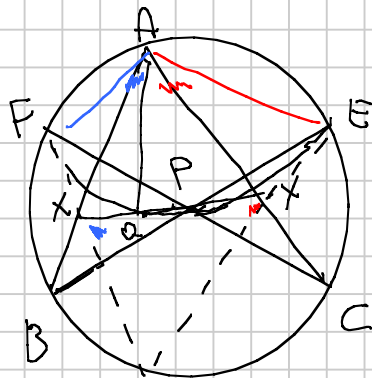


PREREQUISITI

- PASCAL



$$Q = O(EFF) \cap XX$$

$$\rightarrow AFXQ \quad \text{cyclic}$$

$$AEYQ$$

$$\text{perch\u00e9 } \angle(FQ, QP) =$$

$$= \angle(EF, EP) =$$

$$= \angle(AF, AB).$$

$$\angle(EX, FX) = \angle(AE, AF).$$

- BRIANCHON

Tangente comune est (w, w1) =
 " " (w, w2)
 " " (w, w3)

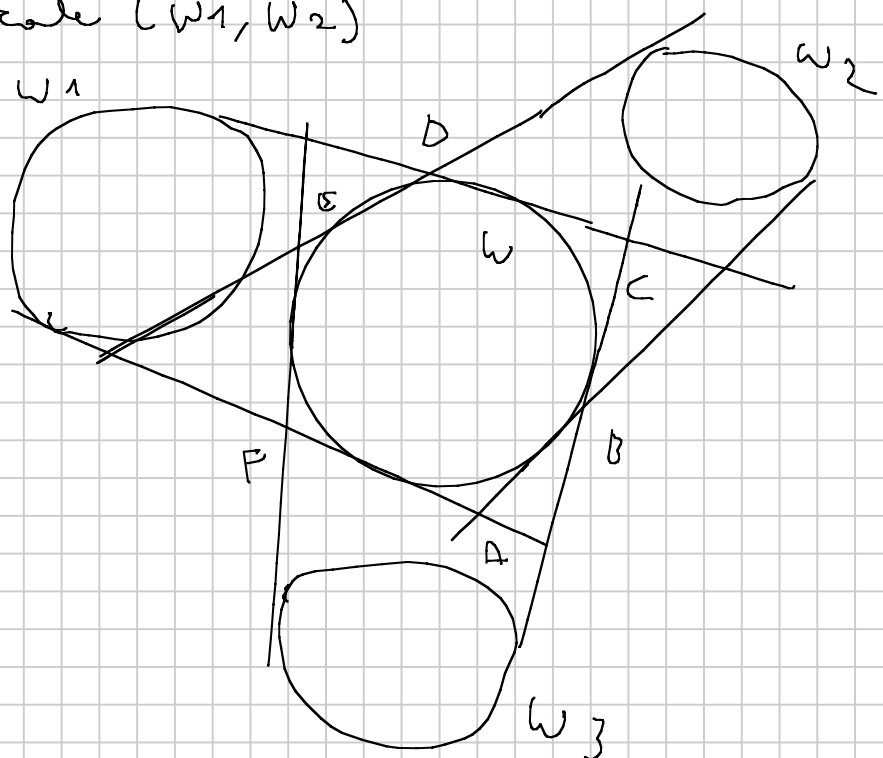
AD = tangente radicale (w1, w2)

BE = - -

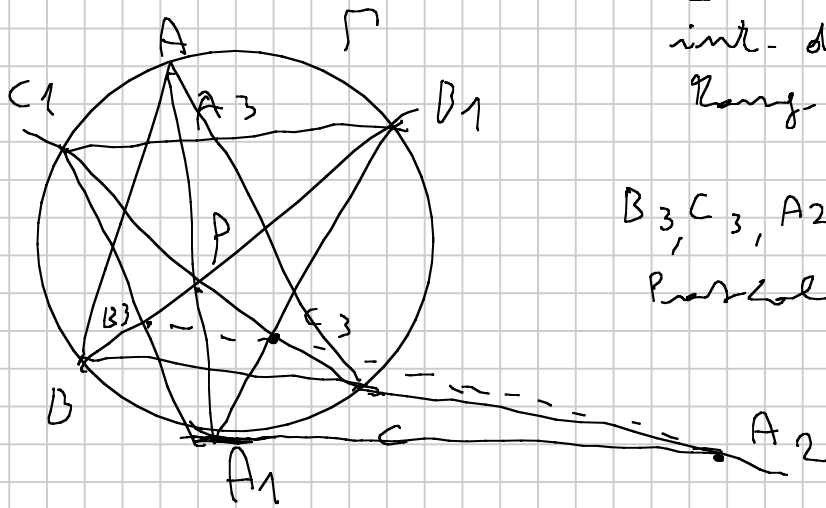
CF = - -



concorrenza



STEINBART

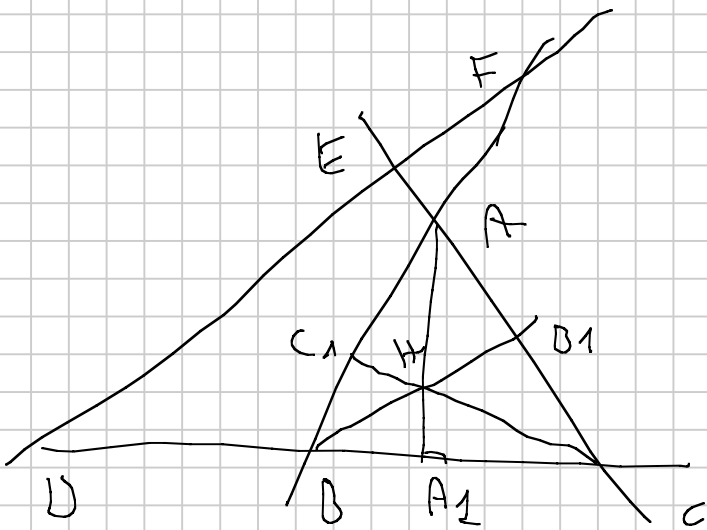


A_2 e cyc.
 int. di BC con la
 tang. a Γ in A_1

B_3, C_3, A_2 all.
 Parallel $A_1 B C_1 B_1 A_2 C$

$\rightarrow A_2, B_2, C_2$ all.

