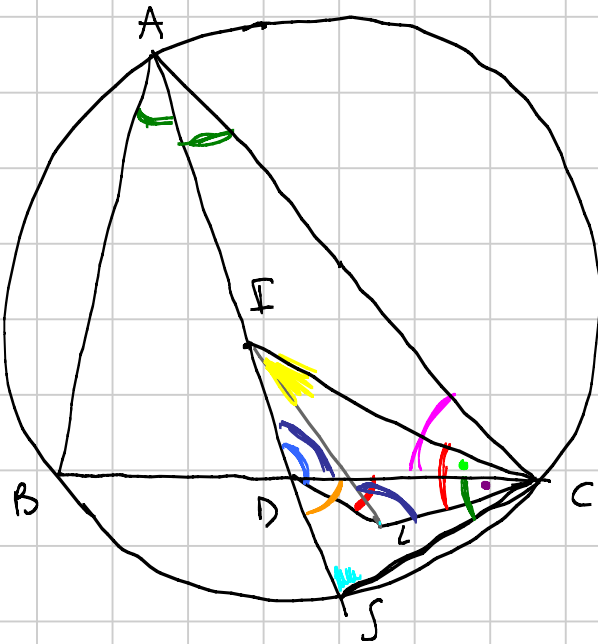


G1

a)



Then:  $CL = 1L$

$\alpha = \angle BAC$

$\beta = \angle CBA$

$\gamma = \angle ACB$

$$\begin{aligned} \angle LCA &= \angle CED + \angle DCI \\ &= \frac{1}{2} \angle SCD + \gamma/2 \end{aligned}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\angle LCA = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \gamma/2}$$

$$\angle SDC = \left[ \frac{\alpha}{2} + \gamma \right] \Rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \angle SDC = \angle LCA$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\angle LDC = \angle LCI}$$

Quindi la tesi equivale a mostrare  $\angle LCA$  ciclico.

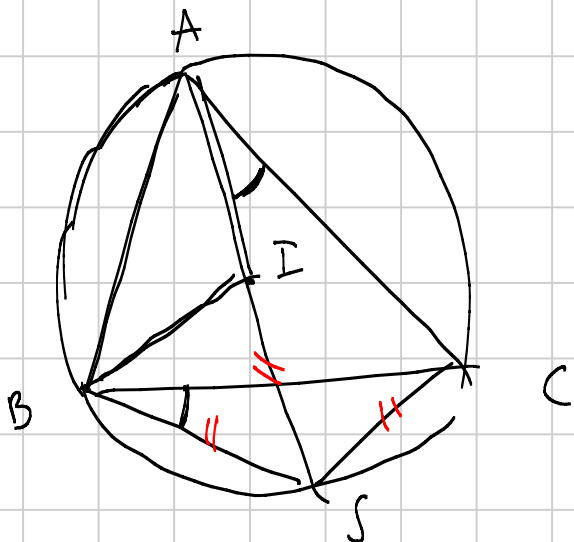
$$\color{blue}{\text{///}} = \angle CDA + \angle LDC = \beta + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{4} + \frac{\gamma}{2}$$

$$\text{Ma ora } \color{blue}{\cancel{M}} + \color{red}{\cancel{M}} = \left( \beta + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) + \left( \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\gamma}{2} \right) = \pi$$

## Altra soluzione

• Lemma:

Tet:  $S$  è circocentro di  $\triangle BIC$



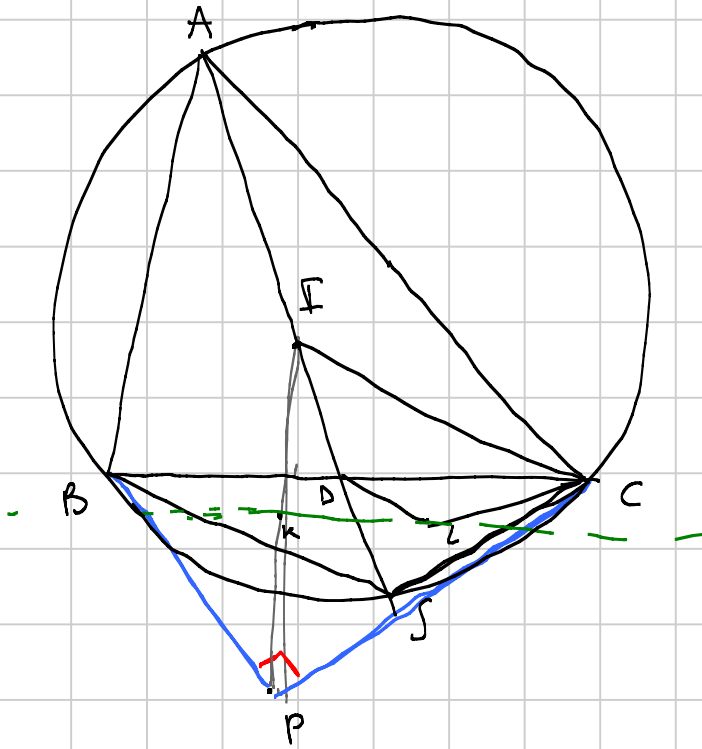
$$\underline{\text{Dim}} \quad \angle BIS = \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \angle SB I &= \angle SBC + \angle CBI \\ &= \frac{\alpha}{2} + \frac{\beta}{2} \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow \triangle B'S$  isoscele

