Abstract. We study the loci of the Brocard points over two selected families of triangles: (i) 2 vertices fixed on a circumference and a third one which sweeps it, (ii) Poncelet 3-periodics in the homothetic ellipse pair. Loci obtained include circles, ellipses, and teardrop-like curves. We derive expressions for both curves and their areas. We also study the locus of the vertices of Brocard triangles over the homothetic and Brocard-poristic Poncelet families.

1. Introduction

A subject less studied is their loci over selected triangle families and whether these possess interesting properties. We consider the following two families, and describe rather interesting properties of their Brocard loci:

Keywords and phrases: Poncelet, Brocard, Homothetic, Porism, Locus.

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• Circle-Mounted: two vertices fixed at points on a circumference (or ellipse boundary) and a third one which slides over it.
• Homothetic Pair: Poncelet 3-Periodics interscribed in a homothetic, concentric pair of ellipses. This family conserves the Brocard angle \[\text{[15]}.\]

Main Results. We (i) derive explicit expressions for the Brocard loci over the above families, (ii) study their areas with respect to the curves in which they are inscribed, (iii) study the locus of vertices of the Brocard Triangles\(^1\) (there are 7 of them, see \[\text{[9]}\]) under two families: homothetic and Brocard-poristic (whose Brocard points are stationary \[\text{[1]}\]). In the former case the only the vertices of the First Brocard is an ellipse, and in the latter 4 out of 7 describe circles, both results stemming directly from known homotheties of said triangles.

Related Work. Ferréol describes a construction for a right strophoid as the locus of the orthocenter of a family of triangles with two fixed vertices and a third one revolving on a circumference \[\text{[5]}\]. Odehnal has studied loci of triangle centers for the poristic triangle family \[\text{[12]}\]; similarly, Pamfilos proves properties of the family of triangles with fixed 9-point and circumcircle \[\text{[13]}\]. We have studied the loci of triangle centers for 3-periodics in the elliptic billiard (confocal Poncelet pair), identifying a few centers whose loci are elliptic \[\text{[7]}\], and built and interactive app to visualize loci of centers of several triangle families \[\text{[3]}\]. Loci of triangle centers over other Poncelet families are studied in \[\text{[6]}\]. In \[\text{[14]}\] we study an infinite, converging sequence of Brocard porisms brought about by successive computations of the second Brocard triangle of a given family.

Below when referring to triangle centers we adopt Kimberling’s \(X_k\) notation \[\text{[11]}\].

2. Circle-Mounted Triangles

Let a family of triangles be defined with two vertices \(V_1, V_2\) stationary with respect to a circle of radius \(a\) (say centered at the origin) and a third one \(P(t)\) which executes on revolution over the the circumference, \(P(t) = a[\cos t, \sin t]\).

Referring to Figure 2 (left):

**Proposition 2.1.** The locus of \(\Omega_1\) (resp. \(\Omega_2\)) with \(V_1 = (0, 0)\) and \(V_2 = (0, a)\) is a circle of radius \(\frac{2}{3}\) (resp. a teardrop curve) of area \(\frac{\pi a^2}{9}\) (resp. \(\frac{2\pi a^2}{9}\)).

**Proof.**

In this case we have that:

\[\Omega_1(t) = a \left[ \frac{\cos t}{5 - 4 \sin t}, \frac{2 - a \sin t}{5 - 4 \sin t} \right]\]

\[\Omega_2(t) = a \left[ \frac{2 \cos t - \sin 2t}{5 - 4 \sin t}, \frac{2 \sin t + \cos 2t}{5 - 4 \sin t} \right]\]

\(^1\)The 7th Brocard was invented by one author and Peter Moses during this research: its vertices are the intersections of cevians through \(X_3\) with the Brocard Circle. The inspiration was the 2nd Brocard whose vertices lie at intersections of cevians through \(X_6\) with said circle \[\text{[17, Second Brocard Triangle]}\].
Remark 2.1. The above loci intersect at \( a[\pm \sqrt{3}/6, 1/2] \); along with \( V_2 = (0, a) \) they define an equilateral. This stems from the fact that when \( P(t) = a[\pm \sqrt{3}/2, 1/2] \), \( V_1V_2P(t) \) is equilateral and the two Brocard points coincide at the Barycenter \( X_2 \).