AUBERT



$M_a =$ wt. mediana di AD
 M_b - -
 M_c - -

$H_A =$ ortocentro di AEF
 e cyc.

$W_A \quad M_A (M_{AA})$
 e cyc.

H ha la stessa pot. resp. su W_A, W_B, W_C

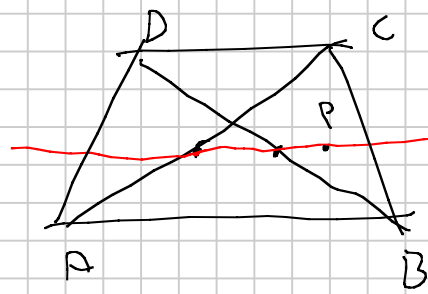
H_A . uguale
 H_B
 H_C - - -

$\rightarrow W_A, W_B, W_C$ concicli e H, H_A, H_B, H_C
 all. sulla stessa retta

AUBERT LINE

M_A e cyc all. : GAUSS LINE
 loro t.

P₁) GAUSS LINE : luogo di P l.c.



$$[ABP] + [CDP] = [BCP] + [ADP]$$

$$X \rightarrow [ABX]$$

è lineare in X

è pt. medio delle diag. opp.

P₂)

AUBERT LINE

luogo di P l.c. 2e

P_A : retta per A ⊥ a DP e cyc.

P_A, P_B, P_C concorrenti

$$X(a_x, b_x)$$

$$DP : X(b_p - b_d) = Y(a_p - a_d) + \dots$$

$$P_A : X(a_p - a_d) + Y(b_p - b_d) + f_A(a_p, b_p)$$

$$P_B : X(a_p - a_e) + Y(b_p - b_e) + f_B(a_p, b_p)$$

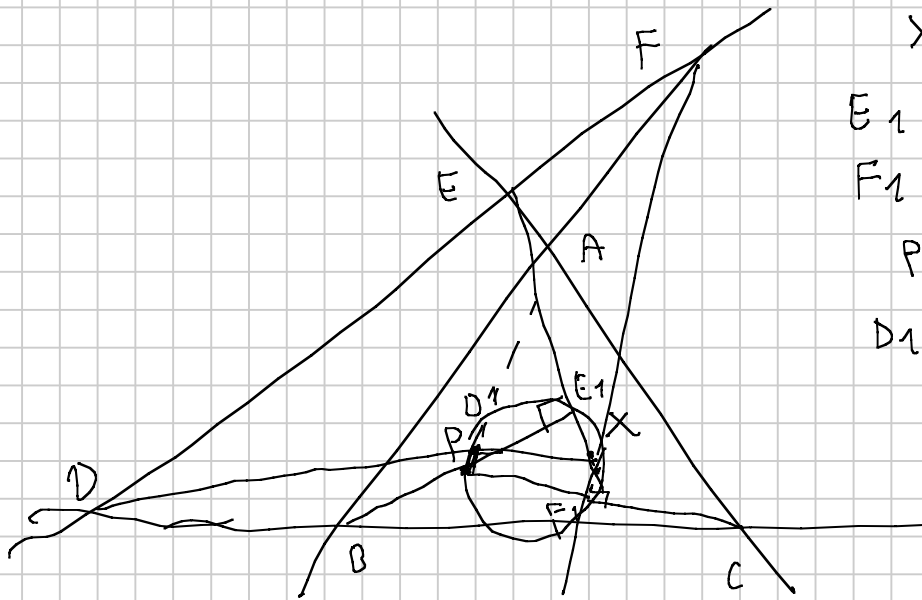
$$P_C : \dots$$

$$P_A - P_B : X(a_e - a_d) + Y(b_e - b_d) = g_1(a_p, b_p)$$

$$P_B - P_C : X(a_f - a_e) + Y(b_f - b_e) = g_2(a_p, b_p)$$

$$g_1(a_p, b_p) = c \cdot g_2(a_p, b_p) \rightarrow \text{retta.}$$

La retta di AUBERT soddisfa



$X \in$ AUBERT LINE

$$E_1 = EX \cap P_B$$

$$F_1 = FX \cap P_C$$

$$P = CF_1 \cap BE_1$$

$$D_1 = (\text{cfr. di sopra } PX) \cap DX$$

$$XE \cdot XE_1 = XF \cdot XF_1$$

$$EE_1FF_1 \text{ cicl.} \rightarrow XD \hat{=} F_1 = XE \hat{=} F_1 = (\text{per la cicl.}) \\ = F_1 \hat{=} D \rightarrow DF D_1 F_1 \text{ ciclico}$$

$$\rightarrow XD \cdot XD_1 = XE \cdot XE_1$$

$$\rightarrow D_1 \in WA \rightarrow AD \hat{=} X = 90^\circ$$

SONDARE (i)

Lemma 1: se in ABC, P, X e $\Gamma_A = ?$ per X
 $\perp AP$ e cyc.

D: se $D = \Gamma_A \cap BC$ e cyc $\in l$, $\rightarrow l \perp XP$.

per P_2 , $X \in$ AUBERT line di $ABCDEF$

$$XE_1 \cdot XE = XD_1 \cdot XD = XF_1 \cdot XF = r^2$$

se invertito in X con $\Gamma = X$ e simm. in X

$$\text{ha cfr. } XPE_1D_1F_1 \rightarrow \overline{DEF}$$

$\rightarrow l \perp XP$.

Lemma 2: se $AA_1 \cap BB_1 \cap CC_1 = P$

$$AB \cap A_1B_1 \text{ e cyc } \in l$$

$$D \in BC$$

$$E \in AC$$

$$F \in AB$$

$$\in l_1 \text{ e}$$

$$D_1 = DP \cap B_1C_1$$

$$E_1 \text{ --}$$

$$F_1$$

allora $D_1, E_1, F_1 \in l_2$ e $l_2 \cap l_1 \in t$.