Analog  $\triangle SIC$  isoscele  $\Rightarrow$  chiude  $\square$

(Dimostrato che  $L$  sta sull'asse di  $BC$ )



- Dalla parte a) :
- $DLIC$  circolo  $\otimes_1$
  - $DL = LC$
  - $BIDK$  circolo  $\otimes_2$
  - $IK = KB$

$P$  sym di  $I$  wrt  $KL$

$$\Rightarrow PK = KI \Rightarrow PK = KI = KB \quad (1)$$

$$\Rightarrow PL = LI \Rightarrow PL = LI = LC \quad (2)$$

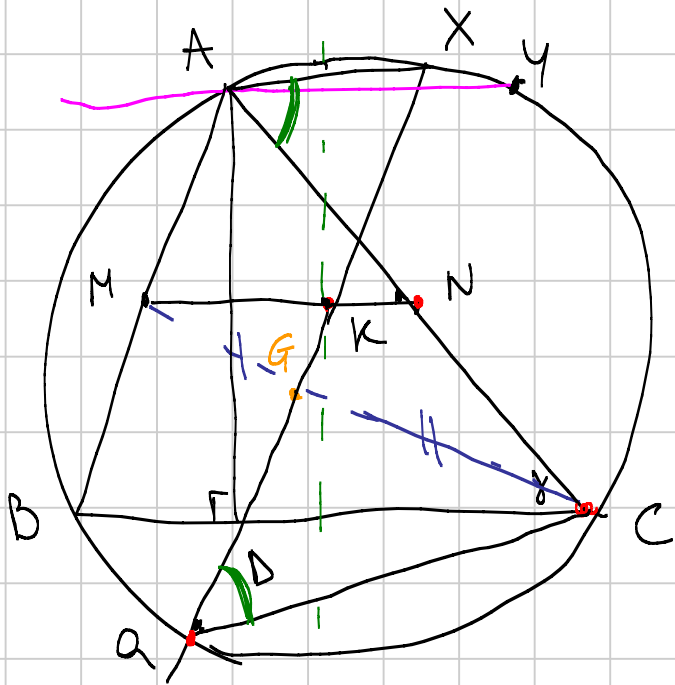
- (1) ci dice che  $K$  è circocentro di  $\triangle PIB$
- (2)  $L$  è circocentro di  $\triangle PIC$

$$\angle CPB = \angle CPI + \angle IPB$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \angle CLI + \frac{1}{2} \angle IKB$$

$$= \frac{1}{2} \angle CDI + \frac{1}{2} \angle IDB = \frac{1}{2} (\angle CDI + \angle IDB) = \frac{1}{2} \pi$$

G2



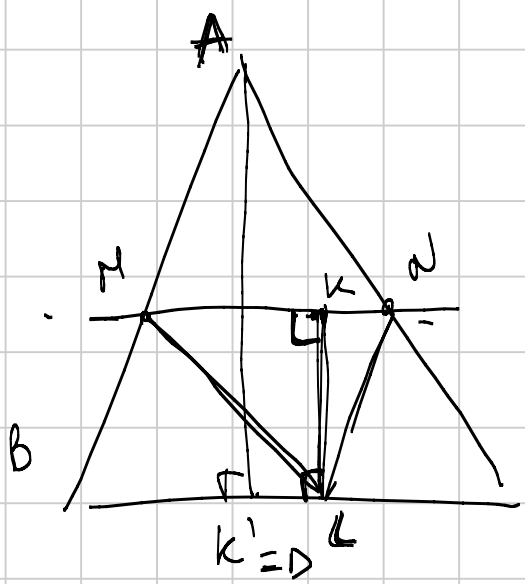
Ter:  $KNCQ$  ciclico

Def  $y \perp c.$   
 $AY \parallel BC, y \in \odot \Delta ABC$

"Eureka": Dimostrare che  $\angle CQK = \angle ANK$   
 $\Rightarrow$  la Ter diventa dimostrazione  
 $BC \parallel AX$

Idea Omotetia di centro  $G$  e rapporto  $-2$   
 (perché  $M \rightarrow C$   
 $N \rightarrow B$ )

Def  $y$  come sopra e dimostrare uno che  
 $y, k, Q$  sono allineati.