Referring to Figure 2 (right):

Proposition 2.2. The locus of \( \Omega_1 \) and \( \Omega_2 \) with \( V_1 = (0, a) \) and \( V_2 = (a, 0) \) are a pair of inversely-identical\(^2\), skewed teardrop shapes with the following equations:

\[
\Omega_1(t) = a \left[ \frac{\sin^2 t + \cos t - \sin t}{(\sin t - 2) \cos t - 2 \sin t + 3}, \frac{1 - \cos t}{(\sin t - 2) \cos t - 2 \sin t + 3} \right]
\]

\[
\Omega_2(t) = a \left[ \frac{1 - \sin t}{(\cos t - 2) \sin t - 2 \cos t + 3}, \frac{\cos^2 t - \cos t + \sin t}{(\sin t - 2) \cos t - 2 \sin t + 3} \right]
\]

Remark 2.2. Let \( D(x, y) = (y, x) \), i.e., the reflection about the diagonal. It follows that \( \Omega_2(t) = (D \circ \Omega_1)(t - \frac{\pi}{2}) \).

In Figure 3 we show the shape of the locus varies in a complicated way when \( V_2 = (0, a) \) and \( V_1 = (x, 0) \), with \( 0 \leq x \leq a \).

Referring to Figure 4 (left), Robert Ferréol has kindly contributed \([4]\):

Proposition 2.3. With \( V_1 = (-a, 0) \) and \( V_2 = (a, 0) \), the loci of the Brocards are a pair of inversely-identical teardrop shapes whose areas are \( \pi a^2/\sqrt{5} \). The one with a cusp on \( V_1 \) is given by the following quartic:

\[
x^4 - 2x^3 + 2y^2x^2 + 2x - 2y^2x - 1 + y^4 + 4y^2 = 0
\]

Proof.

\[
\Omega_1(t) = \left[ \frac{-a \cos 2t - 8a \cos t + a}{\cos 2t - 9}, \frac{-2a \sin 2t - 4a \sin t}{\cos 2t - 9} \right]
\]

\[
\Omega_2(t) = \left[ \frac{-8a \cos t + a \cos 2t - a}{\cos (2a) - 9}, \frac{2a \sin 2t - 4a \sin t}{\cos 2t - 9} \right]
\]

Let \( R(x, y) = (-x, y) \). Then \( \Omega_2(t) = (R \circ \Omega_1)(t) \). The implicit form of \( \Omega_2 \) is given by

\[
B_2(x, y) = a^2(a^2 - 2ax - 4y^2) + 2ax(x^2 + y^2) - (x^2 + y^2)^2 = 0.
\]

Analogously, \( B_1(x, y) = B_2(-x, y) = 0 \) is the implicit form of \( \Omega_1 \).

The area of the region bounded by \( \Omega_i \) is given by \( \frac{1}{2} \int_{\Omega_i} xdy - ydx \). It follows that \( A(\Omega_i) = \frac{\sqrt{5} \pi a^2}{5} \).

Figure 4 (right) depicts the loci of \( \Omega_1 \) and \( \Omega_2 \) with \( P(t) \) on an ellipse with semi-axes \( (a, b) \) and with \( V_1 = (-a, 0) \) and \( V_2 = (a, 0) \). These are a pair of symmetric teardrop curves whose complicated parametric equations we omit.

\(^2\)Identical modulo inverse similarity \([17, \text{Inversely Similar}]\).
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Figure 2. **Left:** $V_1$ and $V_2$ are affixed to the center and top vertex of the unit circle and a third one $P(t)$ revolves around the circumference. The locus of the Brocard points $Ω_1, Ω_2$ are a circle (red) and a teardrop (green) whose areas are $1/9$ and $2/9$ that of the generating circle. The sample triangle (blue) shown is equilateral, so the two Brocard points coincide. Notice the curves’ two intersections along with the top vertex form an equilateral (orange).

**Right:** $V_1, V_2$ are now placed at the left and top vertices of the unit circle. The Brocard points of the family describe to inversely-similar teardrop shapes.

