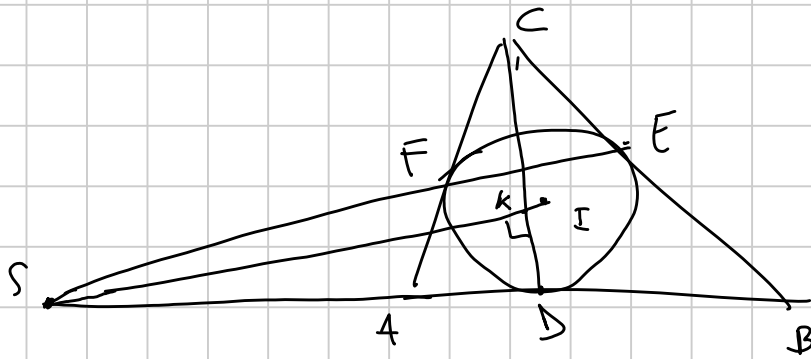


1. ABC triangolo, I incentro, D, E, F punti di tangenza, S = EF ∩ BA. Th: SI ⊥ CD

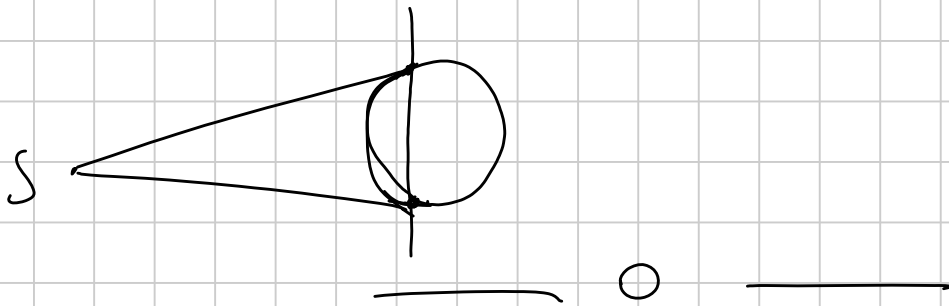


$$D \in \text{pol}(S)$$

$$S \in \text{pol}(C) \Rightarrow$$

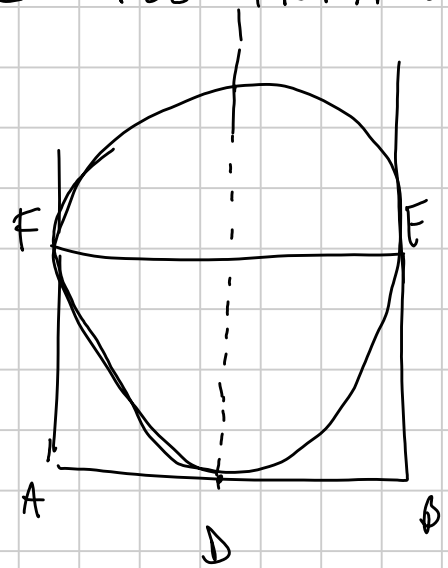
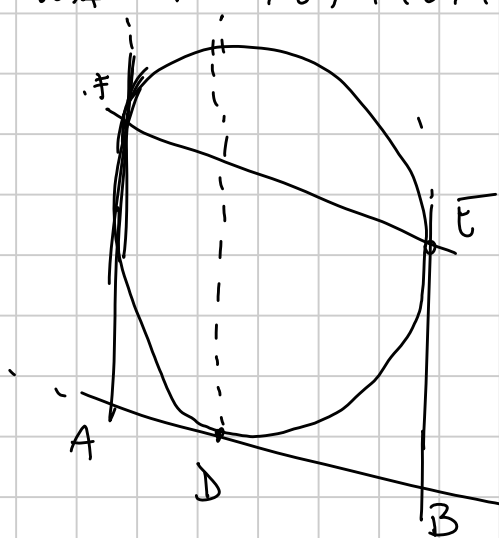
$$C \in \text{pol}(S)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{pol}(S) = CD$$

