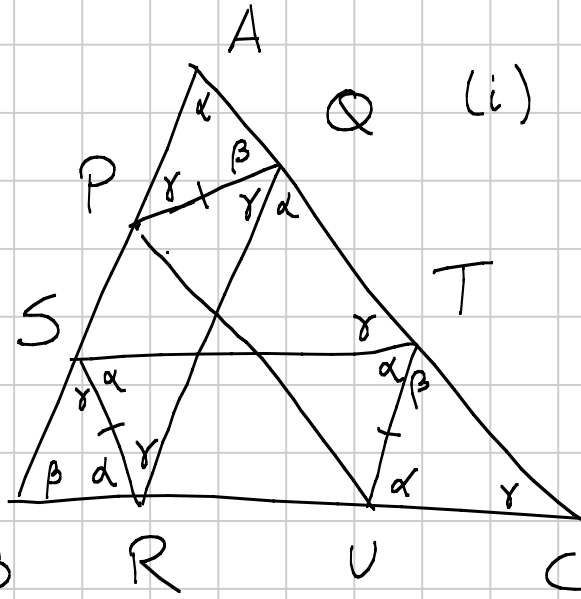


PRE IMO 2009 - GEOMETRIA - Pomeriggio

Titolo nota

26/05/2009

Problema 5



(i) $\left. \begin{matrix} PQ \\ TU \\ SR \end{matrix} \right\}$ antiparallele

$\left. \begin{matrix} QR \\ ST \end{matrix} \right\}$ parallele



PU parallele

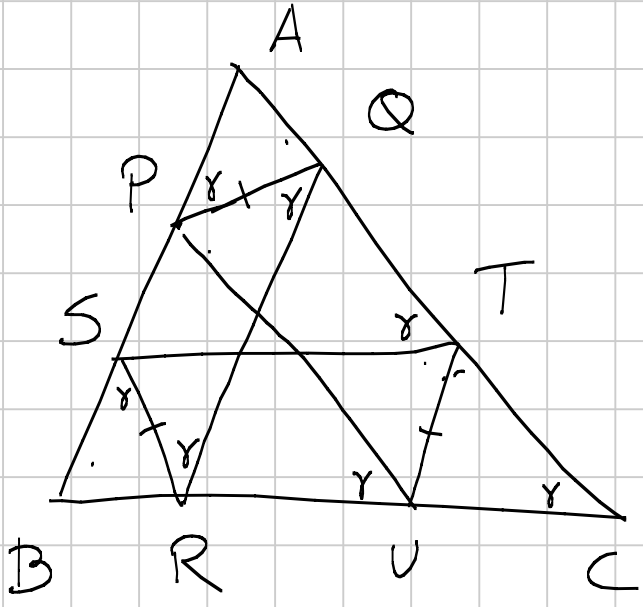
$\left. \begin{matrix} PQRS \\ STUR \end{matrix} \right\}$ Δ trap. isosceli



$$PQ = SR = TU$$

$\left. \begin{matrix} P\hat{Q}T = U\hat{T}Q \\ PQ = SR = TU \end{matrix} \right\} \Rightarrow \Delta PQT \cong \Delta TUR$
 $\Rightarrow PU \parallel QT \Rightarrow PU \parallel AC$

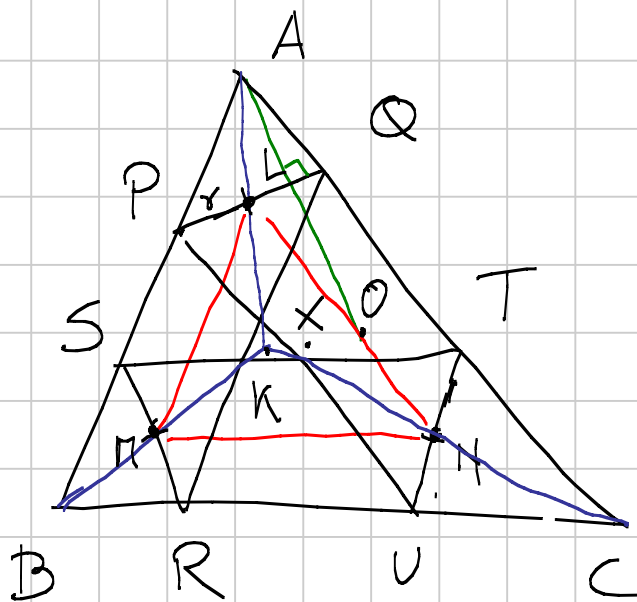
(ii)