Video, Live

**Proposition 2.4.** The locus of $Ω_1$ and $Ω_2$ with $V_1 = (x_1, 0)$, $|x_1| \leq a$, $V_2 = (-a, 0)$ and $V_3 = (a \cos t, a \sin t)$ are a pair of singular teardrop curves with the following areas:

$$A_1 = \frac{4(x_1 + a)^2 a^3 \pi}{(3a^2 + x_1^2)^2 \sqrt{4a^2 + x_1^2}}$$

$$A_2 = \frac{(2a^2 - ax_1 + x_1^2)(x_1 + a)^3 a^2 \pi}{(3a^2 + x_1^2)^2 \sqrt{4a^2 + x_1^2}}$$

When $x_1 = a$, the ratio of $A_1$ and $A_2$ by the area of the circle $a^2 \pi$ both reduce to $1/\sqrt{5} \approx 0.4472$.

**Proof.** The above is obtained with direct integration and simplification with a computer algebra system (CAS).

3. Homothetic Pair Loci

Consider an origin-centered ellipse with semi-axes $(a, b)$ and an internal concentric, axis-aligned one with semi-axes $(a', b') = (a/2, b/2)$. This pair is associated with a 3-periodic Poncelet porism since the condition $a'/a + b'/b = 1$ is satisfied [8].

Referring to Figure 5:

**Proposition 3.1.** The loci of the Brocard points over 3-periodics in the homothetic pair are ellipses $E_1$ and $E_2$ which are reflected images of each other about either the $x$ or $y$ axis. Furthermore these are concentric and homothetic to the ellipses in the pair.

**Proof.** The loci are given by

$$E_1(x, y) = \frac{(7a^4 + 6a^2b^2 + 3b^4)x^2}{a^2(a^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{(3a^4 + 6a^2b^2 + 7b^4)y^2}{b^2(a^2 - b^2)^2} - \frac{4\sqrt{3}(a^2 + b^2)xy}{ab(a^2 - b^2)} - 1$$
Figure 3. Shape of loci of Brocard Point $\Omega_1$ (red) and $\Omega_2$ (green) for $V_2$ fixed at $(0, 1)$, as $V_1$ moves from the origin along the $x$ axis toward $(1, 0)$. The loci are obtained over a complete revolution of $P(t)$ on a unit circle (black). **Top left:** $V_1 = (0, 0)$, the locus of $\Omega_1$ (resp. $\Omega_2$) is a perfect circle (resp. a teardrop curve) of area $\frac{1}{9}$ (resp. $\frac{2}{9}$) the area of the external. **Bottom right:** when $V_1 = (a, 0)$ the two loci are inversely-similar copies of each other, whose areas are $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5}} \approx 0.447$ that of the circle. Video, Live
Figure 4. **Left:** With antipodal $V_1$ and $V_2$ and $P(t)$ revolving on the circumference, the loci of the Brocards are symmetric teardrops whose area are $1/\sqrt{5}$ that of the circle. **Right:** With $V_1, V_2$ at the major vertices of an ellipse of axes $(a, b)$, and $P(t)$ revolving on its boundary, the Brocard loci (red and green) are still symmetric (though stretched) teardrop shapes. In this case $a/b = 1.5$.

Figure 5. The 1d Poncelet 3-periodic family interscribed in the homothetic pair conserves sum of squared sidelengths, area, and Brocard angle $\omega$ [15]. The loci of the two Brocard points $\Omega_1$ and $\Omega_2$ are tilted ellipses (red and green) of aspect ratio equal to those in the pair. **Video.** The locus (dashed orange) of the vertices of the first Brocard triangle (orange) is an axis-aligned ellipse also homothetic to the pair. **Video, Live**

$$E_2(x, y) = \frac{(7a^4 + 6a^2b^2 + 3b^4)x^2}{a^2(a^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{(3a^4 + 6a^2b^2 + 7b^4)y^2}{b^2(a^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{4\sqrt{3}(a^2 + b^2)xy}{ab(a^2 - b^2)} - 1$$
The angle $\theta$ between the axes of ellipses $E_1$ and $E_2$ is given by

$$\tan \theta = \frac{4\sqrt{3}(a^2 + b^2)ab}{3a^4 + 2a^2b^2 + 3b^4}.$$ 

In no other concentric Poncelet pairs studied so far (poristic, incircle, inellipse, dual, confocal) is the locus of either Brocard point an ellipse.

**Remark 3.1.** At $a/b = \sqrt{5}$ the elliptic loci of the Brocard points over the homothetic family are internally tangent to the inner ellipse.

**Remark 3.2.** At $a/b \approx 3.8$ the elliptic loci of the Brocard points over the homothetic family intersect the $y$ axis at $b/2$, i.e., at the top vertex of the caustic.