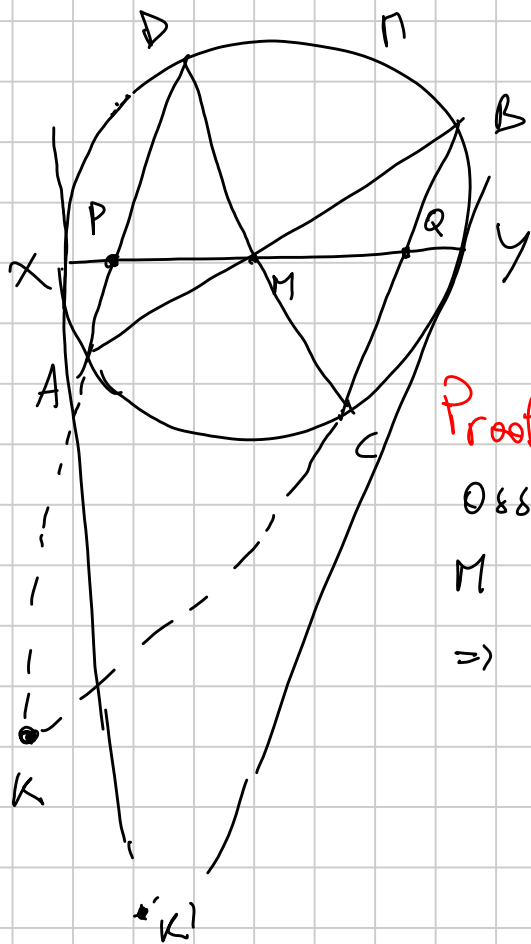


2<sup>a</sup> SOL.

MANDO LA RETTA SC ALL'INFINITO  
CON UNA PROIETTIVITA'



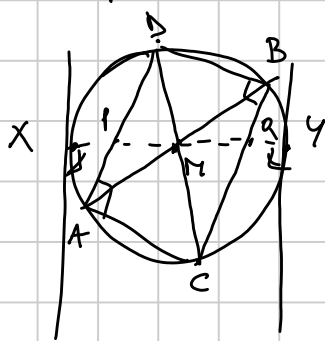
# Butterfly theorem



H<sub>0</sub>:  $XM = MY \rightsquigarrow X, M, Y, \infty$   
quaterne armonica

Th:  $PM = MQ \rightsquigarrow P, M, Q, \infty$   
armonica

**Proof:**  $M$  è il centro della retta  $KK'$  all'infinito  
osservo  $CAF$  è la POLARE di  
 $M \Rightarrow KK' \cap \Gamma = \emptyset$   
 $\Rightarrow \Gamma$  si può mantenere cfr.

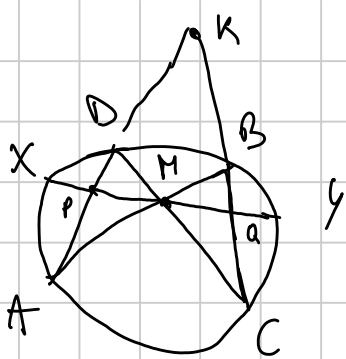


$pol(M) \perp OM$   
 $OM \perp XY$   
 $\Rightarrow pol(M) \parallel XY$   
 $\Rightarrow \infty \in pol(M)$

Nel disegno nuovo:

- le tangenti in  $x$  e  $y$  a  $\Gamma$  sono parallele  
 $\Rightarrow xy$  è diametro di  $\Gamma$
- $X, M, Y, \infty_{xy}$  formano una quaterne armonica  
 $\Rightarrow MX = MY \Rightarrow M$  è il centro di  $\Gamma$
- $M \in BC \Rightarrow BC$  è diametro  $\Rightarrow \widehat{CAD}$  è retto  
e similmente gli altri angoli di  $ACBD$
- Ora la figura risulta simmetrica  $\Rightarrow PM = MQ$   
 $\Rightarrow P, M, Q, \infty_{xy}$  è quaterne armonica  
 $\Rightarrow$  Thesis !!