- $PQRU$ ciclico
- $QTUR$ ciclico
- $PSRQ$ ciclico
- $PSRU$ ciclico
- ;
- ciclico

$\Rightarrow PQRSTU$ ciclico.

(iii)



Le simmediane
bisecano le antiparallele

L, M, N pt. medi di
PQ, RS, TU

↓
AL, BN, CM simm.

Il Triangolo LMN è ottenuto da ABC con
un'omotetia di centro K.

Ovvero $\frac{AK}{AL} = \frac{BK}{BN} = \frac{CK}{CN}$ (Talete su ABK
con Trasd. LN)

(\vdots)

\Rightarrow il circocentro di LMN sta sul segmento OK.

Se $XL \perp PQ$ (e $XN \perp RS$, $XN \perp TU$)

ho finito: X è circocentro di PQRSTU

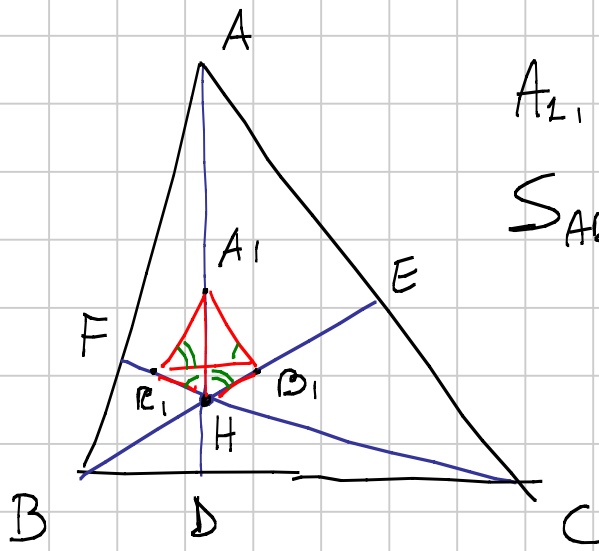
$$XP = \sqrt{XL^2 + LP^2} = \sqrt{\underset{\parallel}{XL} + LQ^2} = \sqrt{XN^2 + \underset{\parallel}{NR^2}} = \dots$$

$XQ \qquad XR$

Ovvero che $XL \perp PQ \Leftrightarrow OA \perp PQ$

$$\widehat{OAB} = \frac{\pi}{2} - \gamma \quad \widehat{APQ} = \gamma \Rightarrow OA \perp PQ. \quad \square$$

Problema 6



A_1, B_1, C_1 sull'alt. P.C.

$$S_{ABC_1} + S_{AB_1C} + S_{A_2BC} = S_{ABC}$$



A_1, B_1, C_1, H
ciclico

Dis. di Tolomeo

A, B, C, D (e 3 a 3 non allineati)

$$AC \cdot BD \leq AB \cdot CD + BC \cdot AD$$

Vale = se e solo se $ABCD$ è ciclico

$$\frac{S_{A_1BC}}{S_{ABC}} = \frac{A_1D}{AD}$$

$$\frac{S_{AB_1C}}{S_{ABC}} = \frac{B_1E}{BE}$$

$$\frac{S_{ABC_1}}{S_{ABC}} = \frac{C_1F}{CF}$$

$$\frac{A_1D}{AD} + \frac{B_1E}{BE} + \frac{C_1F}{CF} = 1$$

$$\frac{A_1H}{AD} = \frac{A_1D}{AD} - \frac{DH}{AD} = \frac{S_{A_1BC}}{S_{ABC}} - \frac{S_{HBC}}{S_{ABC}}$$

$$\frac{B_1H}{BE} = \frac{B_1E}{BE} - \frac{EH}{BE} = \frac{S_{AB_1C}}{S_{ABC}} - \frac{S_{HAC}}{S_{ABC}}$$

$$\frac{C_1 H}{CF} = \frac{C_1 F}{CF} - \frac{FH}{CF} = \frac{S_{ABC_1}}{S_{ABC}} - \frac{S_{HAB}}{S_{ABC}}$$

$A_1, B_1, C, A_2, C_2, B_2$ si calcolano con Carnot.