Con l'omotetia,

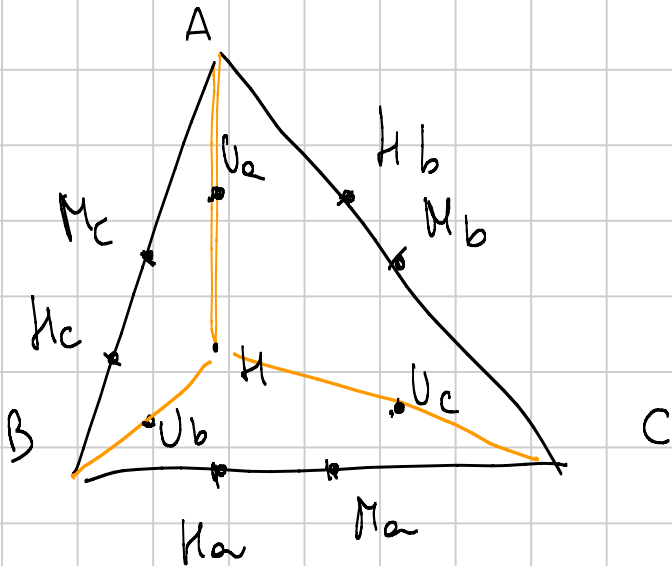
$$\Delta LMN \rightarrow \Delta ABC$$

In particolare  
 $\odot LMN \rightarrow \odot ABC$

$K \rightarrow D$

Ci serve dimostrare che  $\forall D \rightarrow Y$

$\odot LMN =$  Feuerbach di  $\triangle ABC$



$D \in \odot LMN \Rightarrow D' \in \odot ABC$

Dimostrare connesso parallelismi e  $DL \parallel BC$

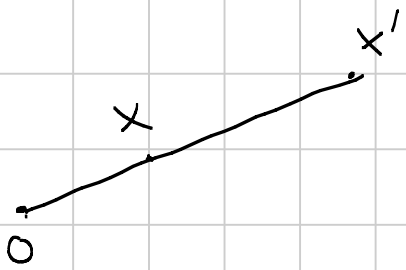
Ora  $L \rightarrow A$

$\&$   $AD' \parallel BC$  e  $D \in \odot ABC$

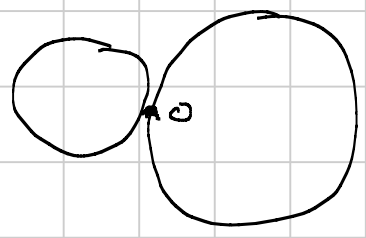
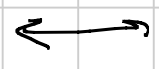
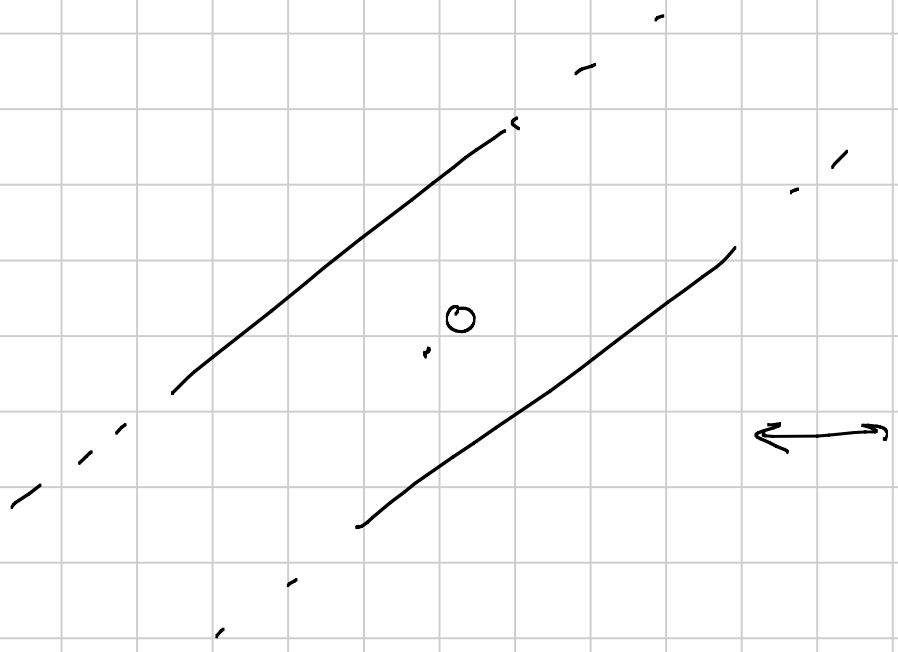
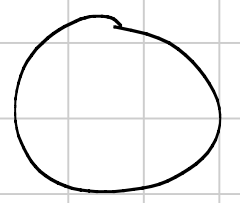
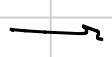
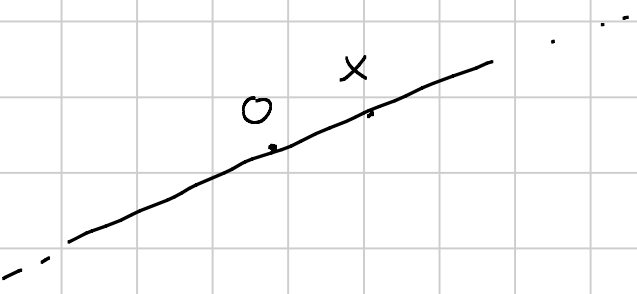
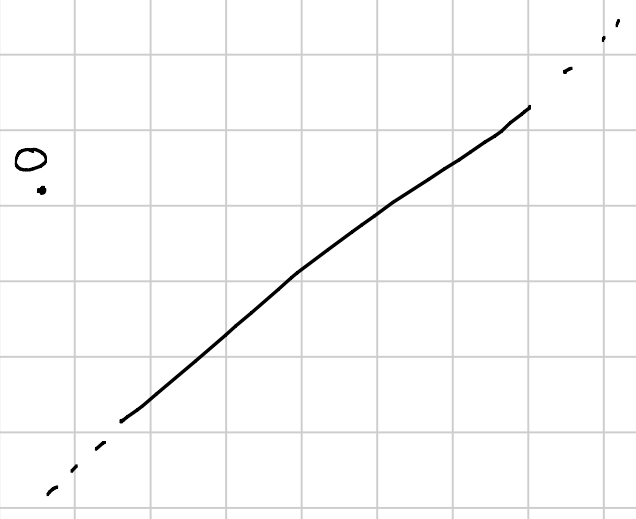
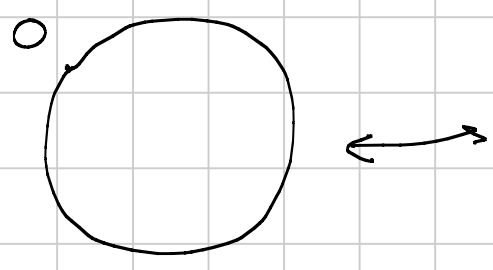
$\Rightarrow D' = Y$  !

