable out of the pentagon  $A_1A_2A_3A_4A_5$ , for example, a triangle  $A_1A_2A_3$  has the following expressions in relation to  $P_{23}$ ,  $P_{31}$  and  $P_{12}$ , which are the complex numbers of three points  $P_{23}$ ,  $P_{31}$  and  $P_{12}$ , respectively:

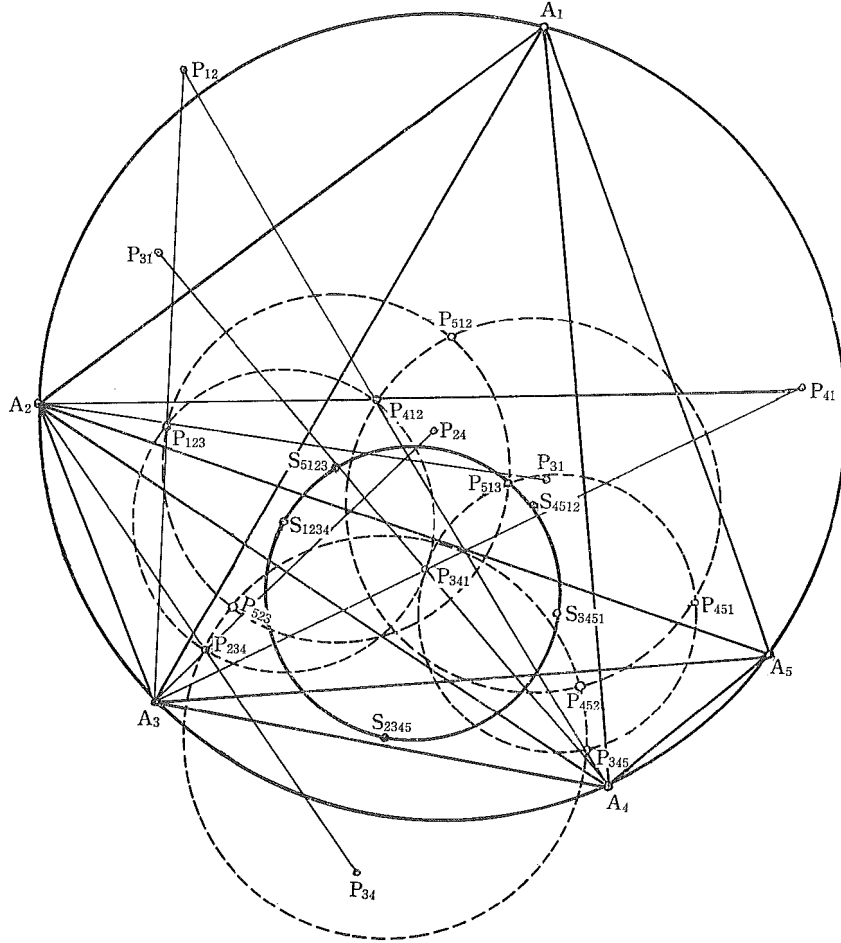
$$p_{ij} = \frac{p_{ij}}{t_i t_j}, \quad p_{ij} + p_{ji} = t_i + t_j$$

$$p_{ij} = \frac{1}{2}(t_i + t_j) - \sqrt{-1} \lambda (t_j - t_i), \quad (\lambda \geq 0), \quad (i \neq j, \quad i, j = 1, 2, 3).$$

The same expressions are obtained from all the other triangles.

Then by  $Z_{1234}(\lambda)$  we denote the complex number of a centre of the Kiepert's circle which are constructed from a quadrilateral  $A_1A_2A_3A_4$ .

The Kiepert's points  $P_{123}(\lambda)$ ,  $P_{234}(\lambda)$ ,  $P_{341}(\lambda)$  and  $P_{412}(\lambda)$  of four triangles  $A_1A_2A_3$ ,  $A_2A_3A_4$ ,  $A_3A_4A_1$  and  $A_4A_1A_2$  is represented by the complex numbers  $Z_{123}(\lambda)$ ,  $Z_{234}(\lambda)$ ,  $Z_{341}(\lambda)$  and  $Z_{412}(\lambda)$ , respectively, for which, as was shown in my preceding paper\*, the following expressions hold.