Si osserva: l'area e si verifica.

Miglior fare i conti in C

$$a, b, c \quad a_1, b_1, c_1 \quad h = e + b + c \quad (\text{se e solo se l'origine è il circocentro})$$

$$\frac{|a_2 - d|}{|a - d|} = \frac{a_2 - d}{a - d} = 1 - \frac{a - a_1}{a - d}$$

$$\frac{(a_1 - c_1)(b_1 - h)}{(a_1 - h)(b_1 - c_1)} \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\cancel{1} - \frac{a - a_1}{a - d} + 1 - \frac{b - b_1}{b - e} + 1 - \frac{c - c_1}{c - f} = \cancel{1}$$

Terza via

Se A_1, B_1, C_1, H è ciclico, vale

$$A_1 H \cdot B_1 C_1 = A_1 B_1 \cdot H C_1 + A_1 C_1 \cdot H B_1$$

e anche A_1, B_1, C_1 simile ad $\triangle ABC$

$$A, H. \frac{BC}{\cancel{BC}} = \frac{AB}{\cancel{AB}} \cdot HC_1 + \frac{AC}{\cancel{AC}} HB_1$$

$$S_{A, B, H, E} = S_{AHBC_1} + S_{AHC_1B_1}$$

$$S_{A, B, C} - S_{HBC} = S_{A+B} - S_{AC_1B} + S_{AHC} - S_{ABC}$$

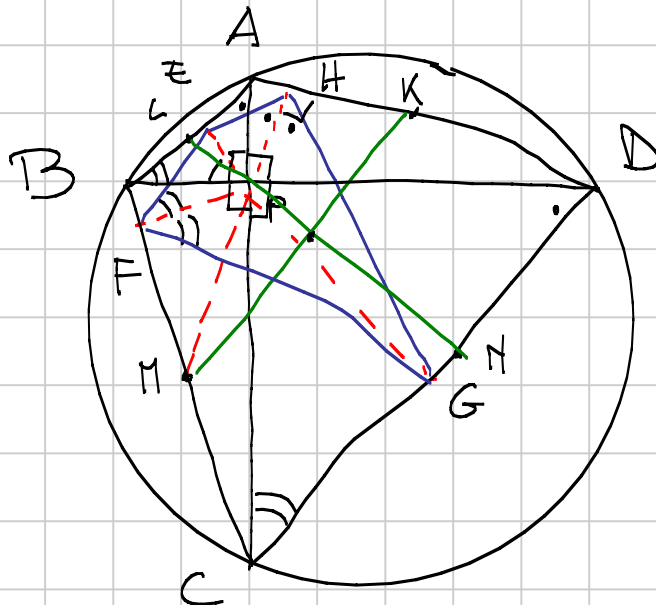
$$S_{A, B, C} + S_{A, B, C} + S_{A, B, C} = S_{HBC} + S_{AHC} + S_{A+B} = S_{ABC}$$

Fissiamo A_1, B_1 e supponiamo che X sia l'unico punto che soddisfa l'ip. sulle arce e che Y sia l'unico punto che soddisfa la circonferenza.

$\Rightarrow Y$ soddisfa anche l'ip. sulle arce $\Rightarrow Y = X$.