$\Rightarrow Y \equiv X$





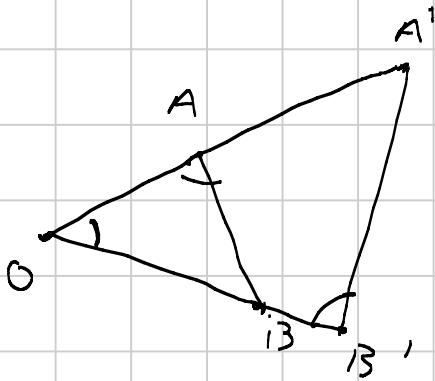
$$O \cdot x - O \cdot x' = v^2$$





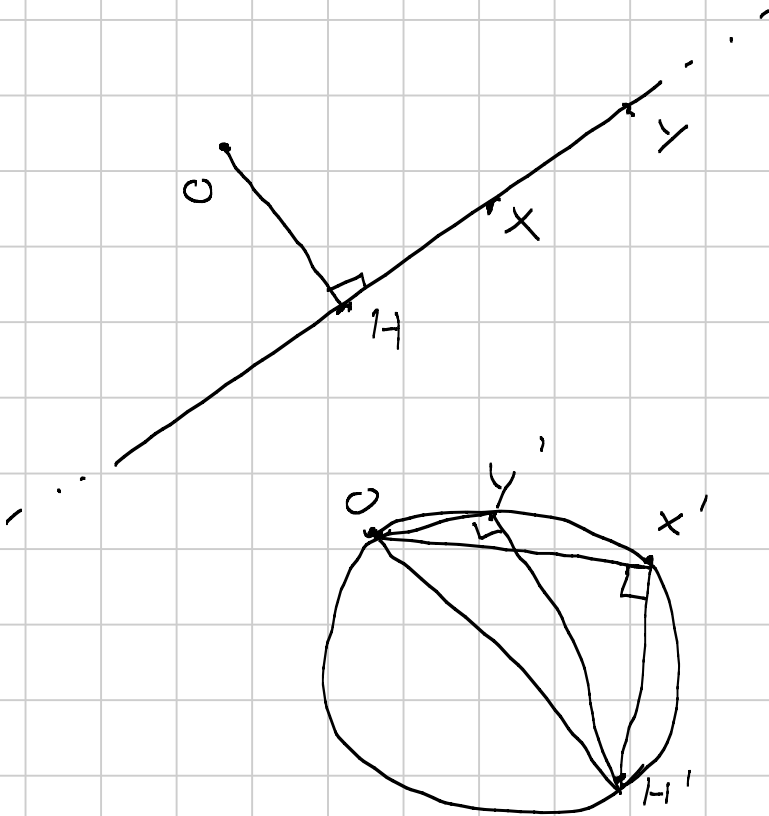
Inversione centro  $O$   
e raggio  $r$

$$OP \cdot OP' = r^2$$



$OA \perp BB'$

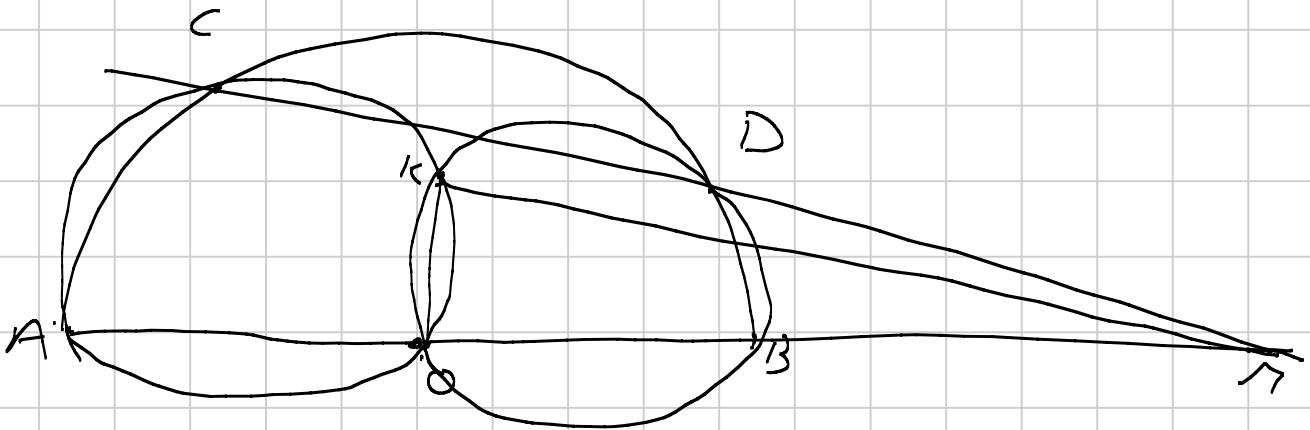
$$OA \cdot OA' = r^2 = OB \cdot OB' \Rightarrow \frac{OA}{OB} = \frac{OB'}{OA'}$$



