The First Meeting of the Indiana Section

H. T. Davis (Secretary-Treasurer)

THE FIRST MEETING OF THE INDIANA SECTION.

An Indiana Section of the Mathematical Association of America was re-organized, after a lapse of several years, at a meeting held in the Shortridge High School, Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 16, Professor F. H. Hodge presiding.

The attendance was twenty, including the following nineteen members of the Association:

W. C. Arnold, Gladys Banes, G. E. Carscallen, H. T. Davis, S. C. Davisson, J. E. Dotterer, E. D. Grant, H. E. H. Greenleaf, L. Hadley, D. F. Heath, Cora B. Hennel, F. H. Hodge, E. N. Johnson, June M. Lutz, T. E. Mason, A. Miller, G. E. Moore, C. K. Robbins, and H. N. Wright.

An organization was effected and the following officers elected: Professor F. H. Hodge, Purdue University, Chairman; Professor E. N. Johnson, Butler College, Vice-Chairman; Professor H. T. Davis, Indiana University, Secretary-Treasurer, these officers to constitute the executive committee of the section. The next meeting will be held early in the year at Purdue, the date to be decided later by the executive committee.

The program consisted in an address by Professor L. Hadley of Purdue on the subject: "How the state requirement in commercial arithmetic is handled by Purdue"; this was followed by a stimulating discussion.

H. T. Davis, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSIONS.

Edited by C. F. Gummer, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

The department of Questions and Discussions in the Monthly is open to all forms of activity in collegiate mathematics, including the teaching of mathematics, except for specific problems, especially new problems, which are reserved for the separate department of Problems and Solutions.

DISCUSSIONS.

I. Note on Mr. Weaver's Paper "A System of Triangles Related to a Poristic System" (*1924*, 337–340).

By F. D. Murnaghan, Johns Hopkins University.

The object of this note is to show that the interesting results in Mr. Weaver's paper may be derived in a different manner possessing a certain interest of its own.

The three vertices of any triangle may be fixed by means of a complex variable or, what is much the same thing, a polar coördinate system whose origin may be taken at the center of the circumcircle of the triangle. Denoting the radius of this circumcircle by R, the three vertices are $z_1 = Rt_1$, $z_2 = Rt_2$ and $z_3 = Rt_3$ respectively, where t_1, t_2, t_3 are *turns* or complex numbers of unit modulus. Let us consider two points y and x_1 which are images of each other in the straight line joining the points z_2 and z_3. The quotients $\dfrac{y - z_2}{y - z_3}$ and $\dfrac{x_1 - z_2}{x_1 - z_3}$ are, therefore,