$$Z_{123}(\lambda) = \frac{(t_1 - p_{23})(\bar{t}_2 p_{31} - t_2 \bar{p}_{31}) - (t_2 - p_{31})(\bar{t}_1 p_{23} - t_1 \bar{p}_{23})}{(t_1 - p_{23})(\bar{t}_2 - \bar{p}_{31}) - (\bar{t}_1 - \bar{p}_{23})(t_2 - p_{31})},$$

$$Z_{234}(\lambda) = \frac{(t_2 - p_{34})(\bar{t}_3 p_{42} - t_3 \bar{p}_{42}) - (t_3 - p_{42})(\bar{t}_2 p_{34} - t_2 \bar{p}_{34})}{(t_2 - p_{34})(\bar{t}_3 - \bar{p}_{42}) - (\bar{t}_2 - \bar{p}_{34})(t_3 - p_{42})},$$

$$Z_{341}(\lambda) = \frac{(t_3 - p_{41})(\bar{t}_4 p_{13} - t_4 \bar{p}_{13}) - (t_4 - p_{13})(\bar{t}_3 p_{41} - t_3 \bar{p}_{41})}{(t_3 - p_{41})(\bar{t}_4 - \bar{p}_{13}) - (\bar{t}_3 - \bar{p}_{41})(t_4 - p_{13})},$$

$$Z_{412}(\lambda) = \frac{(t_4 - p_{12})(\bar{t}_1 p_{24} - t_1 \bar{p}_{24}) - (t_1 - p_{24})(\bar{t}_4 p_{12} - t_4 \bar{p}_{12})}{(t_4 - p_{12})(\bar{t}_1 - \bar{p}_{24}) - (\bar{t}_4 - \bar{p}_{12})(t_1 - p_{24})},$$

(1)

The same expression holds for the other four quadrilaterals  $A_2A_3A_4A_5$ ,  $A_3A_4A_5A_1$ ,  $A_4A_5A_1A_2$  and  $A_5A_1A_2A_3$ .

We shall try now to get complex number  $Z_{1234}(\lambda)$  which represents the centre of Kiepert's circle  $S_{1234}(\lambda)$ .

As it is, we try to get, first of all, the equation of the perpendicular bisector of a segment  $P_{123}(\lambda)P_{341}(\lambda)$ .

Then, we have the equation

$$\begin{vmatrix} Z_{123}(\lambda) & Z_{341}(\lambda) & Z \\ \bar{Z}_{341}(\lambda) & \bar{Z}_{123}(\lambda) & \bar{Z} \\ I & I & I \end{vmatrix} = 0,$$

$$\{\bar{Z}_{341}(\lambda) - \bar{Z}_{123}(\lambda)\}Z + \{Z_{341}(\lambda) - Z_{123}(\lambda)\}\bar{Z} + \{Z_{123}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{123}(\lambda) - Z_{341}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{341}(\lambda)\} = 0. \quad (2)$$

Similarly, we have the equation of the perpendicular bisector of a segment  $P_{234}(\lambda)P_{412}(\lambda)$ :

$$\{\bar{Z}_{412}(\lambda) - \bar{Z}_{234}(\lambda)\}Z + \{Z_{412}(\lambda) - Z_{234}(\lambda)\}\bar{Z} + \{Z_{234}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{234}(\lambda) - Z_{412}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{412}(\lambda)\} = 0. \quad (3)$$

Complex number  $Z_{1234}(\lambda)$  is equal to  $Z$ , which is obtained as the solution of two equations (2) and (3),

i. e.

$$\begin{aligned} & \begin{vmatrix} \bar{Z}_{341}(\lambda) - \bar{Z}_{123}(\lambda) & Z_{341}(\lambda) - Z_{123}(\lambda) \\ \bar{Z}_{412}(\lambda) - \bar{Z}_{234}(\lambda) & Z_{412}(\lambda) - Z_{234}(\lambda) \end{vmatrix} Z \\ &= \begin{vmatrix} Z_{341}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{341}(\lambda) - Z_{123}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{123}(\lambda) & Z_{341}(\lambda) - Z_{123}(\lambda) \\ Z_{412}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{412}(\lambda) - Z_{234}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{234}(\lambda) & Z_{412}(\lambda) - Z_{234}(\lambda) \end{vmatrix}, \end{aligned}$$

since the coefficient of  $Z$  is a pure imaginary number, we can put into the form

$$\begin{vmatrix} \bar{Z}_{341}(\lambda) - \bar{Z}_{123}(\lambda) & Z_{341}(\lambda) - Z_{123}(\lambda) \\ \bar{Z}_{412}(\lambda) - \bar{Z}_{234}(\lambda) & Z_{412}(\lambda) - Z_{234}(\lambda) \end{vmatrix} = \sqrt{-1} r_{1234},$$

where,  $r_{1234}$  is a real number.

Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & \sqrt{-1} r_{1234} Z \\ &= \{Z_{341}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{341} - Z_{123}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{123}(\lambda)\} \{Z_{412}(\lambda) - Z_{234}(\lambda)\} \\ & \quad - \{Z_{412}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{412}(\lambda) - Z_{234}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{234}(\lambda)\} \{Z_{341}(\lambda) - Z_{123}(\lambda)\}. \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

Both  $Z_{341}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{341}(\lambda) - Z_{123}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{123}(\lambda)$  and  $Z_{412}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{412}(\lambda) - Z_{234}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{234}(\lambda)$  which are in the right hand side are real numbers.

Then, we put

$$Z_{341}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{341}(\lambda) - Z_{123}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{123}(\lambda) = r^1_{1234},$$

$$Z_{412}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{412}(\lambda) - Z_{234}(\lambda)\bar{Z}_{234}(\lambda) = r^2_{1234}.$$

The expressions (1) were put into the following form by the author in his paper\*

$$Z_{123}(\lambda) = \frac{\alpha_1(t_1 - p_{23}) - \alpha_2(t_2 - p_{31})}{\alpha},$$

$$Z_{234}(\lambda) = \frac{\beta_1(t_2 - p_{24}) - \beta_2(t_3 - p_{42})}{\beta},$$

$$Z_{341}(\lambda) = \frac{\gamma_1(t_3 - p_{41}) - \gamma_2(t_4 - p_{13})}{\gamma},$$

$$Z_{412}(\lambda) = \frac{\delta_1(t_4 - p_{12}) - \delta_2(t_1 - p_{24})}{\delta},$$

where  $\alpha, \alpha_1, \alpha_2, \beta, \dots$  etc. are all real numbers.

It follows from (4) that

$$Z = \frac{r^1_{1234}}{\sqrt{-1} r_{1234}} \left\{ \frac{\delta_1(t_4 - p_{13}) - \delta_2(t_1 - p_{24})}{\delta} - \frac{\beta_1(t_2 p_{34}) - \beta_2(t_3 - p_{42})}{\beta} \right\}$$

$$- \frac{r^2_{1234}}{\sqrt{-1} r_{1234}} \left\{ \frac{\gamma_1(t_3 - p_{41}) - \gamma_2(t_4 - p_{13})}{\gamma} - \frac{\alpha_1(t_1 - p_{23}) - \alpha_2(t_2 - p_{31})}{\alpha} \right\}.$$

When we consider that

$$p_{42} = t_2 + t_4 - p_{24}, \quad t_{31} = t_1 + t_3 - p_{13},$$

the above expression can be represented in the following form:

$$Z = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1}} (l_1 t_1 + m_1 t_2 + n_1 t_3 + s_1 t_4 + \lambda_1 p_{12} + \mu_1 p_{23} + \nu_1 p_{34} + \xi_1 p_{41} + \eta_1 p_{13} + \zeta_1 p_{24}),$$

$$\text{where } l_1 = \frac{1}{r_{1234}} \left( \frac{\alpha_1 r^2_{1234}}{\alpha} - \frac{\delta_2 r^1_{1234}}{\delta} \right), \dots\dots\dots,$$

$$\lambda_1 = -\frac{\delta_1 r^1_{1234}}{\delta r_{1234}}, \dots\dots\dots \text{etc. are all pure imaginary complex}$$

numbers.