In Appendix A we derive a few properties of the Brocard circle with respect to the homothetic family.

### 4. Brocard Triangles

Consider a triangle $T = P_1P_2P_3$ with Brocard points $\Omega_1$ and $\Omega_2$. Referring to Figure 6:

**Definition 4.1** (First Brocard Triangle). The vertices $P'_1$, $P'_2$, $P'_3$ of the First Brocard Triangle $T_1$ are defined as follows: $P'_1$ (resp. $P'_2$, $P'_3$) is the intersection of $P_2\Omega_1$ (resp. $P_3\Omega_1$, $P_1\Omega_1$) with $P_3\Omega_2$ (resp. $P_2\Omega_2$, $P_2\Omega_2$).

Know properties of the $T_1$ include that (i) it is inversely similar to $T$, (ii) its barycenter $X_2$ coincides with that of the reference triangle, and (iii) its vertices are concyclic with $\Omega_1$, $\Omega_2$, $X_3$, and $X_6$ on the Brocard circle [17, Brocard Circle], whose center is $X_{182}$.

**4.1. Homothetic Pair.** Referring to Figure 5:
Proposition 4.1. Over 3-periodics in the homothetic pair, the locus of the vertices of $T_1$ is an axis-aligned, concentric ellipse, homothetic to the ones in the pair and interior to the caustic. Its axes are given by:

$$a' = \frac{a(a^2 - b^2)}{2(a^2 + b^2)}, \quad b' = \frac{b(a^2 - b^2)}{2(a^2 + b^2)}$$

Proof. The locus must be an ellipse since $T_1$ is inversely similar to the 3-periodics whose vertices are inscribed in an ellipse and their barycenters coincide. A vertex of the Brocard triangle is parametrized by

$$\frac{x^2}{a'^2} + \frac{y^2}{b'^2} = 1$$

It can be shown $a' < a/2$ and $b' < b/2$ therefore the locus is interior to the caustic, i.e., the stationary Steiner inellipse.

Since homothetic 3-periodics conserve area [15], so must $T_1$ (inversely similar). Its area can be computed explicitly:

Remark 4.1. Over 3-periodics in the homothetic pair, the area of $T_1$ is invariant and given by

$$\frac{3\sqrt{3}ab(a^2 - b^2)^2}{16(a^2 + b^2)^2}$$

Corollary 4.1. The similarity ratio of homothetic 3-periodics to the $T_1$ is invariant and given by

$$\frac{2(a^2 + b^2)}{a^2 - b^2}.$$

4.2. Vertices of the $T_1$ over the homothetic family. Let the $P_1P_2P_3$ be the vertices of a 3-periodic in the homothetic pair, and $P'_1P'_2P'_3$ those of $T_1$. These are given by:

$$P'_1 = k_1R_xP_2$$
$$P'_2 = k_1R_xP_3$$
$$P'_3 = k_1R_xP_1$$

where $k_1 = \frac{a^2-b^2}{2(a^2+b^2)}$ and $R_x(x,y) = (-x,y)$ is a reflection.

4.3. Brocard Porism. This is a 3-periodic family inscribed in a fixed circumcircle and a fixed inellipse, known as the Brocard Inellipse [17, Brocard Inellipse]. A remarkable property of this family\(^3\) is that the Brocard points are stationary at the foci of said inellipse [1].

Given the axes $(a,b)$ of the latter, we have shown elsewhere that the circumcenter $X_3$, circumradius $R$, and (conserved) Brocard angle $\omega$ of the family are given by [15]:

\(^3\)Polygon porisms with fixed symmedian and Brocard points were discovered and studied in the late XIX century, and were known as “harmonic” polygons [2, 16]. The Brocard porism is the $N = 3$ case of such families.
Figure 7. A 3-periodic (blue) in the Brocard Porism is shown inscribed in a circle and circumscribed about the Brocard inellipse (both black). Its Brocard points $\Omega_1$ and $\Omega_2$ are stationary at the foci of said inellipse. The First, Second, and Seventh Brocard Triangle are shown inscribed in the Brocard circle (green). The Fifth Brocard Triangle (orange) is homothetic about the 3-periodic and therefore its locus will also be a circle (not shown).