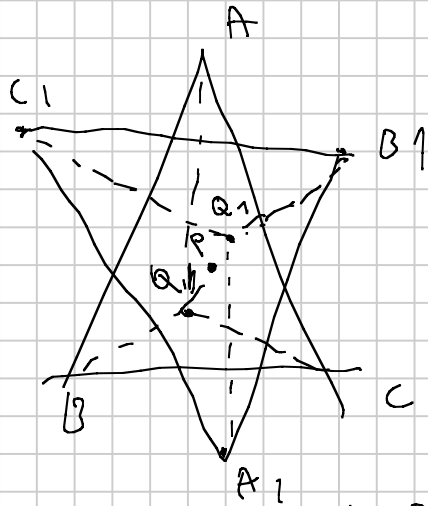
Dim: proietta t all' ∞ ; $A_1 B_1 C_1$ e ABC diventano omotetici di centro P e per l'omotetia $D \rightarrow D_1$ e cyc $\Rightarrow l_1 \rightarrow l_2$ e $l_1 \cap l_2 \in r_\infty = t$.

NOTA: vale anche se l_2 è all' ∞ non quel caso $l_1 \parallel t$.

Dim. di SONDAT:

$$P = AA_1 \cap BB_1 \cap CC_1$$

$$BC \cap B_1C_1 \in t \text{ e cyc}$$



$$l_A = \text{retta per } P \perp AA_1$$

$$l_A \parallel B_1C_1$$

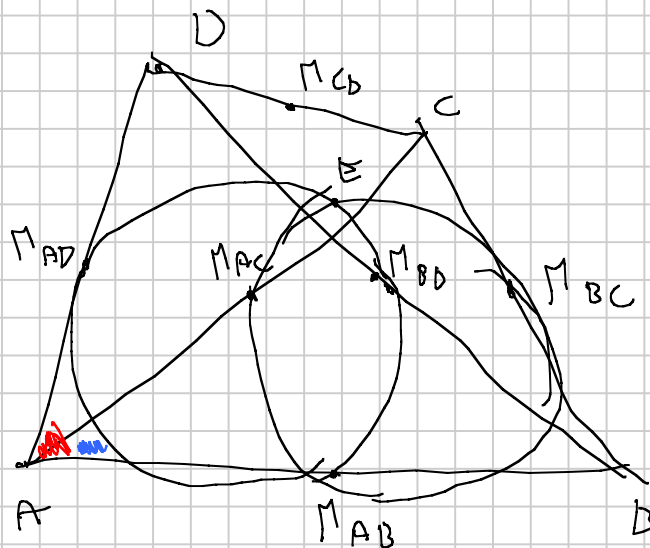
$$l_A \cap BC = D$$

E, F analoghi

Lemma 2 $\rightarrow D, E, F$ allineati
e $\overline{DEF} \parallel t$

Lemma 1 $\rightarrow \overline{DEF} \perp PQ \rightarrow t \perp PA$
Analogamente $t \perp PA_1$.

PONCELET



$$M_{XY} = \text{M. med. } XY$$

cerchi di Eulero di
 ABC, ABD, BCD, ACD
conc. in E

$$E = \odot(M_{AB} M_{BD} M_{AD}) \cap \odot(M_{AB} M_{BC} M_{AC})$$

Peri: $E \in \odot(M_{AD} M_{AC} M_{CD})$

$$\begin{aligned} M_{AB} \widehat{E} M_{AC} &= M_{AD} \widehat{E} M_{AB} - M_{AC} \widehat{E} M_{AB} = M_{AB} \widehat{M}_{BD} M_{AD} - M_{AC} \widehat{M}_{BC} M_{AD} \\ &= \angle \text{red} - \angle \text{blue} = M_{AD} \widehat{M}_{AC} M_{CD} \rightarrow E \in \odot(M_{AD} M_{AC} M_{CD}) \end{aligned}$$

$D_A = \text{proiett. di } D \text{ su } BC$
 $D_B = \text{---} \quad \quad \quad AC$
 $D_C = \text{---} \quad \quad \quad AB$

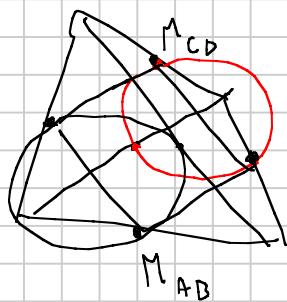
$$\begin{aligned} \angle(D_A D_B, D_A E) &= \angle(D_A D_B, D_A C) - \angle(D_A B, D_A C) = \\ &= \angle(D D_B, D C) - \angle(E M_{BD}, M_{BC} M_{AD}) = \\ &= 90^\circ - \angle(CA, CD) - \angle(M_{BD} E, AD) = 90^\circ - \angle(E M_{BD}, AC) \end{aligned}$$

e "simmetrica in A, C"

Quindi anche $\angle(D_C D_B, D_C E)$ ha lo stesso valore
 $\rightarrow E \in \odot(D_A D_B D_C)$.

Ora $P = AC \cap BD$ $Q = AB \cap CD$ $R = AD \cap BC$.

Teorema: $E \in \odot(PQR)$.



$G = \text{pt. medio comune di}$
 $M_{AB} M_{CD}, M_{BC} M_{AD}, M_{AC} M_{BD}$.

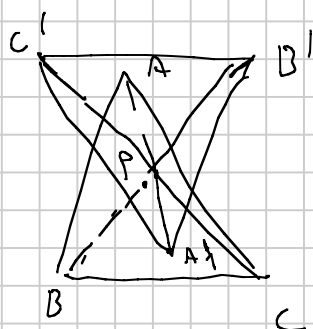
simm. in $G \rightarrow$

E va in un punto E'
 \in (cerchio rosso)