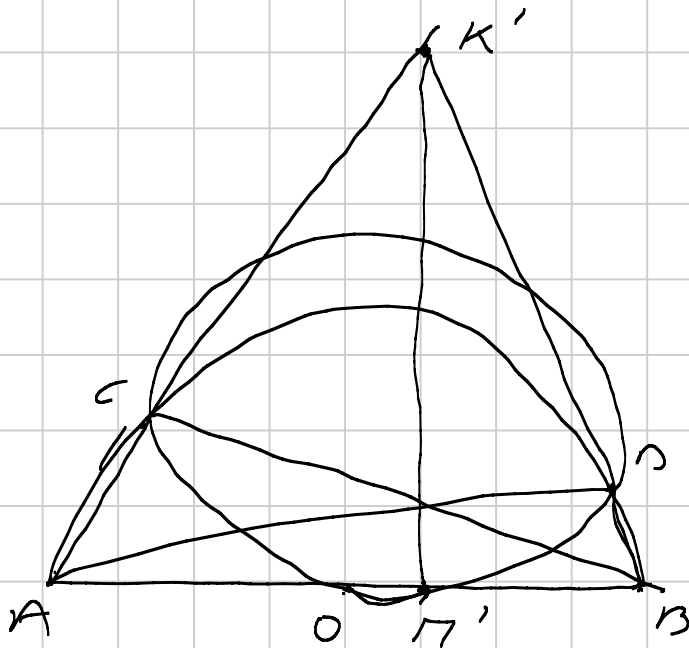
$$X \text{ t.c. } \angle OHX = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\angle OX'H' = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

G3



Inversione di centro O e raggio OA



Voglio  $\angle OM'K' = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$M' = AB \cap$  Circonferenza per  $C, O, D = \Gamma$

$\angle ADB = \angle BCA = \frac{\pi}{2}$

$\Rightarrow C, D$  piedi delle

altezze del triangolo  $A, B, K'$ .

O è il punto medio di AB.

$\Rightarrow \Gamma$  è la circ. di Feuerbach di  $ABK'$

$\Rightarrow M'$  è piede dell'altrezza relativa ad AB

$\Rightarrow \angle K'M'O = \frac{\pi}{2}$



# Problema G4

M pt medio di BC

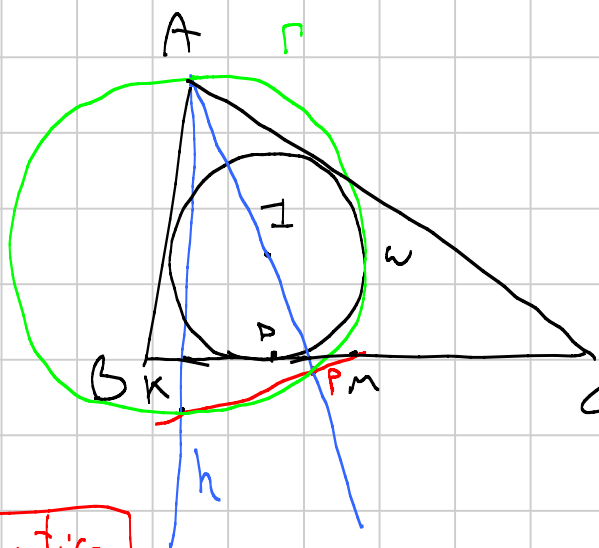
$h$  = altezza da A su BC

$P \in AI$ ,  $PM \perp AP$

$K = MP \cap h$

$\Gamma$  = arco di diametro AK

Tesi:  $\Gamma$  e  $w$  sono tangenti

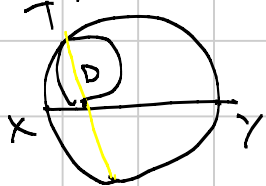


**Euclideo**

Chi è il punto di tangenza?

