A GENERALIZATION OF PASCAL'S THEOREM

By

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Sir William R. Hamilton communicated to the Academy a generalization of Pascal's theorem, to which he had been led by the method of quaternions.

Equation of Homodeuterism:

$$\Sigma(\pm ABCDEF \,.\, GHIK) = 0$$

$$ABCDEF = \textit{aconic} \text{ function of a hexagon;}$$
$$GHIK = \text{volume of a pyramid.}$$

Sir Wm. R. Hamilton proposes to give a more full explanation of the nature of this equation of *homodeuterism*, and of what he calls the aconic function of a hexagon, at a future meeting of the Academy. The equation itself was exhibited by him to some scientific friends so long ago as the August and September of 1849; and also at the Meeting of the British Association, at Edinburgh, in 1850.