in un gen. $X \rightarrow X'$

Idea basta dem. che $E' \in (P'Q'R')$

Lemmimo

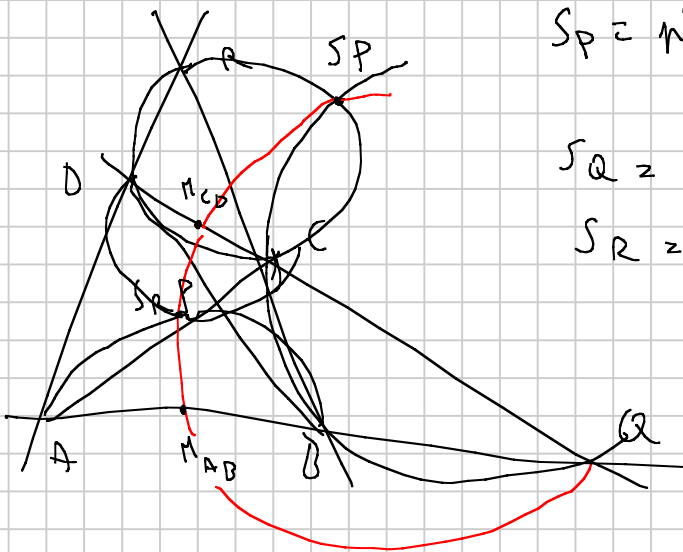


simm. risp. a P
 $\odot(A'B'C')$ e cyc
conc. in $\odot(ABC)$

D: $\Lambda X = \Theta(ABC) \cap \Theta(AB'C')$

$$\begin{aligned} \angle(XB, XC') &= \angle(XB, XA) + \angle(XA, XC') = \\ &= \angle(CB, CA) + \angle(BA, B'C') = \angle(CB, CA) + \angle(BA', BC) = \\ &= \angle(BA', AC) = \angle(AB, A'C') \rightarrow X \in \Theta(BA'C'). \end{aligned}$$

Ore basta dim. che $E' \in (P'QR)$ appl. il Lemmino in $P'Q'R'$ e G .



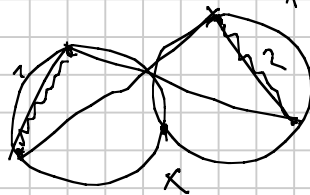
$S_P = \text{pt. di Miquel di } \{AB, BC, CD, DA\}$

$S_Q = \dots \text{ con } \{AC, BD, AD, BC\}$

$S_R = \dots \text{ con } \{AC, BD, AB, CD\}$

OSS.

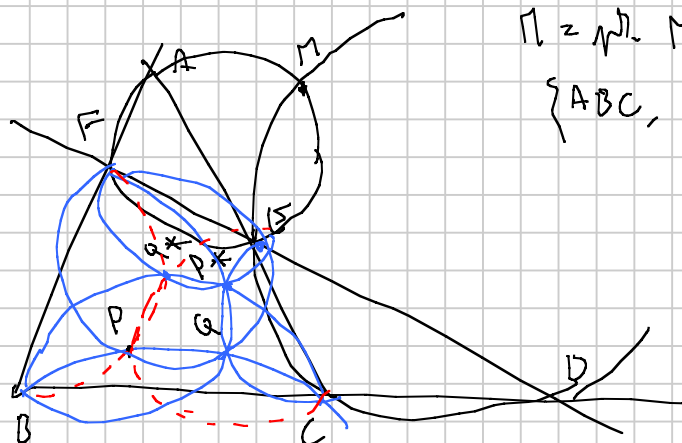
$X = \text{centro isotom. che manda } m_1 \rightarrow m_2$



$\rightarrow S_P = \text{centro della isotom. per cui } DC \rightarrow AB$
e anche $M_{CD} \rightarrow M_{AB}$

$\rightarrow \text{per quanto detto } M_{AB}, M_{CD} \in \Theta(QS_P, S_R)$

Fatto inversivo



$\Pi = \text{pt. Miquel di } \{ABC, DEF\}$

$Q = \Theta(BCP) \cap \Theta(DEF)$

$P^* = \Theta(CEQ) \cap \Theta(BPQ)$

$Q^* = \Theta(EP^*P) \cap \Theta(BP^*C)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ora } \angle(FP, FQ^*) &= \angle(CP, CB) - \angle(CQ^*, CB) = \\
 &= \angle(QP, QB) - \angle(P^*Q^*, P^*B) = \angle(QP, QC) + \\
 &\angle(QC, QB) - \angle(P^*Q^*, P^*C) - \angle(P^*C, P^*B) = \\
 &= \angle(BP, BC) - \angle(BQ^*, BC) = \angle(BP, BQ^*) \\
 &\rightarrow BPQ^*P \text{ ciclico}
 \end{aligned}$$

Π centro simmetr. per cui $AB \rightarrow DE$ e simili
 $\rightarrow \widehat{AMD}, \widehat{BME}, \widehat{CNF}$ hanno una bis. comune (b)
 e (con i triangoli simili) $MA \cdot MD = MB \cdot ME = MC \cdot MF$
 $\rightarrow \exists$ inv. in M + simm. in b per cui

$$\begin{array}{l}
 A \rightarrow D \\
 B \rightarrow E \\
 C \rightarrow F
 \end{array}$$

Dimostriamo che $P \rightarrow P^*$; Ma P_1 l'immagine di P ,
 allora $\angle(P_1F, P_1E) = \angle(P_1F, P_1M) + \angle(P_1M, P_1E) =$
 $= \angle(CP, CM) + \angle(BM, BP) = \angle(CP, BC) + \angle(BC, CM) +$
 $\angle(BM, BC) + \angle(BC, BP) = \angle(CP, BP) + \angle(BM, CM) =$
 $= \angle(CP, BP) + \angle(AB, AC).$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Inoltre } \angle(P^*F, P^*E) &= \angle(P^*F, FE) + \angle(FE, P^*E) = \\
 &= \angle(P^*F, FB) + \angle(FB, FE) + \angle(FE, EC) + \angle(EC, P^*E) = \\
 &= \angle(AB, AC) + \angle(QP^*, QB) + \angle(QC, QP^*) = \\
 &= \angle(AB, AC) + \angle(QC, QB) = \angle(AB, AC) + \angle(PC, PB)
 \end{aligned}$$

$\rightarrow P_1 \in \odot(P^*E F Q^*)$ analoghe rel.
 $\rightarrow P^* \equiv P_1$

$T_1: (PSQSR)$ e cyc. conc. in un punto F .