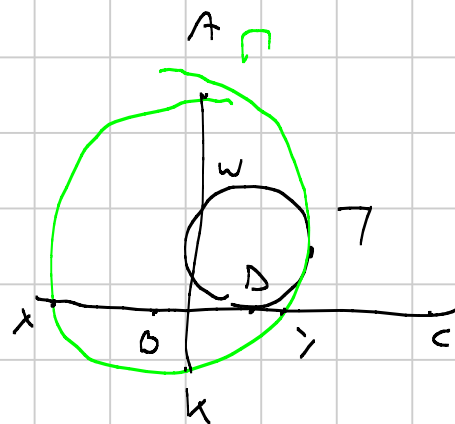
$T$  = pt di tangenza tra  $w$  e  $\Gamma$

$\Rightarrow T, D, K$  sono allineati:

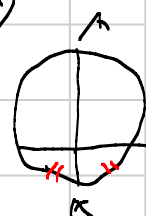


$T, D$ , pt medio dell'asse  $XY$  sono allineati.

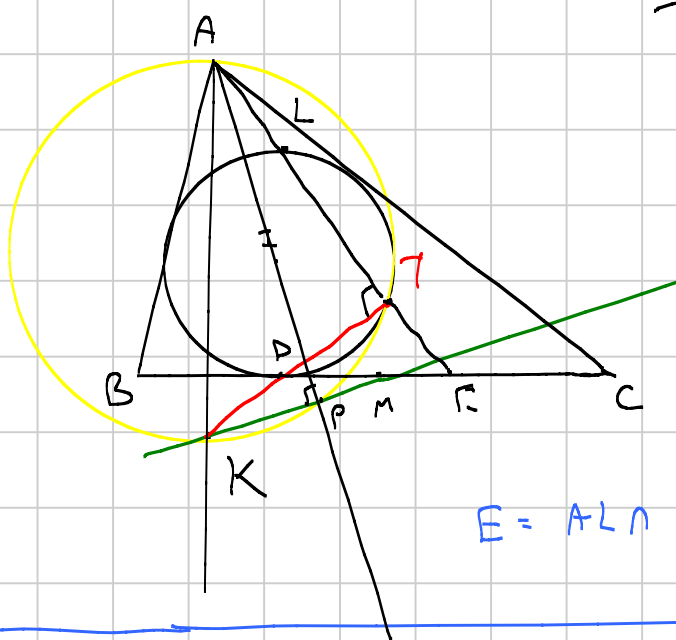
**DSS**



AK diametro  $\Rightarrow$  i'asse di  $XY \Rightarrow K$  è pt medio dell'asse  $\widehat{XY}$



Se la tesi è vera,  $T$  = pt di tangenza tra  $w$  e  $\Gamma$  sta su  $KD$



$T \in \Gamma \Rightarrow \angle ATK = 90^\circ$  AK diam.  
 $\angle APK = 90^\circ$

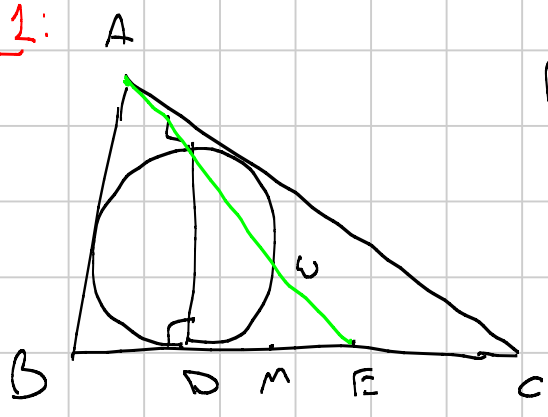
L = diametri opposti di  $\omega$

$\Rightarrow \angle DTL = 90^\circ$

$\Rightarrow A, L, T$  allineati

$E = AL \cap BC, \angle DTE = 90^\circ, DM = ME$

Lemma 1:

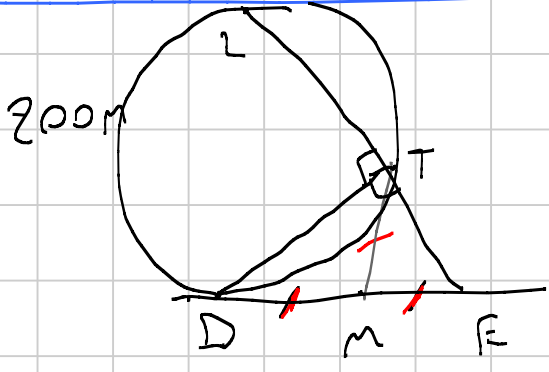


$E = AL \cap BC$

M pt medio BC

Tesi del lemma:

$MD = ME$



$DTE =$  triangolo rettangolo

$M \Rightarrow$  centro della circonferenza.

$\Rightarrow MT = MD = ME$

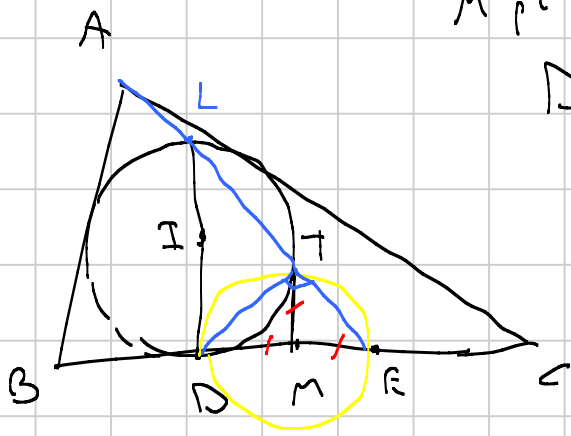
$\Rightarrow MT$  tangente  $\omega$

Se la tesi è vera, lo può provare

- pt di tangenza tra  $\omega$  e  $\Gamma$  è T
- $KD \cap \omega = T$
- A, L, T, E sono allineati
- MT tangente  $\omega$

