

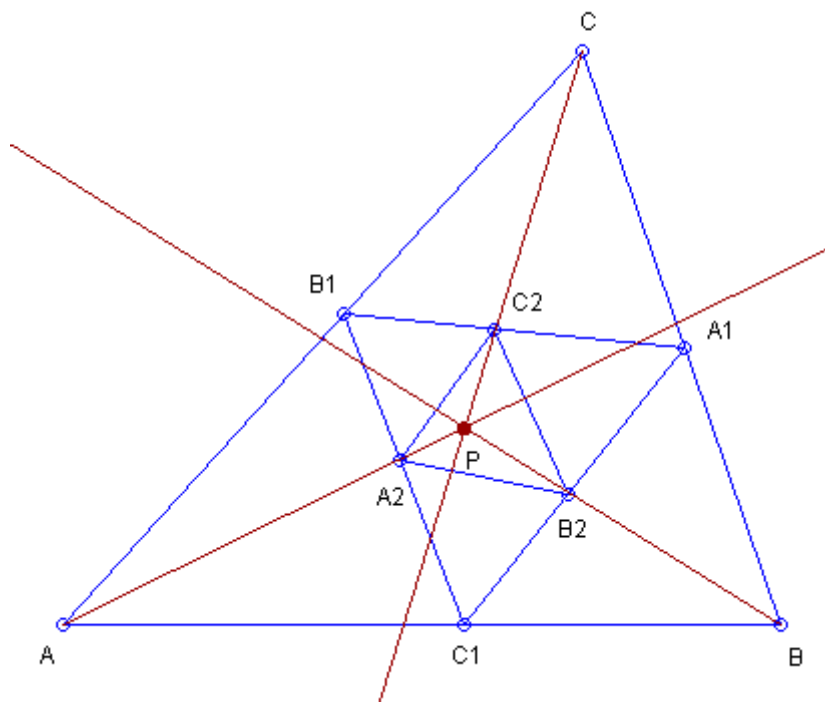
Moses Point

Deko Dekov

Abstract. By using the computer program "Machine for Questions and Answers", we find properties of the Moses Point.

The *Moses Point* is the perspector of Triangle ABC and the Orthic Triangle of the Incentral Triangle. The Moses Point is named in honor of Peter J. C. Moses, one of the founders of modern Euclidean Geometry.

See the Figure:



$A_1B_1C_1$ - Incentral Triangle;

$A_2B_2C_2$ - Orthic Triangle of the Incentral Triangle;

P - Moses Point = Perspector of triangles ABC and $A_2B_2C_2$.

Given a point, the Machine for Questions and Answers produces theorems related to properties of the point. The Machine for Questions and Answers produces theorems related to properties of the Moses Point:

Moses Point = Inverse of the Evans Perspector in the Circumcircle.

Moses Point = Perspector of the Cevian Triangle of the Moses Point and the Anticevian Triangle of the Moses Point.

Moses Point = Perspector of the Cevian Triangle of the Moses Point and the Circumcevian Triangle of the Moses Point.

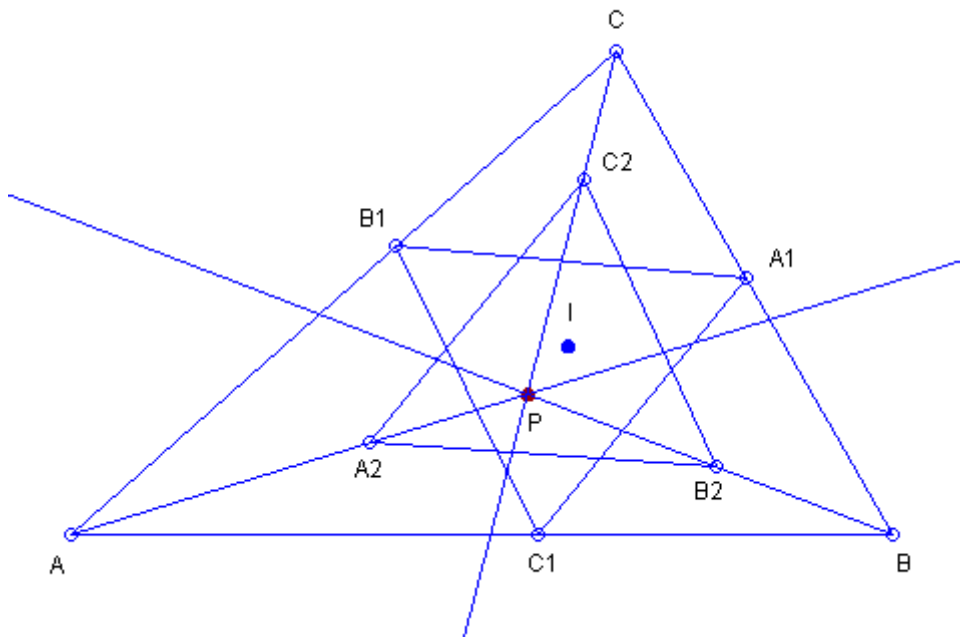
Moses Point = Perspector of the Anticevian Triangle of the Moses Point and the Circumcevian Triangle of the Moses Point.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Circumcevian Triangle of the Circumcenter and the Inner Johnson-Yff Triangle.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of Triangle ABC and the Triangle of the Moses Points of the Corner Triangles of the Centroid.