$D_1: \text{ sia } F = (QSpSR) \cap (RSpSq)$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{allora } \angle(FSR, FSQ) &= \angle(FSR, FSp) + \angle(FSp, FSQ) \\
 &= \angle(QSR, QSp) + \angle(RSp, RSQ) \\
 &= \angle(QSR, QC) + \angle(QC, QSp) + \angle(RSp, RA) + \angle(RA, RSQ) \\
 &= \angle(ASR, AC) + \angle(BC, BSp) + \angle(BSp, BA) + \angle(CA, CSQ)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 &= \angle(ASR, AB) + \angle(CB, CSQ) \rightarrow \\
 &= \angle(PSR, PB) + \angle(PB, PSQ) = \angle(PSR, PSQ) \\
 &\rightarrow F \in (PSR SQ).
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T-2 \quad F = PSp \cap QSR \cap RSR$$

D: nella notazione del Lemma inversivo
(risp. a Sp)
 $Q = SR$ e $P^* = F$

\rightarrow la rotomott. per cui $RP \rightarrow FQ$ ha centro Sp

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{allora } \angle(FSR, FSp) &= \angle(QSR, QSp) \stackrel{\Downarrow}{=} \angle(SQR, SQSp) \\
 &= \angle(FR, FSp) \rightarrow F, SR, R \text{ all.}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$T_3 \quad F = E' \quad (\text{definito prima})$$

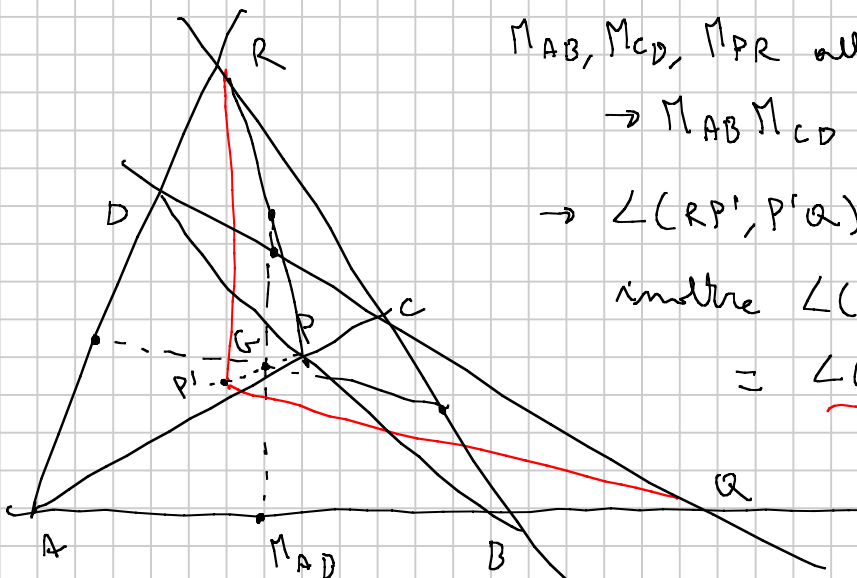
basta che $F \in (M_{AB} M_{AC} M_{AD})$ e CYC

(limm. dei cerchi di Euler rispetto a G).

$$\begin{aligned}
 \angle(M_{AC} M_{AD}, M_{AC} M_{AB}) &= \angle(CD, CB) = \angle(CB, CSP) + \angle(CSP, CD) \\
 &= \angle(RD, RSP) + \angle(QSP, QB) = \angle(FM_{AD}, FSp) + \\
 &\quad \angle(FSp, FM_{AB}) = \angle(RM_{AD}, FM_{AB})
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\rightarrow F \equiv E'$$

Una basta dim. che $F \equiv E' \in (P'QR)$



M_{AB}, M_{CD}, M_{PR} all. per Gauss.

$$\rightarrow M_{AB} M_{CD} \parallel P'R$$

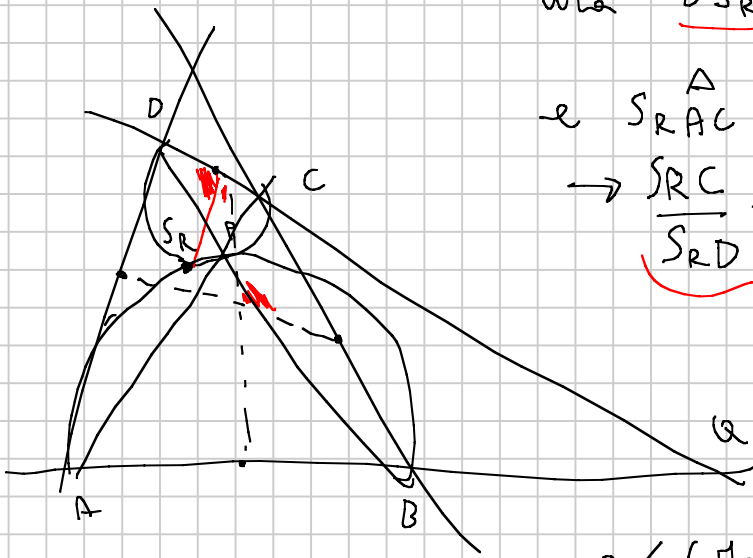
$$\rightarrow \angle(RP', P'Q) = \angle(M_{AB} M_{CD}, M_{AD} M_{BC})$$

$$\text{inoltre } \angle(FR, FQ) = \angle(FSR, FQ)$$

$$= \angle(M_{CD} SR, M_{CD} Q)$$

(perché

$Q M_{AB} F S R S P M_{CD}$
ciclico)



Ora $\widehat{DSRC} = \widehat{APB} = \widehat{MAD} \widehat{MAB} \widehat{MBC}$

e $S_{RAC} \cong S_{RBD}$ (rotazione)

$\rightarrow \frac{SR}{AC} = \frac{RD}{BC} = \frac{M_{AB} M_{DC}}{M_{AB} M_{AD}}$