DIMOSTRAZIONE

M pt med BC



Definisci  $T$  su  $w$  tale che  $MT$  tangente  $w$

Tangente  $\Rightarrow MD = MT = ME$

Sia  $E$  il simmetrico di  $D$  rispetto a  $M$

$C'$  è una circonferenza di centro  $M$  passante per  $D, T, E$

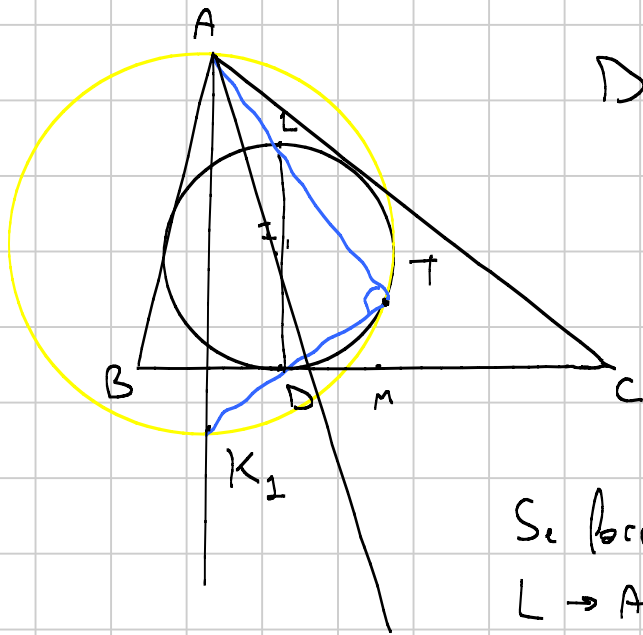
$DE$  diametro  $\Rightarrow \angle DTE = 90^\circ$

$L = TE \cap w$ , siccome  $\angle DTL = 90^\circ \Rightarrow DL$  diametro

$\Rightarrow PL \perp BC$

Per il lemma 2  $A, L, E$  sono allineati

$L, T, E$  allineati  $\Rightarrow A, L, T, E$  sono allineati



Definisci  $K_1 = DT \cap h$  altezza da A su BC

$DL \perp BC \perp AK$

$\Rightarrow DL \parallel AK$

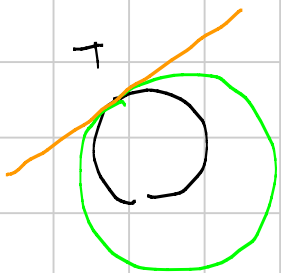
$\triangle TLD \cong \triangle TAK_1$  sono simili.

Se  $\Gamma_1$  è circonferenza di centro  $T$

$L \rightarrow A$   $w \rightarrow$  circonferenza per  $A, T, K_1 = \Gamma_1$   
 $D \rightarrow K_1$

$\Gamma_1$  e  $w$  non tangenti

Il tangente da  $K = h \cap MP = v_2 \Gamma_1$  per  $M \perp AI$



$$K_2 = TD \cap MP$$

Voies  $A, T, K_2, P$  cíclicos na  $\Gamma_2$   
 $\& \Gamma_2$  tangente a  $W$  em  $M$

$$S_0 \text{ de } \angle ATD = 30^\circ$$

$$\angle APK_2 = 30$$

$\Rightarrow A, T, K_2, P$  cíclicos

Dimostração de  $MT$  tangente  $\Gamma_2$

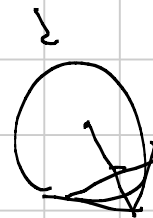
$\cdot S_0$  de  $MDITP$  cíclico

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \angle MTI = \angle MPI = 90 \\ \text{in quanto tangente} \\ \angle MPI = 30^\circ \end{array} \right.$$