□

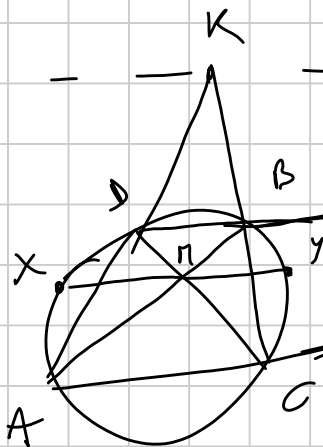


Birapporto  $X, B, D, Y$   
 proiettando da  $C$  ottengo

$$(X, B, D, Y) = (X, Q, M, Y) \\ = (X, M, P, Y)$$

$$\frac{XM \cdot QY}{XY \cdot QM} = \frac{XP \cdot MY}{XY \cdot MP}$$

$\Rightarrow$   $Q, P$  dividono due segmenti  
 uguali ( $XM$  e  $MY$ ) nella stessa  
 proporzione  $\Rightarrow PM = PQ$



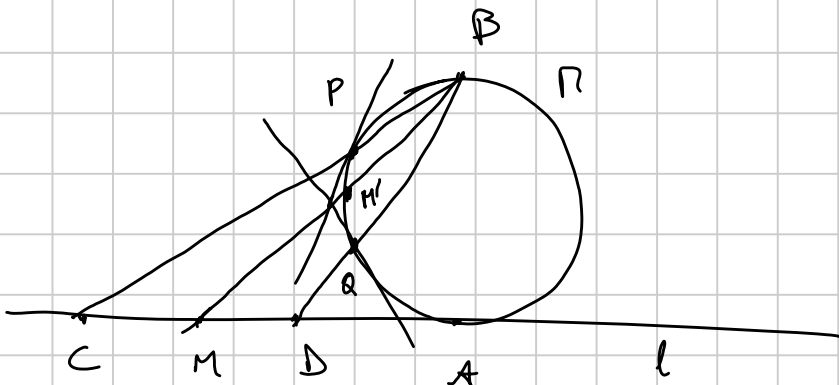
$$\underline{KJ} = \text{pol}(M)$$

$$KJ \cap XY = J'$$

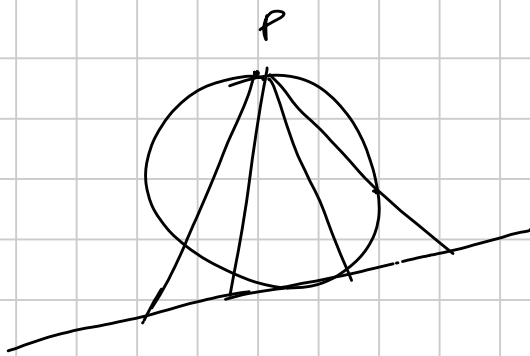
$$\underline{|(X, Y, M, J') = -1|} \quad ??$$

Così dimostro  $KJ \parallel XY$

$C, M, D, A \in l$        $CM = MD$        $w$  tangente  $l$  in  $A$   
 $B$  diam. opp. ad  $A$  in  $w$



tangente in  $P$   
 tangente in  $Q$  } Concorrono  
 $BM$



1. invertito in  $B$  dimodode'  
 $P$  va in  $C$  (di raggio  $BA$ )