$\rightarrow M_{AB} M_{AD} M_{BC} \cong S_{RDC}$

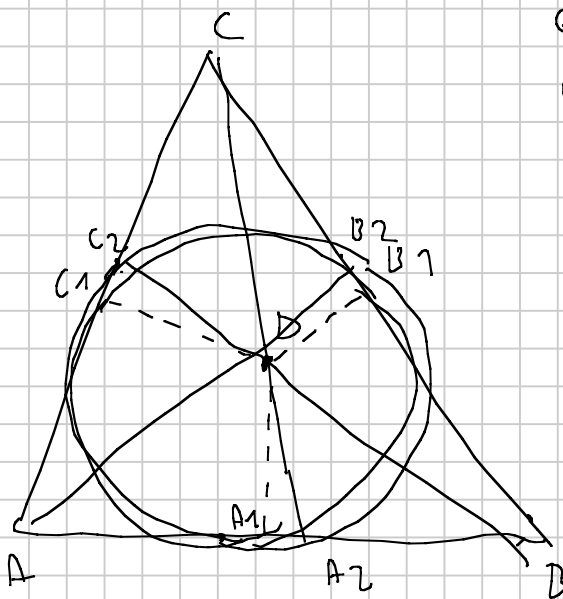
$\rightarrow \angle$ uguale

$\rightarrow \angle (M_{AD} M_{BC}, M_{AB} M_{CD}) = \angle (DC, M_{CD} SR)$

$\rightarrow R \in (RP'Q)$ e cyc $\rightarrow R \in (P'Q'R')$

$\rightarrow E \in (PQR)$

Riformulazione



$E \in$ cerchio di Eulero di ABC

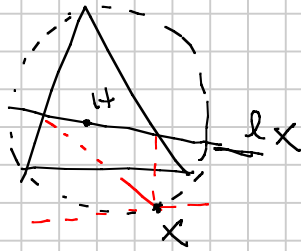
$E \in (A_1 B_1 C_1)$

$E \in (A_2 B_2 C_2)$

Conclusione.

FONTÈNE

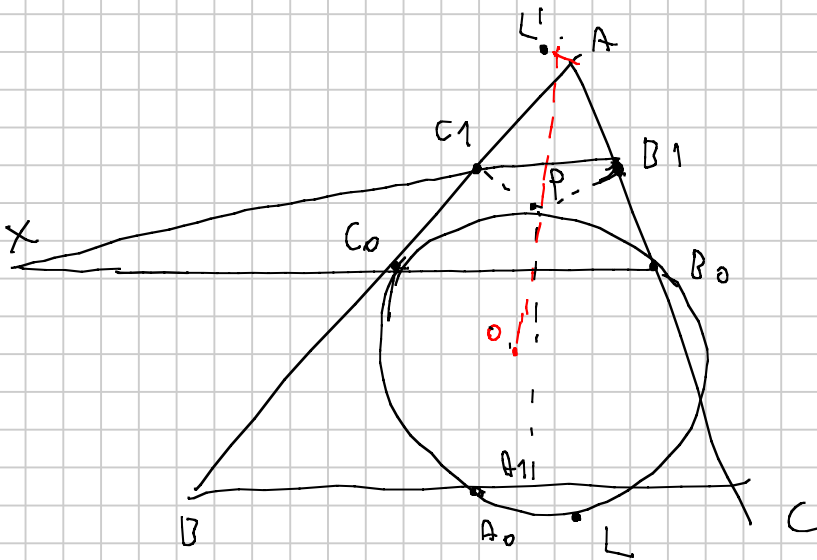
RICORDO



ABC tr.
e P interno
 $X =$ anti-Steiner
punto di l_X

- (i) $A_0 =$ pt. medio di BC e cyc.
 $A_1 =$ proiett. di P su BC e cyc.
 $X = B_1C_1 \cap B_0C_0$ e cyc allora A_1X e cyc
 concorrono in L.

D Ora $L =$ anti-Steiner punto di OP wrt $A_0B_0C_0$
 $O =$ centro di (ABC)
 \forall punto T sia $T' =$ simm di T rispetto a B_0C_0
 chiaramente $L' \in OP$



$L' \in (O C_0 B_0 A)$ per la simm.
 $\rightarrow \angle A L' P = 90^\circ \rightarrow L' \in (P B_1 A C_1)$
 Ora $L' C_1 C_0 X$ è ciclico
 perché
 $\angle(L' C_0, L' C_1) = \angle(L' C_0, L' A) +$
 $+ \angle(L' A, L' C_1) =$
 $= \angle(B_0 C_0, B_0 A) + \angle(B_1 A, B_1 X) =$
 $= \angle(X C_0, X C_1)$.

Ora A_1, L', X sono allineati

$$\begin{aligned} \angle(L' A_1, L' X) &= \angle(L' A_1, L' C_1) + \angle(L' C_1, L' X) = \\ &= \angle(P A_1, P C_1) + \angle(C_0 C_1, C_0 X) = \\ &= \angle(B A_1, B C_1) + \angle(B A, B C) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

→ per simm. A_1, L, X sono all.

→ A_1X e CXC conc. in L .

$$(ii) \quad XA_1 \cdot XL = XA_1' \cdot XL' = XC_1 \cdot XB_1$$

↓
pov. risp. a (APC_1B_1)

$$\rightarrow L \in (A_1B_1C_1).$$

Se l passante per O è fissa, L è fissa
e quando P varia, $(A_1B_1C_1)$ passa per L fissa.

Applicazioni

1)

$$P \text{ tale che } \widehat{PAB} + \widehat{PBC} + \widehat{PCA} = 90^\circ$$

A_1 e CXC come prima

$$A_2 = AP \cap (ABC) \text{ e } CXC.$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{dici } \angle(B_1C_1, B_2C_2) &= \angle(B_1C_1, PC) + \angle(C_2C, C_2B_2) = \\ &= \angle(B_1C_1, PC) + \angle(PC_1, AP) + \angle(AP, PC) + \angle(BC, BP) = \\ &= \angle(AC, AP) + 90^\circ + \angle(AB, AP) + \angle(AP, PC) + \angle(BC, BP) = 180^\circ \end{aligned}$$

→ $A_1B_1C_1$ e $A_2B_2C_2$ omotetici; sia R il centro dell'omot. Φ .

Se P' è coniug. sim. di P wrt ABC ,

ABC e $A_1B_1C_1$ sono ortologici in P e P' .

ma allora ABC è ortologica a $A_2B_2C_2$ in P' e $\Phi(P)$

SONDARI → $P, P', \Phi(P)$ all. in l_1

OMOTETIA → $R, O, \Phi^{-1}(O)$ all.