Problema 7

2) EFGH è
circolo



EP \perp AB
FP \perp BC
GP \perp CD
HP \perp AD

\downarrow
EPHA
EPFB
FPGC
GPHD
} circolo

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{PFE} = \widehat{PBE} = \widehat{PCD} = \widehat{PFG} \Rightarrow FP \text{ bisettrice}$$

$$\widehat{PBA} + \widehat{PAB} = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \widehat{EFG} + \widehat{EHG} = \pi \Rightarrow \text{OK.}$$

(a) FP, EP, GP, HP bisettrici $\Rightarrow P$ incentro $\Rightarrow EFGH$ circoscrivibile

(b) $KLMN$ è rettangolo

EP, FP, GP, HP intersecano i lati opposti in N, K, L, M

$\Rightarrow H$ vede MK sotto un angolo di $\frac{\pi}{2}$

e similmente F

come E, G vedono LN sotto un ang. di $\frac{\pi}{2}$

$\Rightarrow EFGHKLNM$ sono concicli

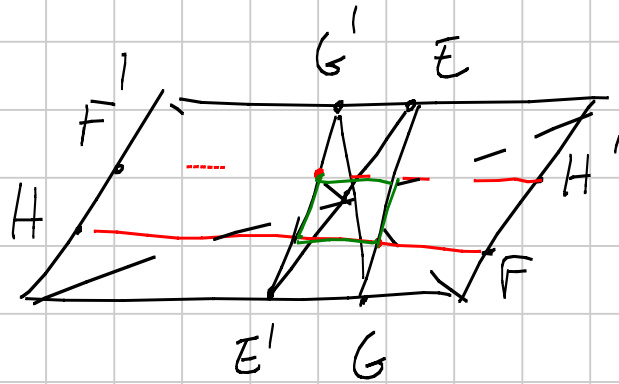
(c) Il centro $O = KM \cap LN$ che è pt medio tra i pt medi delle diag. di $ABCD$

(e) Lemma: in un quadrilatero $ABCD$, dati E, F, G, H

sui lati, $P = AC \cap BD$, siano E', F', G', H' sui

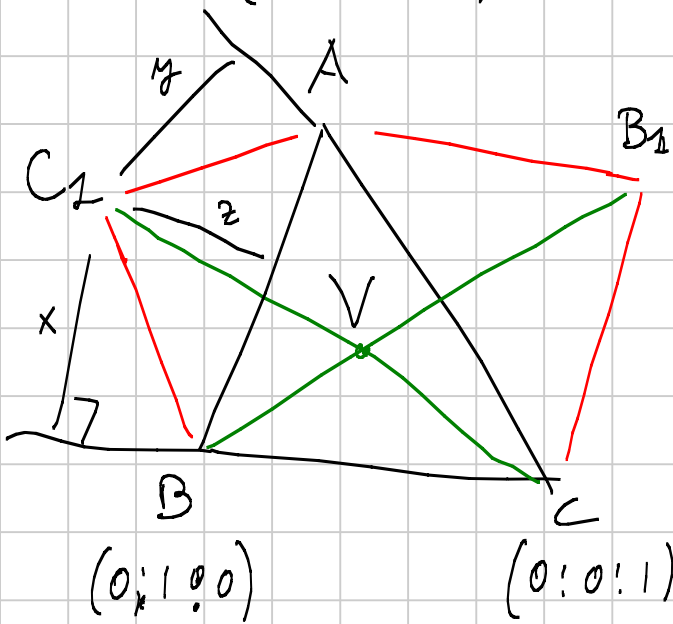
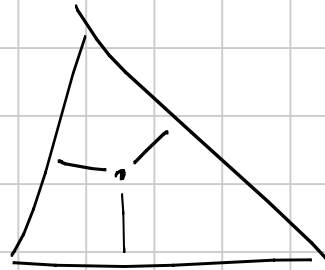
lati opposti a E, F, G, H tali che EE', FF', GG', HH' si intersecano in P .