Therefore,

$$Z_{1234}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1}}(l_1 t_1 + m_1 t_2 + n_1 t_3 + s_1 t_4 + \lambda_1 p_{12} + \mu_1 p_{23} + \nu_1 p_{34} \\ + \xi_1 p_{41} + \eta_1 p_{13} + \zeta_1 p_{24}),$$

$$Z_{2345}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1}}(l_2 t_2 + m_2 t_3 + n_2 t_4 + s_2 t_5 + \lambda_2 p_{23} + \mu_2 p_{34} \\ + \nu_2 p_{45} + \xi_2 p_{52} + \eta_2 p_{24} + \zeta_2 p_{35}),$$

$$Z_{3451}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1}}(l_3 t_3 + m_3 t_4 + n_3 t_5 + s_3 t_1 + \lambda_3 p_{34} + \mu_3 p_{45} \\ + \nu_3 p_{51} + \xi_3 p_{13} + \eta_3 p_{35} + \zeta_3 p_{41}),$$

$$Z_{4512}(\lambda) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{-1}}(l_4 t_4 + m_4 t_5 + n_4 t_1 + s_4 t_2 + \lambda_4 p_{45} + \mu_4 p_{51} \\ + \nu_4 p_{12} + \xi_4 p_{24} + \eta_4 p_{41} + \zeta_4 p_{52}).$$

When we put

$$\frac{Z_{1234}(\lambda) - Z_{3451}(\lambda)}{Z_{2345}(\lambda) - Z_{3451}(\lambda)} \times \frac{Z_{2345}(\lambda) - Z_{4512}(\lambda)}{Z_{1234}(\lambda) - Z_{4512}(\lambda)} = Z(\lambda),$$

and if we can establish  $Z(\lambda) = \bar{Z}(\lambda)$  we conclude that the theorem was proved. To establish  $Z(\lambda) = \bar{Z}(\lambda)$  the following expression must be proved,

$$Z(\lambda) - \bar{Z}(\lambda)$$

$$\frac{Z_{1234}(\lambda) - Z_{3451}(\lambda)}{Z_{2345}(\lambda) - Z_{3451}(\lambda)} \times \frac{Z_{2345}(\lambda) - Z_{4512}(\lambda)}{Z_{1234}(\lambda) - Z_{4512}(\lambda)} - \frac{\bar{Z}_{1234}(\lambda) - \bar{Z}_{3451}(\lambda)}{\bar{Z}_{2345}(\lambda) - \bar{Z}_{3451}(\lambda)} \times \frac{\bar{Z}_{2345}(\lambda) - \bar{Z}_{4512}(\lambda)}{\bar{Z}_{1234}(\lambda) - \bar{Z}_{4512}(\lambda)} = 0.$$