Video, Live

\[(a,b)=(1.30,1.00), \theta=10.0^\circ, \omega=22.519^\circ.\]

\[
X_3 = [0, -\frac{c\delta_1}{b}], \quad R = \frac{2a^2}{b}, \quad \cot \omega = \frac{\delta_1}{b}
\]

where $\delta_1 = \sqrt{4a^2 - b^2}$.

Let $T_k$ denote the nth-Brocard triangle, $k = 1, \cdots, 7$, as defined in [9]. Referring to Figure 7

**Remark 4.2.** For $k = 1, 2, 5, 7$, the locus of vertices of $T_k$ trace out the Brocard circle.

This stems from the fact that by construction, $T_1$, $T_2$, $T_7$ are inscribed in the Brocard circle (their circumcenter is $X_{182}$ and $T_5$ is homothetic to the reference one and its circumcenter is $X_{9821}$ [11]. For no other Poncelet families and/or Brocard triangle combinations have we been able to identify conic loci for the Brocard Triangle vertices.

As before, $\Omega_1, \Omega_2$ denote the Brocard points of the 3-periodics. Let $\Omega_1^j$ (resp. $\Omega_2^j$) denote the first (resp. second) Brocard point of $T_j$. Also let $X_i^j$ denote the $X_i$ center of $T_j$.

The following are curious properties observed experimentally of the loci of the Brocard points of selected Brocard triangles:

- $\Omega_1^2$ and $\Omega_2^2$ are stationary. Furthermore the triples $(\Omega_1, X_6^2, \Omega_2^2)$ and $(\Omega_2, X_6^2, \Omega_2^2)$ are each collinear.
- Both $\Omega_1^1$ and $\Omega_1^3$ move along the same circle $C_1$.
- Both $\Omega_1^6$ and $\Omega_2^6$ move along the same circle $C_6$.
- The locus of $\Omega_1^4$ and $\Omega_2^4$ are two distinct circles $C_4$ and $C_4'$.
The first remark implies a “russian doll” nesting of Brocard porisms composed of the original family and successive second Brocard triangles, each giving rise to its own private porism, treated in [14]; see this video.

5. Conclusion

A few questions are posed to the reader:

- Are there other Poncelet ellipse pairs, concentric or not, whose Brocard points of their 3-periodics trace out ellipses? (so far he have found none)
- In the homothetic pair are there other derived triangles (besides the First Brocard), non-homothetic to the 3-periodics, whose vertices trace out conics?

A list of animations of some of the results above appears on Table 1.

| Exp | Title                                              | Video                           | App               |
|-----|----------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 01  | Loci of Brocard Points on Circle-Mounted Triangles: Center-Top | Ms8jC9y0KU4                    | 3jK6FII           |
| 02  | Loci of Brocard Points on Circle-Mounted Triangles: Left-Right | n/a                             | 3m53uQt           |
| 03  | Loci of the Brocard Points and Vertices of 1st Brocard Triangle over the Homothetic Family | 13i3JGY-fkJ4                   | 3ialSog           |
| 04  | Circular locus of Brocard Triangles, T, j = 1, 2, 5, 7 | _bK-BCQv24A                    | 32GFvQu           |
| 05  | Russian-Doll Nesting of Second Brocard Triangles  | Z3Y1EbcFbnA                    | n/a               |

Table 1. Animations of phenomena, the last two columns contain links to YouTube videos and/or a browser-based simulation.

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APPENDIX A. BROCARD CIRCLE OF THE HOMOTHEtic PAIR

Recall the Brocard circle is the circumcircle of the $T_1$ [17, Brocard Circle].

**Corollary A.1.** Over 3-periodics in the homothetic pair, the ratio of areas of the circumcircle of 3-periodics to that of the Brocard circle is invariant and given by

$$\frac{4(a^2 + b^2)^2}{(a^2 - b^2)^2}.$$

**Proof.** The result follows from Corollary 4.1. Straightforward calculations yield that the circumradius of 3-periodics is given by:

$$R^2 = -\frac{(a^2 - b^2)^3 \cos(6t)}{32a^2b^2} + \frac{(a^2 + b^2)(a^4 + 14a^2b^2 + b^4)}{32a^2b^2}.$$
Proposition A.1. Over the homothetic family, the Brocard circle is given by:

\[ E(x, y) = \frac{4(a^2 + b^2)^2 x^2}{a^2(a^2 - b^2)^2} + \frac{4(a^2 + b^2)^2 y^2}{b^2(a^2 - b^2)^2} - 1 \]

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