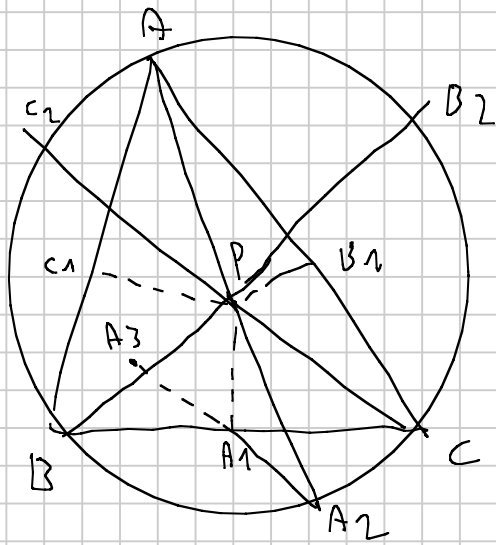
↓
pt. medio di P e P'

$$\rightarrow O \in l \rightarrow O, P, P' \text{ all.}$$

→ le inter. di $(A_1B_1C_1)$ con il cerchio di Euler di ABC sono le stesso

→ lo stesso.

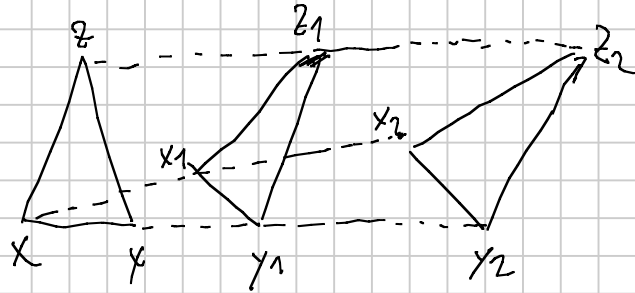
2)



$A_3 = \text{sim. di } A_2 \text{ in } A_1 \text{ e } c_2$

T5: H, A_3, B_3, C_3 collini

Fatto $\triangle A_1 B_1 C_1 \cong \triangle A_2 B_2 C_2$



se per rotom. di centro M $Z \rightarrow X$ e $Z_1 \rightarrow X_1$
allora $Z_2 \rightarrow X_2$

$$\triangle X_1 Z_1 M \cong \triangle X_2 Z_2 M \cong \triangle X Z M$$

ricordando si ha che $\triangle X_1 Y_1 Z_1 S \cong \triangle X_2 Y_2 Z_2 S \cong \triangle X Y Z S$

$$\rightarrow \triangle X_2 Y_2 Z_2 \cong \triangle X Y Z.$$

Lemma: nella figura di FONTÈNE, $N = LA_1 \cap (A_0 B_0 C_0)$, allora $AP \perp A_0 N$

D

$$\begin{aligned} \angle(A_0 N, AP) &= \angle(A_0 N, LN) + \angle(LN, PA_1) + \angle(PA_1, AP) \\ &= \angle(EA_0, EL) + \angle(PA_1', A_1' L') + \angle(PA_1, AP) = \\ &= \angle(AB, EL) + \angle(AP, AL') + \angle(PA_1, AP) = \\ &= \angle(AB, EL) + \angle(AP, AL') + \angle(PA_1, AP) = \\ &= \angle(AB, B_0 C_0) + \angle(B_0 C_0, B_0 L) + \angle(PA_1, AB) \\ &\quad + \angle(AB, AL') = \angle(PA_1, B_0 C_0) + \angle(B_0 C_0, B_0 L') + \\ &\quad + \angle(B_0 C_0, B_0 L) = 90^\circ. \end{aligned}$$

4. T = pt. medio di AH

$$TN \perp NA_0 \rightarrow TN \parallel AP$$

\rightarrow l'omotetia di centro H e f. 2 per cui

$T \rightarrow A$ manda $(A_0 B_0 C_0)$ in (ABC)

e $NT \rightarrow AA_2$ per il parallelismo da cui $N \rightarrow A_2$.

$$\text{allora } A_3 H \parallel N H = A_1 L$$

$$\rightarrow \angle(A_3 H, H B_3) = \angle(A_1 L, L B_1)$$

$$= \angle(A_1 C_1, C_1 B_1) = \angle(A_3 C_3, C_3 B_3).$$

PROBLEMA

4. Sia ABC con incentro I e circocentro O .

4. Sia P t.c. e P' c.ing. isog. di P , allora $P' \in OI$.

$A_1 = AP \cap BC = cyc.$

TS: $(A_1 A_1)$ e cyc coassiali

D: (i) I_A e cyc gli excentri.

allora $I_A A_1$ e cyc concorrono in $I P'$.

D Sia $X = A_1 P' \cap A_1 I$.

