# CURVES BELONGING TO PENCILS OF LINEAR LINE COMPLEXES IN $S_{4}$ 

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1. Introduction. It has been demonstrated in at least two ways* that every curve in $S_{3}$, whose tangents belong to a nonspecial linear line complex can be mapped into a curve in $S_{3}$ all of whose tangents meet a fixed conic. In this paper, similar theorems are obtained for curves in $S_{4}$ whose tangents belong to (1) a single linear complex, (2) a pencil of linear complexes.

In what follows we shall use the symbol $\Gamma$ to represent a nonspecial complex, that is, a complex which does not consist of the totality of lines which meet a plane. We shall use the symbol $\Pi$ to represent a pencil of complexes which does not contain any special complexes. The customary symbol $V_{m}^{r}$ will be used to represent a variety of order $r$ and of dimension $m$.
2. Hyperpencil of Lines. We note first that no curve lying in $S_{4}$ but in no linear subspace of $S_{4}$ can belong to a special complex. For all the tangents of such a curve would have to meet the singular plane of the complex, which would require the osculating $S_{3}$ 's of the curve to contain the plane. This is impossible unless the curve lies entirely in an $S_{3}$ containing the singular plane. We are thus concerned with non-special complexes in (1) and with pencils which contain no special complexes in (2).

Through an arbitrary point of $S_{4}$ pass $\infty^{2}$ lines belonging to a non-special complex $\Gamma$. These lines lie in an $S_{3}$, the polar $S_{3}$ of the point as to $\Gamma$, and form what we shall call a hyperpencil of lines. For every complex $\Gamma$, there is a unique point with the property that every line which passes through that point belongs to $\Gamma$. We shall call this point the vertex of $\Gamma$. Of the five types of pencils of complexes in $S_{4}$ all but one contain special complexes. The one admissible type, $\Pi$, consists of $\infty^{1}$ complexes whose vertices lie on a non-composite conic, $K$. Through an ar-

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[^0]:    * V. Snyder, Twisted curves whose tangents belong to a linear complex, American Journal of Mathematics, vol. 29 (1907), pp. 279-288.
    C. R. Wylie, Jr., Space curves belonging to a non-special linear line complex, American Journal of Mathematics, vol. 57 (1935), pp. 937-942.