Then, we have

$$Z(\lambda) - \bar{Z}(\lambda)$$

$$= \left( \frac{(l_1 t_1 + m_1 t_2 + n_1 t_3 + s_1 t_4 + \lambda_1 p_{12} + \mu_1 p_{23} + \nu_1 p_{34} + \xi_1 p_{41} + \eta_1 p_{13} + \zeta_1 p_{24})}{(l_2 t_2 + m_2 t_3 + n_2 t_4 + s_2 t_5 + \lambda_2 p_{23} + \mu_2 p_{34} + \nu_2 p_{45} + \xi_2 p_{52} + \eta_2 p_{24} + \zeta_2 p_{35})} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{(l_3 t_3 + m_3 t_4 + n_3 t_5 + s_3 t_1 + \lambda_3 p_{34} + \mu_3 p_{45} + \nu_3 p_{51} + \xi_3 p_{13} + \eta_3 p_{35} + \zeta_3 p_{41})}{(l_3 t_3 + m_3 t_4 + n_3 t_5 + s_3 t_1 + \lambda_3 p_{34} + \mu_3 p_{45} + \nu_3 p_{51} + \xi_3 p_{13} + \eta_3 p_{35} + \zeta_3 p_{41})} \right) \\ \times \left( \frac{(l_2 t_2 + m_2 t_3 + n_2 t_4 + s_2 t_5 + \lambda_2 p_{23} + \mu_2 p_{34} + \nu_2 p_{45} + \xi_2 p_{52} + \eta_2 p_{24} + \zeta_2 p_{35})}{(l_1 t_1 + m_1 t_2 + n_1 t_3 + s_1 t_4 + \lambda_1 p_{12} + \mu_1 p_{23} + \nu_1 p_{34} + \xi_1 p_{41} + \eta_1 p_{13} + \zeta_1 p_{24})} \right. \\ \left. - \frac{(l_4 t_4 + m_4 t_5 + n_4 t_1 + s_4 t_2 + \lambda_4 p_{45} + \mu_4 p_{51} + \nu_4 p_{12} + \xi_4 p_{24} + \eta_4 p_{41} + \zeta_4 p_{52})}{(l_4 t_4 + m_4 t_5 + n_4 t_1 + s_4 t_2 + \lambda_4 p_{45} + \mu_4 p_{51} + \nu_4 p_{12} + \xi_4 p_{24} + \eta_4 p_{41} + \zeta_4 p_{52})} \right) \\ - \left( \frac{(l_1 \bar{t}_1 + m_1 \bar{t}_2 + n_1 \bar{t}_3 + s_1 \bar{t}_4 + \lambda_1 \bar{p}_{12} + \mu_1 \bar{p}_{23} + \nu_1 \bar{p}_{34} + \xi_1 \bar{p}_{41} + \eta_1 \bar{p}_{13} + \zeta_1 \bar{p}_{24})}{(l_2 \bar{t}_2 + m_2 \bar{t}_3 + n_2 \bar{t}_4 + s_2 \bar{t}_5 + \lambda_2 \bar{p}_{23} + \mu_2 \bar{p}_{34} + \nu_2 \bar{p}_{45} + \xi_2 \bar{p}_{52} + \eta_2 \bar{p}_{24} + \zeta_2 \bar{p}_{35})} \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{-\{l_3\bar{t}_3 + m_3\bar{t}_4 + n_3\bar{t}_5 + s_3\bar{t}_1 + \lambda_3\bar{p}_{34} + \mu_3\bar{p}_{45} + \nu_3\bar{p}_{51} + \xi_3\bar{p}_{13} + \eta_3\bar{p}_{35} + \zeta_3\bar{p}_{41}\}}{-\{l_3\bar{t}_3 + m_3\bar{t}_4 + n_3\bar{t}_5 + s_3\bar{t}_1 + \lambda_3\bar{p}_{34} + \mu_3\bar{p}_{45} + \nu_3\bar{p}_{51} + \xi_3\bar{p}_{13} + \eta_3\bar{p}_{35} + \zeta_3\bar{p}_{41}\}} \\
& \times \left\{ \frac{\{l_2\bar{t}_2 + m_2\bar{t}_3 + n_2\bar{t}_4 + s_2\bar{t}_5 + \lambda_2\bar{p}_{23} + \mu_2\bar{p}_{34} + \nu_2\bar{p}_{45} + \xi_2\bar{p}_{52} + \eta_2\bar{p}_{24} + \zeta_2\bar{p}_{35}\}}{\{l_1\bar{t}_1 + m_1\bar{t}_2 + n_1\bar{t}_3 + s_1\bar{t}_4 + \lambda_1\bar{p}_{12} + \mu_1\bar{p}_{23} + \nu_1\bar{p}_{34} + \xi_1\bar{p}_{41} + \eta_1\bar{p}_{13} + \zeta_1\bar{p}_{24}\}} \right. \\
& \quad \left. \frac{-\{l_4\bar{t}_4 + m_4\bar{t}_5 + n_4\bar{t}_1 + s_4\bar{t}_2 + \lambda_4\bar{p}_{45} + \mu_4\bar{p}_{51} + \nu_4\bar{p}_{12} + \xi_4\bar{p}_{24} + \eta_4\bar{p}_{41} + \xi_4\bar{p}_{52}\}}{-\{l_4\bar{t}_4 + m_4\bar{t}_5 + n_4\bar{t}_1 + s_4\bar{t}_2 + \lambda_4\bar{p}_{45} + \mu_4\bar{p}_{51} + \nu_4\bar{p}_{12} + \xi_4\bar{p}_{24} + \eta_4\bar{p}_{41} + \xi_4\bar{p}_{52}\}} \right\} \\
& = \frac{\{l_1\bar{t}_1 + m_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots + \lambda_1\bar{p}_{12} + \dots\} - \{ \dots + s_3\bar{t}_1 + \dots \}}{\{l_2\bar{t}_2 + \dots + \dots\} - \{ \dots + s_3\bar{t}_1 + \dots \}} \\
& \times \frac{\{l_2\bar{t}_2 + \dots\} - \{ \dots + n_4\bar{t}_1 + s_4\bar{t}_2 + \dots \}}{\{l_1\bar{t}_1 + m_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots\} - \{ \dots + n_4\bar{t}_1 + s_4\bar{t}_2 + \dots \}} \\
& - \frac{\{l_1\bar{t}_1 + m_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots + \lambda_1\bar{p}_{12} + \dots\} - \{ \dots + s_3\bar{t}_1 + \dots \}}{\{l_2\bar{t}_2 + \dots + \dots\} - \{ \dots + s_3\bar{t}_1 + \dots \}} \\
& \times \frac{\{l_2\bar{t}_2 + \dots\} - \{ \dots + n_4\bar{t}_1 + s_4\bar{t}_2 + \dots \}}{\{l_1\bar{t}_1 + m_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots\} - \{ \dots + n_4\bar{t}_1 + s_4\bar{t}_2 + \dots \}} \\
& = \frac{\{l_1 - s_3\}\bar{t}_1 + m_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots}{-s_3\bar{t}_1 + l_2\bar{t}_2 + \dots} \times \frac{-n_4\bar{t}_1 + (l_2 - s_4)\bar{t}_2 + \dots}{(l_1 - n_4)\bar{t}_1 + (m_1 - s_4)\bar{t}_2 + \dots} \\
& - \frac{\{l_1 - s_3\}\bar{t}_1 + m_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots}{s_3\bar{t}_1 + l_2\bar{t}_2 + \dots} \times \frac{-n_4\bar{t}_1 + (l_2 - s_4)\bar{t}_2 + \dots}{(l_1 - n_4)\bar{t}_1 + (m_1 - s_4)\bar{t}_2 + \dots} \\
& = \frac{-n_4(l_1 - s_3)\bar{t}_1^2 + \{-m_1n_4 + (l_1 - s_3)(l_2 - s_4)\}\bar{t}_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots}{-s_3(l_1 - n_4)\bar{t}_1^2 + \{l_2l_1 - n_4\} - s_3(m_1 - s_4)\}\bar{t}_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots} \\
& - \frac{-n_4(l_1 - s_3)\bar{t}_1^2 + \{-m_1n_4 + (l_1 - s_3)(l_2 - s_4)\}\bar{t}_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots}{-s_3(l_1 - n_4)\bar{t}_1^2 + \{l_2(l_1 - n_4) - s_3(m_1 - s_4)\}\bar{t}_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots}
\end{aligned}$$