allora

$\neq Z, B_1 C_1, I B_1 C_1$

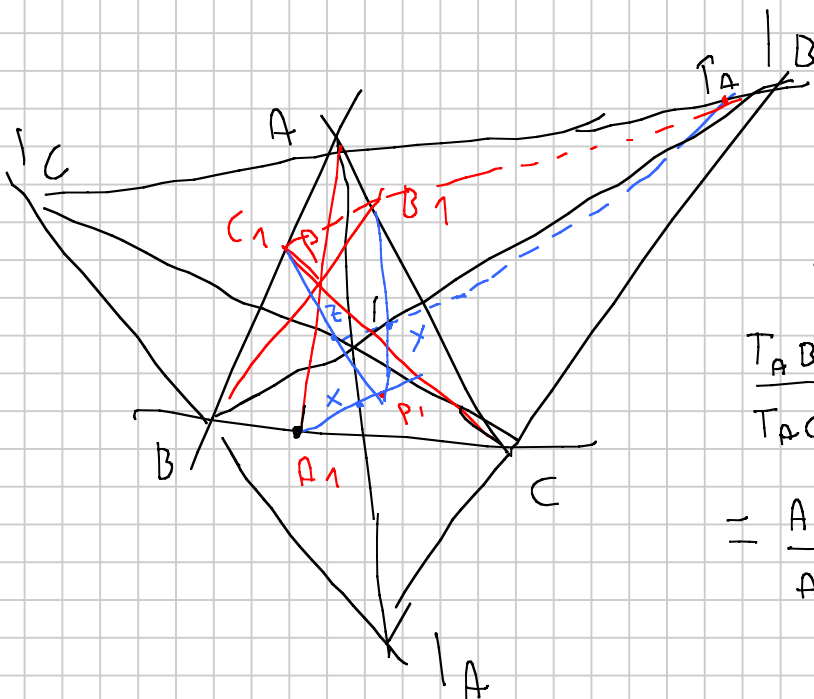
concorrono

$$T_A = I B_1 C_1 \cap B_1 A_1 C_1.$$

Menelao in $P' \triangle B_1 C_1$

$$\frac{T_A B_1}{T_A C_1} \cdot \frac{Z C_1}{Z P'} \cdot \frac{P' Y}{Y B_1} =$$

$$= \frac{A B_1}{A C_1} \cdot \frac{C C_1}{C P'} \cdot \frac{B P'}{B B_1} =$$



$$= \frac{\cancel{\text{SIM } \hat{A}}}{\text{SIM } \hat{A} C C_1} \cdot \frac{\text{SIM } A B B_1}{\cancel{\text{SIM } \hat{A}}} \cdot \frac{\text{SIM } P' C D}{\text{SIM } P' B C} = 1$$

Lemma se $A_1 B_1 \wedge A_2 B_2 \wedge A_3 B_3 = D$ e cyc sono all.
 $AA_1 \wedge BB_1 \wedge CC_1 = P_1$
 $= P_2$ sono all.
 $= P_3$

Dim Proietta $\overline{D \in P}$ all' ∞ ; i tre A div.
 omotetici e i tre centri di omotetia sono all.

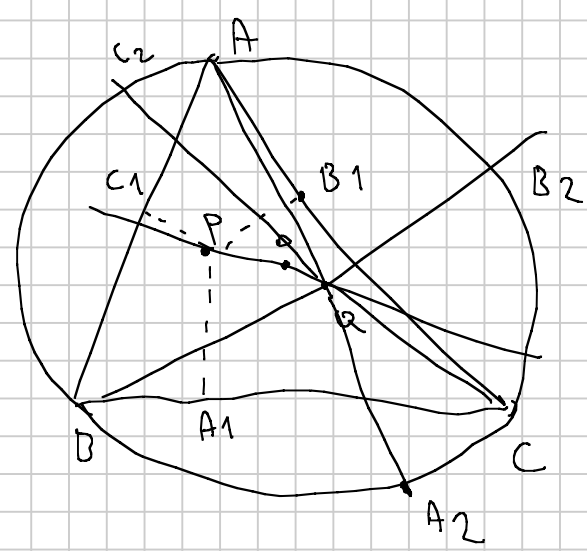
applicato a $l_A l_B l_C, A_1 B_1 C_1, XYZ \rightarrow$
 la persp. comune $\hat{c} \overline{T A T B T C}$ e i centri
 sono $l, P', R = l_A A_1 \wedge l_B B_1 \wedge l_C C_1$
 $\rightarrow l, P', R$ allineati.

Ora $P' \in l_O \rightarrow R \in l_O$.

$A_2 = l_A A_1 \wedge (l_A l_B l_C)$ e cyc.
 $\hat{c} l_C A_2 A_1 = \hat{c} l_C l_B l_A = \hat{c} l_A B C \rightarrow l_C B A_1 A_2$ ciclico
 $\rightarrow l_A A_1 \cdot l_A A_2 = l_A B \cdot l_A C = l_A \cdot l_A$
 $\rightarrow A_2 \in (A_1 A_1)$

Lemma 2

P, Q, O all. su l
 $\rightarrow (P A_1 A_2)$ e cyc.
 sono conciclici



D:

$$A_3 = A_2 P \wedge (ABC) \text{ e cyc.}$$

$$A_4 = A_3 O \wedge (ABC) \text{ e cyc.}$$

$$A_5 = A_2 A_4 \wedge BC \text{ e cyc.}$$

$$\text{ovvio: } A_5 \in (PA_1A_2)$$

a) AA_4 e cyc. concorrenti

Pascal in $A_2A_4B_3A_3B_4B_2$

$$\rightarrow A_2A_3 \wedge B_2B_3 = P$$

$$A_3A_4 \wedge B_3B_4 = O$$

$$A_2B_4 \wedge B_2A_4 = T$$

allineati con Q

Pascal in $A_2A_4BA_4B_4B_2$

$$\rightarrow A_2B_4 \wedge B_2A_4 = T$$

$$AA_2 \wedge BB_2 = Q$$

$$AA_4 \wedge BB_4 = X$$

all. con O, P

$$\rightarrow AA_4 \wedge BB_4 \in \ell$$

$$AA_4 \wedge CC_4 \in \ell$$

$\rightarrow AA_4$ e cyc conc. in ℓ in X

b) A_5 e cyc. allineati

$$A_6 = (\text{retta tang. a } (ABC) \text{ in } A_2) \wedge BC.$$

NOTA Steinerhult $\rightarrow A_6, B_6, C_6$ sono allineati

$$\begin{aligned} \prod_{\text{cyc}} \frac{A_6B}{A_6C} \cdot \prod_{\text{cyc}} \frac{A_5C}{A_5B} &= \prod_{\text{cyc}} (BCA_6A_5) = \prod_{\text{cyc}} (BCA_2A_4) \\ &\downarrow \text{cyc} \\ &\text{per il teorema} \\ &\text{di Steiner} \end{aligned}$$

$$AA_2 \text{ e cyc conc. in } \ell$$

$$AA_4 \text{ ---}$$

$X \rightarrow$ l'ultimo prodotto è 1

per Ceva (anche trigon.)

$$\text{no che } \prod_{\text{cyc}} \frac{A_6B}{A_6C} = -1$$

$$\rightarrow \prod_{\text{cyc}} \frac{A_5C}{A_5B} = -1$$

→ A_5, B_5, C_5 all. in t .

Le P_1 è prodet. di P in t ,

(PA_1A_2) e cyc. permanono invertibili per P_1

Basta appl. il Lemma 2 a $|A|B|C$ con
 $P \geq I$ e $Q \geq R$
perché il centro di $|A|B|C$ $\in OI$.