$$P \leftrightarrow l$$

$$\boxed{BCD \sim BQP}$$

$BN$  e' simmetrica

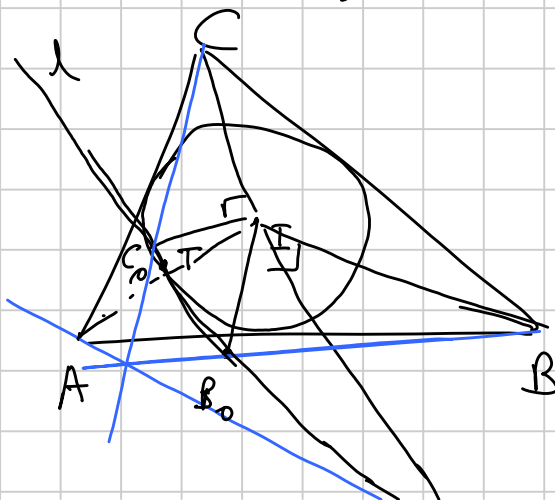
$\Rightarrow$  lemma simmetrica

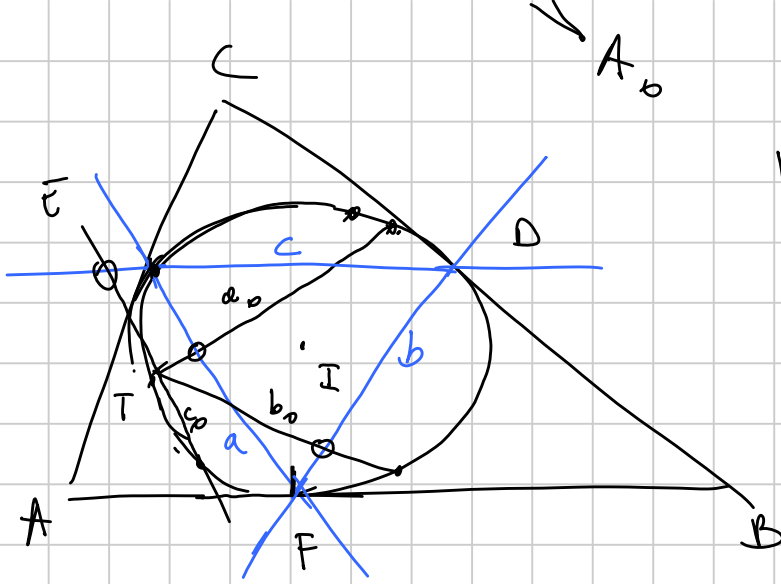
$BPM'Q$  e' quadrilatero armonico  
 $\Rightarrow$  tangenti e diagonale concorrono



18.  $ABC$  triangolo  $I$  incentro.  $SVN$   $l$   
 tangente all'incirchio. siano  $A_0, B_0, C_0 \in l$   
 $\widehat{AIA_0} = \widehat{BIB_0} = \widehat{CIC_0} = 90^\circ$

Th.  $AA_0, BB_0, CC_0$  concorrenti





retta di Simson

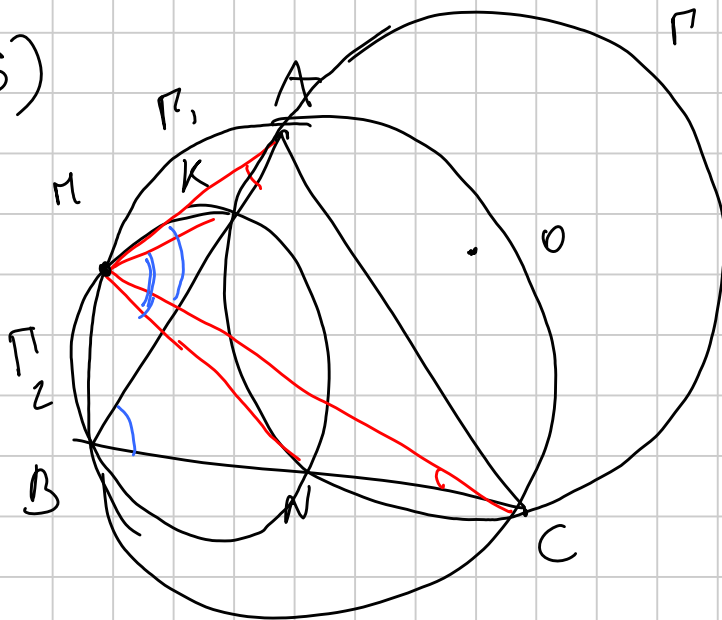
$$c \perp c_0$$

$$a \perp a_0$$

$$b \perp b_0$$

$T \in \Gamma \Rightarrow$  triangolo pedale  $c'$  degenere  $\Rightarrow$  i punti sono allineati

(IMO 1985)

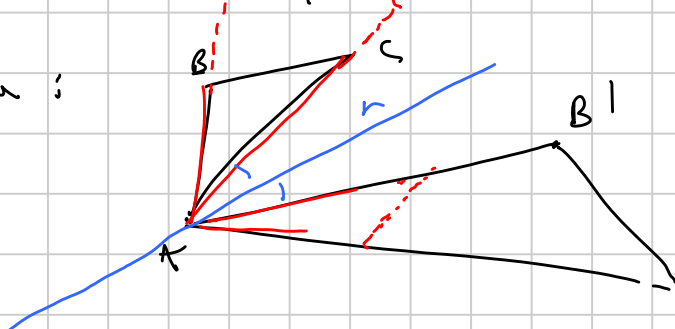


Th:  $OM \perp MB$

$KN, MB, AC$  sono radicali (assi radicali)

$$\begin{aligned} \angle ANK &= \angle CNM & \text{su } \Gamma_1 & \Rightarrow \hat{M}AK = \hat{M}CN \\ \angle KMN &= \angle KBN & \text{su } \Gamma_2 & \Rightarrow \hat{K}MN = \hat{K}BN \\ \angle ABC &= \angle AMC & \text{su } l_1 & \Rightarrow \hat{A}BC = \hat{A}MC \end{aligned} \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \angle ANK &= \angle CNM \\ \angle KMN &= \angle KBN \\ \angle ABC &= \angle AMC \end{aligned}} \right\} \hat{M}AK \sim \hat{M}CN$$