circunm. de  $MITDP$

$$\angle MDP = \angle MTP = \angle PIM$$

$$MI \perp DT$$



$$F = MI \cap DT$$

$$\angle k_2 F M = 30$$

$$\angle M k_2 T = \angle MIP = \angle MDP$$

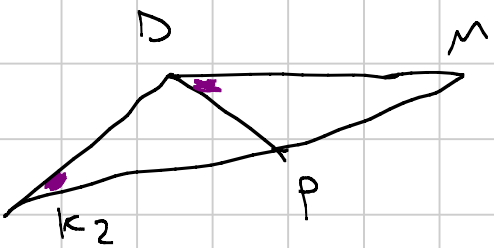
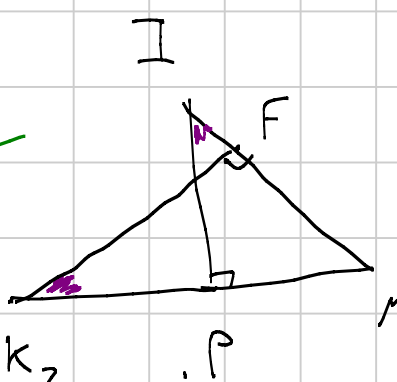
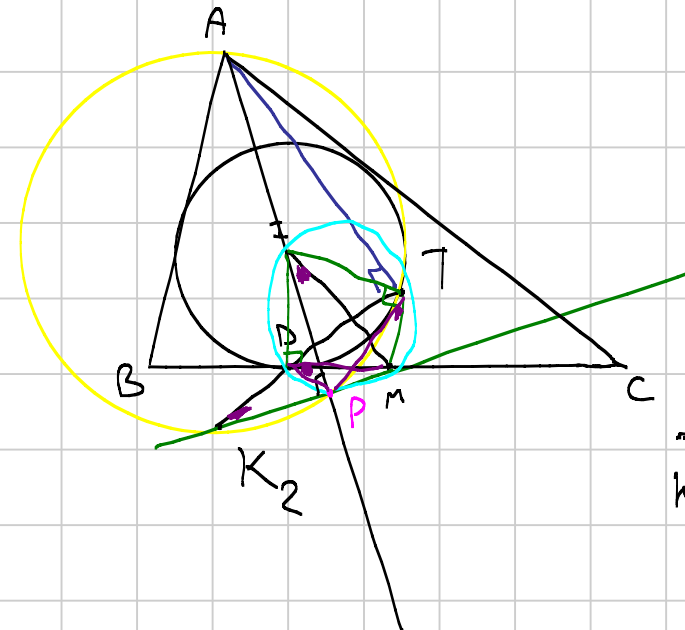
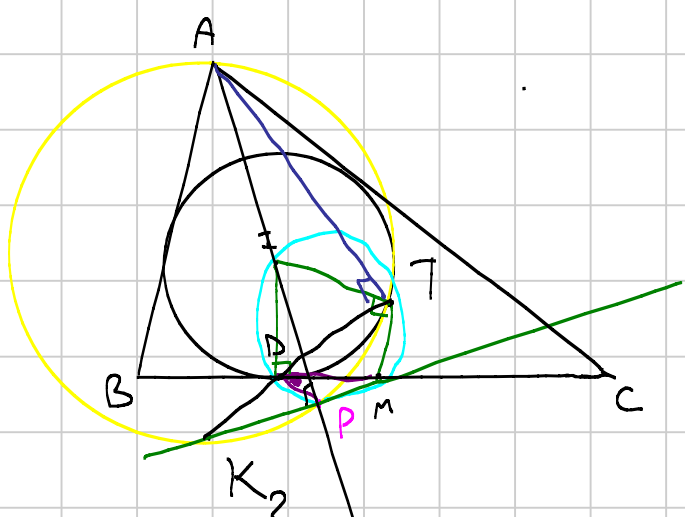
$$\Rightarrow \triangle MPD \sim \triangle M k_2 T$$

$$\frac{MD}{MP} = \frac{M k_2}{MD} \Rightarrow MP \cdot M k_2 = MD^2$$

par'  $MT, MD$  cort'  $MT^2$

$\Rightarrow MT$  tangente circunm. por  $T, P, k_2$

"circunm. por  $A, T, P, k_2 = \Gamma_2$



$\Gamma_1 = \text{Cercle par } A, T, k_1 \text{ tangente à } w \text{ en } T$   
 $\Gamma_2 = \text{Cercle par } A, T, k_2 \text{ tangente à } w \text{ en } T$

$r_1 = r_2$   
 $\Downarrow$   
 $k_1 = k_2$

$k_1 = \text{Altitude } \wedge \text{TD}$

$k = \text{Altitude } \wedge \text{MP}$

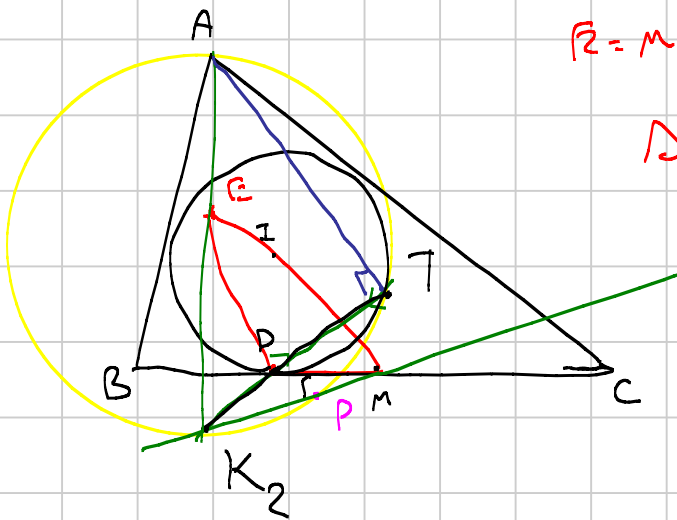
$k_2 = \text{TD } \wedge \text{MP}$

$k = k_1 = k_2$

D

Amis de  $k_1$ ; avons deux lignes

$C_1$  tangente de l'altitude,  $Tk$ ,  $MP$  communes.



$R = MI \wedge h$

DED M

le altitude de EDM

son le radius que devons communs.