Moses Point = Perspector of Triangle ABC and the Triangle of the reflections of the Incenter in the sides of the Incentral Triangle.

See the Figure:



$A_1B_1C_1$ - Incentral Triangle;

I - Incenter;

$A_2B_2C_2$ - Triangle of the reflections of the Incenter in the sides of the Incentral Triangle;

P - Moses Point = Perspector of triangles ABC and $A_2B_2C_2$.

Moses Point = Perspector of Triangle ABC and the Triangle of the reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Cevian Triangle of the Moses Point.

Moses Point = Perspector of Triangle ABC and the Triangle of the reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Anticevian Triangle of the Moses Point.

Moses Point = Perspector of Triangle ABC and the Triangle of the reflections of the vertices of the Cevian Triangle of the Moses Point in the Moses Point.

Moses Point = Perspector of Triangle ABC and the Triangle of the reflections of the vertices of the Anticevian Triangle of the Moses Point in the Moses Point.

Moses Point = Perspector of Triangle ABC and the Outer Apollonius Triangle of the Lucas Circles of the Cevian Triangle of the Moses Point.

Moses Point = Perspector of Triangle ABC and the Outer Apollonius Triangle of the Lucas Circles of the Anticevian Triangle of the Moses Point.

Moses Point = Perspector of Triangle ABC and the Outer Apollonius Triangle of the Lucas Circles of the Circumcevian Triangle of the Moses Point.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Incentral Triangle and the Triangle of the reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Incentral Triangle.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Medial Triangle and the Triangle of the Centroids of the Triangulation Triangles of the Moses Point.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Medial Triangle and the Triangle of the Moses Points of the Anticevian Corner Triangles of the Centroid.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Medial Triangle and the Triangle of the reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Medial Triangle.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Orthic Triangle and the Triangle of the reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Orthic Triangle.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Symmedial Triangle and the Triangle of the reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Symmedial Triangle.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Intouch Triangle and the Triangle of the reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Intouch Triangle.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Extouch Triangle and the Triangle of the reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Extouch Triangle.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Excentral Triangle and the Triangle of the reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Excentral Triangle.

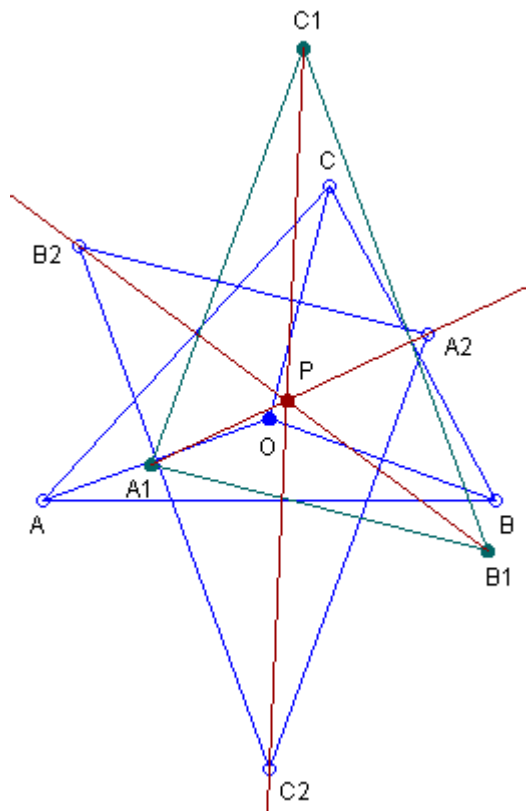
Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Anticomplementary Triangle and the Triangle of the reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Anticomplementary Triangle.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Tangential Triangle and the Triangle of the

reflections of the Moses Point in the vertices of the Tangential Triangle.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Intangents Triangle and the Triangle of the Circumcenters of the Triangulation Triangles of the Circumcenter.