Allora $P, EG \cap FH, E'G' \cap F'H'$ sono allineati



Problema 8

$$L = (a : b : c)$$

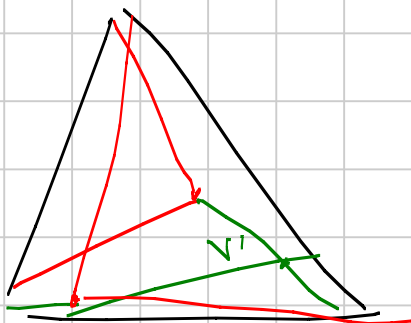


$$\left(\sin\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) : \sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right) : -\sin\frac{\pi}{4} \right) = C,$$

$$\left(\phantom{\sin\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} : \phantom{\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} : \phantom{-\sin\frac{\pi}{4}} \right) = B,$$

$$V = \left(\frac{1}{\sin\left(\alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} : \frac{1}{\sin\left(\beta + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} : \frac{1}{\sin\left(\gamma + \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \right)$$

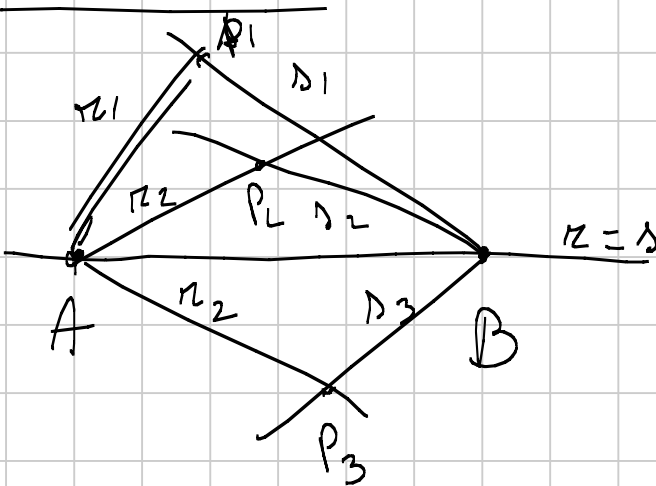
stessa cosa



$$V' = \left(\frac{1}{\sin\left(\alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} : \frac{1}{\sin\left(\beta - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} : \frac{1}{\sin\left(\gamma - \frac{\pi}{4}\right)} \right)$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ \frac{1}{\sin \alpha + \frac{\pi}{4}} & \frac{1}{\sin \beta + \frac{\pi}{4}} & \frac{1}{\sin \gamma + \frac{\pi}{4}} \\ \frac{1}{\sin \alpha - \frac{\pi}{4}} & \frac{1}{\sin \beta - \frac{\pi}{4}} & \frac{1}{\sin \gamma - \frac{\pi}{4}} \end{pmatrix} = \dots = 0$$

Idee im Felde



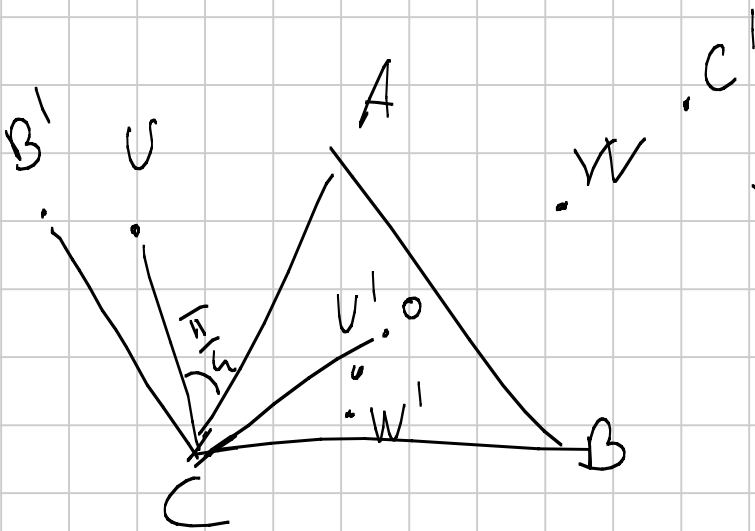
P_1, P_2, P_3

sow alle in a:



(r_1, r_2, r_2, r_3)

(s_1, s_1, s_2, s_3)



$$V = BU \cap CW$$

$$V' = BU' \cap CW'$$

$$K = BB' \cap CC'$$

Vgl. $(BU, BU', BB', BC) = (CW, CW', CC', CB)$