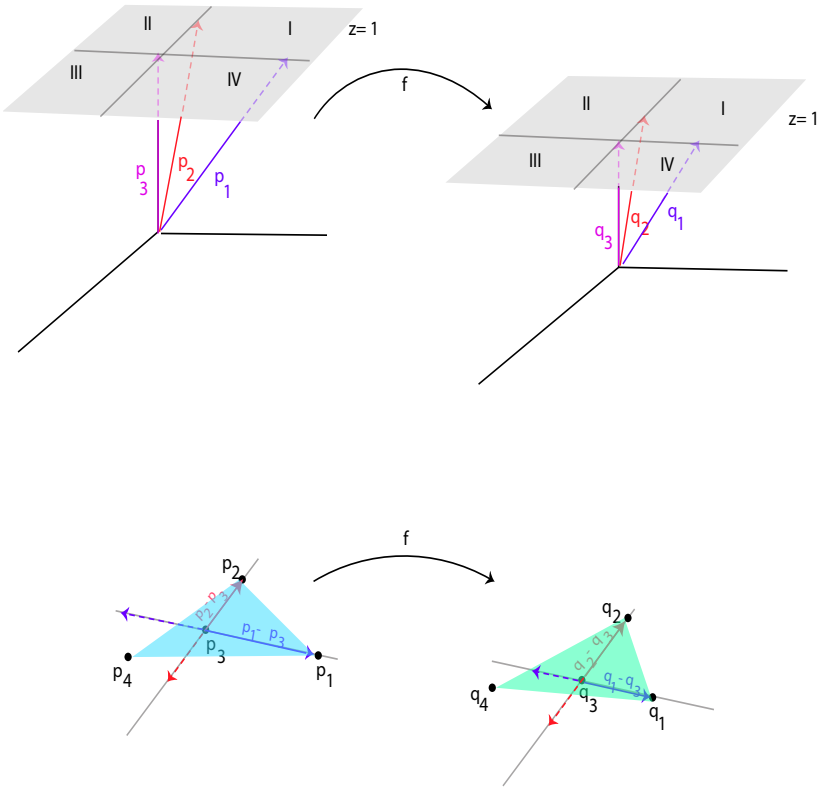


Figure 26.14: Case (1)

(2) When $\alpha_1, \lambda_1 < 0$ and $\alpha_2, \lambda_2 > 0$, the points $p_4$ and $q_4$ belongs to quadrant II (with respect to the affine frames $(p_3, (p_1 - p_3, p_2 - p_3))$ and $(q_3, (q_1 - q_3, q_2 - q_3))$). Two possibilities occur. Either $p_4$ belong to the open half space containing $p_3$ and bounded by the line $\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle$ and $q_4$ belong to the open half space containing $q_3$ and bounded by the line $\langle q_1, q_2 \rangle$, or $p_4$ belong to the open half space not containing $p_3$ and bounded by the line $\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle$ and $q_4$ belong to the open half space not containing $q_3$ and bounded by the line $\langle q_1, q_2 \rangle$. The first possibility is illustrated by the top of Figure 26.15, while the second is illustrated by the bottom of Figure 26.15.

(3) When $\alpha_1, \lambda_1 > 0$ and $\alpha_2, \lambda_2 < 0$, the points $p_4$ and $q_4$ belongs to quadrant IV (with respect to the affine frames $(p_3, (p_1 - p_3, p_2 - p_3))$ and $(q_3, (q_1 - q_3, q_2 - q_3))$). Two possibilities occur exactlty as in Case (2) depending on the position of $p_4$ with respect to the line $\langle p_1, p_2 \rangle$ and on the position of $q_4$ with respect to the line $\langle q_1, q_2 \rangle$. The first possibility is illustrated by the top of Figure 26.16, while the second is illustrated by the bottom of Figure 26.16.

(4) When $\alpha_1, \lambda_1, \alpha_2, \lambda > 0$ and $\alpha_2, \lambda_2 < 0$, the points $p_4$ and $q_4$ belongs to quadrant I