Reducing the above fractions to a common demoninator, we have

$$\begin{aligned}
\text{the numerator} &= [-n_4(l_1 - s_3)\bar{t}_1^2 + \{-m_1n_4 + (l_1 - s_3)(l_2 - s_4)\}\bar{t}_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots] \\
& \times [-s_3l_1 - n_4\bar{t}_1^2 + \{l_2(l_1 - n_4) - s_3(m_1 - s_4)\}\bar{t}_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots] \\
& - [-n_4(l_1 - s_3)\bar{t}_1^2 + \{-m_1n_4 + (l_1 - s_3)(l_2 - s_4)\}\bar{t}_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots] \\
& \times [-s_3(l_1 - n_4)\bar{t}_1^2 + \{l_2(l_1 - n_4) - s_3(m_1 - s_4)\}\bar{t}_1\bar{t}_2 + \dots] \\
& = 0.
\end{aligned}$$

Therefore  $Z(\lambda) = \bar{Z}(\lambda)$ , which shows that four points  $S_{1234}(\lambda)$ ,  $S_{2345}(\lambda)$ ,  $S_{3451}(\lambda)$  and  $S_{4512}(\lambda)$  are concircular.

Similarly  $S_{2345}(\lambda)$ ,  $S_{3451}(\lambda)$ ,  $S_{4512}(\lambda)$  and  $S_{5123}(\lambda)$  are also concircular. Hence the five points are concircular.

When we consider that  $\lambda=0$ ,  $\lambda=\infty$ , we have the following.

**Corollary 1.** From each set of five quadrilaterals  $A_1A_2A_3A_4$ ,  $A_2A_3A_4A_5$ ,  $A_3A_4A_5A_1$ ,  $A_4A_5A_1A_2$  and  $A_5A_1A_2A_3$  out of a convex pentagon  $A_1A_2A_3A_4A_5$  inscribed in a circle are obtained four triangles, then the centres  $S_{1234}(0)$ ,  $S_{2345}(0)$ ,  $S_{3451}(0)$ ,  $S_{4512}(0)$  and  $S_{5123}(0)$  of five circles passing through the centroids of these four triangles in each set are concircular.

**Corollary 2.** The above theorem holds as well for orthogocenters of all the triangles in the Corollary 1.

### References

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