See the Figure:



$A_1B_1C_1$ - Intangents Triangle;

O - Circumcenter;

$A_2B_2C_2$ - Triangle of the Circumcenters of the Triangulation Triangles of the Circumcenter;

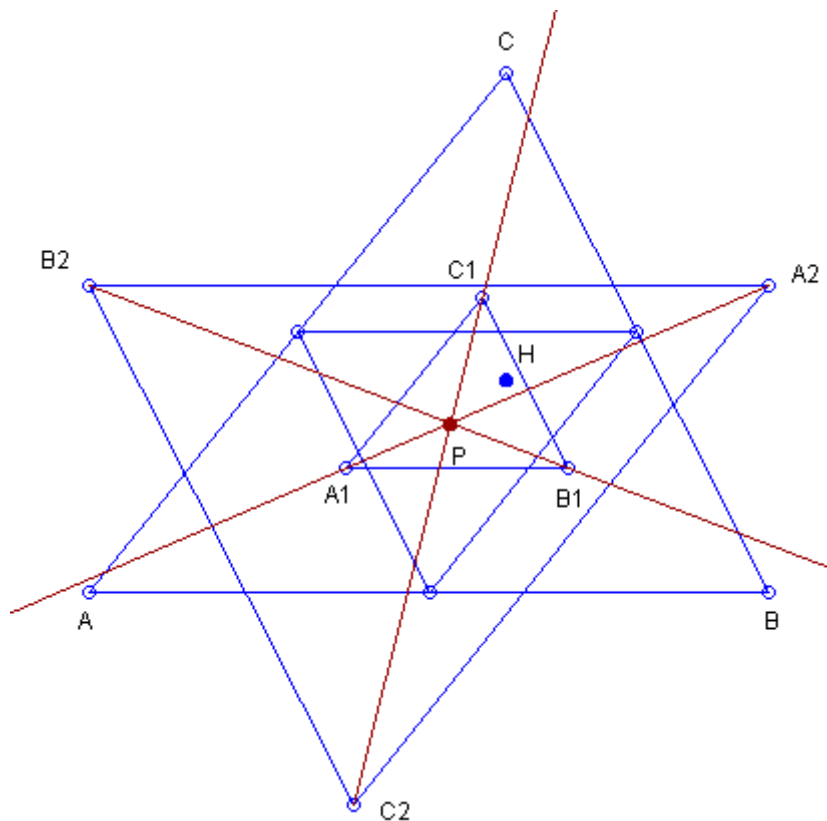
P - Moses Point = Homothetic Center of triangles $A_1B_1C_1$ and $A_2B_2C_2$.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Intangents Triangle and the Triangle of the Circumcenters of the Anticevian Corner Triangles of the Symmedian Point.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Inner Johnson-Yff Triangle and the Triangle of the Orthocenters of the Anticevian Corner Triangles of the Centroid.

Moses Point = Homothetic Center of the Inner Johnson-Yff Triangle and the Triangle of the reflections of the Orthocenter in the vertices of the Medial Triangle.

See the Figure:



$A_1B_1C_1$ - Inner Johnson-Yff Triangle;

H - Orthocenter;

$A_2B_2C_2$ - Triangle of the reflections of the Orthocenter in the vertices of the Medial Triangle;

P - Moses Point = Homothetic Center of triangles $A_1B_1C_1$ and $A_2B_2C_2$.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Incenter and the Weill Point.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Incenter and the Internal Center of Similitude of the Incircle and the Circumcircle.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Circumcenter and the Incenter.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Circumcenter and the Weill Point.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Circumcenter and the Internal Center of Similitude of the Incircle and the Circumcircle.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Circumcenter and the External Center of Similitude of the Incircle and the Circumcircle.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Circumcenter and the Evans Perspector.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Schiffler Point and the Spieker Center.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the External Center of Similitude of the Incircle

and the Circumcircle and the Incenter.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the External Center of Similitude of the Incircle and the Circumcircle and the Weill Point.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the External Center of Similitude of the Incircle and the Circumcircle and the Internal Center of Similitude of the Incircle and the Circumcircle.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Kiepert-Parry Point and the Miquel Point of the Incenter.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Evans Perspector and the Incenter.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Evans Perspector and the Weill Point.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Evans Perspector and the Internal Center of Similitude of the Incircle and the Circumcircle.

The Moses Point lies on the Line through the Evans Perspector and the External Center of Similitude of the Incircle and the Circumcircle.

Invitation

The reader is invited to submit a note/paper containing

- synthetic proofs of theorems from this paper,
- or, applications of theorems from this paper,
- or, additional references related to this paper.

Definitions and Conventions

We use the definitions and conventions in accordance with [1 - 6] and papers published in this journal.

The Level

The Machine for Questions and Answers is used to produce results in this paper. Currently the Machine has 6 levels of depths - 0,1,2,3,4,5. We use for this paper the level 0, that is, the Machine produces only elementary results. If we need deeper investigation, we have to use a level bigger than 0. Since the Machine for Questions and Answers produces too many results, it is suitable we to use bigger levels upon request, that is, for specific questions.

Thanks

The figures in this note are produced by using the program C.a.R. (Compass and Ruler), an amazing program created by Rene Grothmann. The Grothmann's program is available for download in the Web: [Rene Grothmann's C.a.R.](#). It is free and open source. The reader may verify easily the statements of this paper by using C.a.R. Many thanks to Rene Grothmann for his wonderful program.

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