Lemma:



$$\hat{A}BC \sim \hat{A}B'C'$$

$\Rightarrow \exists$  inv. in A  
composta con  
una sim. assiale

che manda  $B \rightarrow c'$  e  $C$  in  $B'$

Precedo  $rk_{ij}^2 = AB \cdot A^T \stackrel{sim.}{=} AC \cdot AB^T$

Simetria vert in fa esattamente quello che vogliamo.

$\Gamma$  rimane dunque in se stessa.

1. poiché il raggio rimane lo stesso  $\Gamma \rightsquigarrow \Gamma$  con l'inversione.

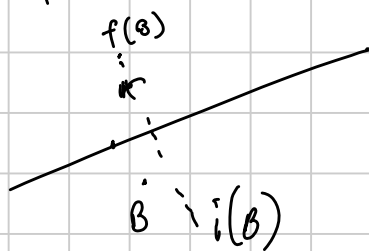
2.  $\Gamma \rightsquigarrow \Gamma$  con la riflessione  $\Rightarrow O \in \Gamma$

B dove va?  $B = \Gamma_1 \cap \Gamma_2$

$$i(B) = i(\Gamma_1) \cap i(\Gamma_2) = i(A) \cap i(C) \cap i(K) \cap i(N)$$

$$f(B) = f(A) \cap f(C) \cap f(K) \cap f(N) = NK \cap CA \in MB$$

$\Rightarrow f(B)$  è su MB, ma anche  $i(B) \in AB$



$$\Rightarrow i(B) \perp f(B) \cap r = M$$

$$i(B) \perp f(B) \perp r$$

$$r \perp i(B) \cap r = BM$$

$$OM \perp BM$$

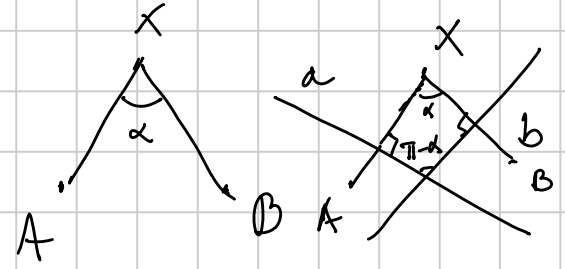
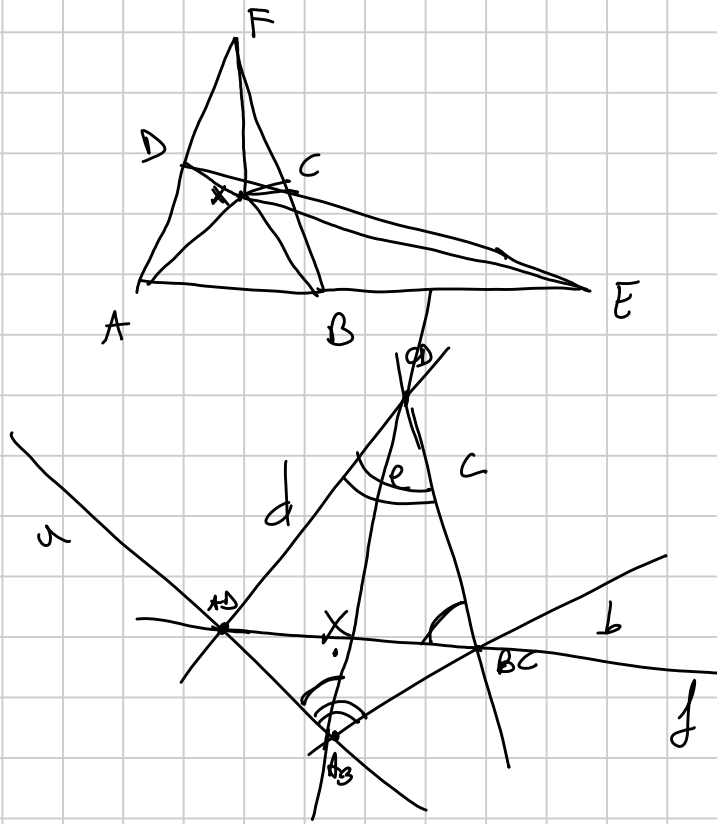
$i(P)$  = immagine di P senza l'inversione

