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Equicevian points on the altitudes of a triangle.

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Let ABC be a triangle. Consider a point $P \neq B$ a point in the plane containing ABC such that BP is not parallel to AC . We denote (if it exists) by BB_P the cevian from B through P . In the same way, if $P \neq C$ and CP is not parallel to AB , we could define CC_P . In this situation a point P is called *A-equicevian* if the lengths of BB_P and CC_P are equal. The paper under review is concerned to *A-equicevian* points lying on the altitude AO from A . In passing, some remarks concerning the (somewhat ubiquitous) polynomials $p(X, Y, Z) = X^3 + Y^3 + Z^3 - 3XYZ$ and $q(T) = T^3 - (\alpha^2 - \beta^2 - \gamma^2)T + 2\alpha\beta\gamma$ are made.

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