$f(P)$  = immagine di P senza inversione + riflessione

□

Yufei Zhao (billzho su ML). (fonte degli esercizi)

14. ABCD quadrilatero convesso.  $AB \cap CD = E$ ,  $AD \cap BC = F$ .  
 Esiste  $X$  dentro il quad.  $\hat{A}XE = \hat{C}XF$ . Th:  $\hat{A}XB + \hat{C}XD = 180^\circ$

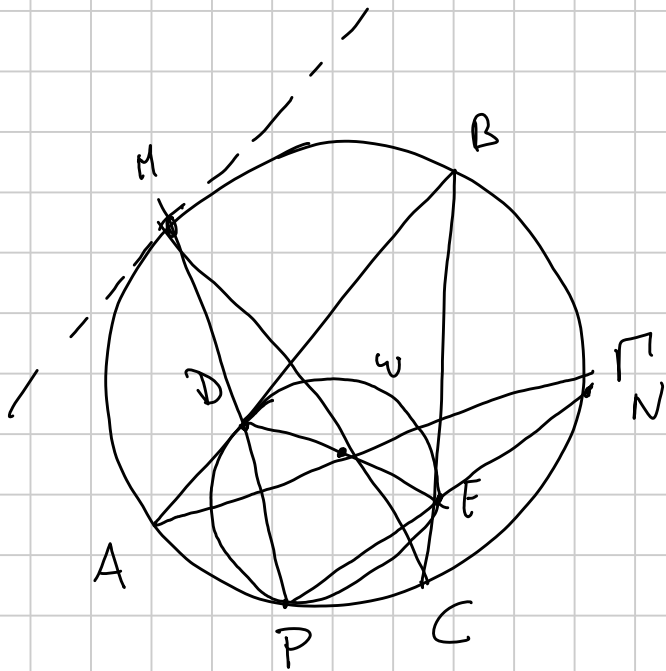


$$\hat{A}XE = 180^\circ - \hat{C}XF$$

⇓ x interna + cicciata.

$$\hat{A}XB = 180^\circ - \hat{C}XD$$

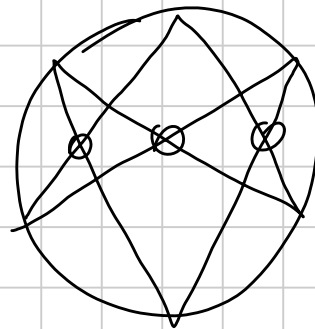
□



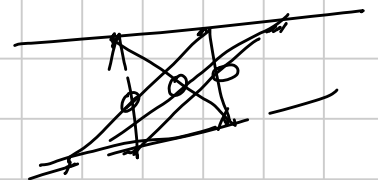
Th: p.to medio di DF e' l' incentro di ABC

Pascal : D, E,  $CM \cap AN$  sono allineati

M, N punti medi degli archi  $\Rightarrow$  CM e AN sono bisettrici in ABC  $\Rightarrow$   $CM \cap AN \in \ell$



Pappo-Pascal



$D, I, E$  allineati. Considero  $\triangle BEF$ , isoscele  
 dunque  $I$  è pto medio di  $BE$ .

$ABCD$  q. convesso  $BC \cong AD$  ma  $BC \nparallel AD$

$E \in BC$   $F \in AD$   $\perp$  c.  $BE = DF$ .

$AC \cap BD = P$ ,  $BD \cap EF = Q$ ,  $EF \cap AC = R$

Considero  $\triangle PQR$  al vertice di  $E$  ed  $F$ . Dimostrare  
 che tutti i circoncerchi hanno un punto in comune  
 diverso da  $F$

