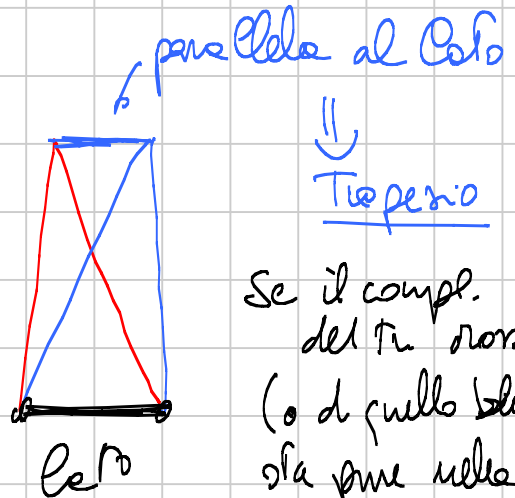


IMO 2015 SL G8

Due triangolazioni di un poligono convesso con
triangoli della stessa area differiscono al più
per una coppia di triangoli.

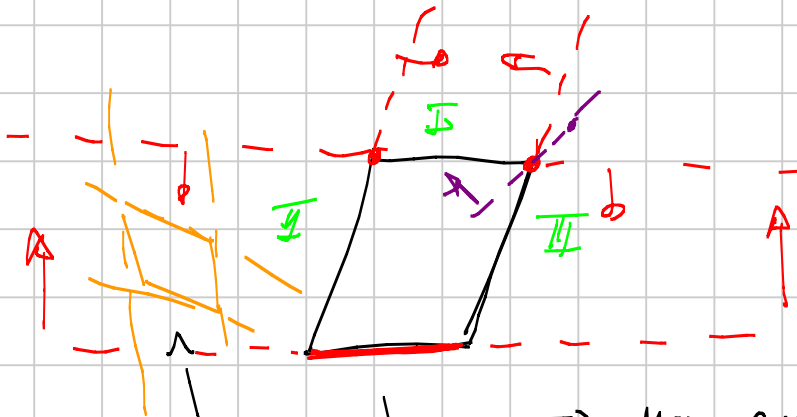
Sol: Idea: parallelogramma

Claim: ogni triangolo
contiene un lato
del poligono

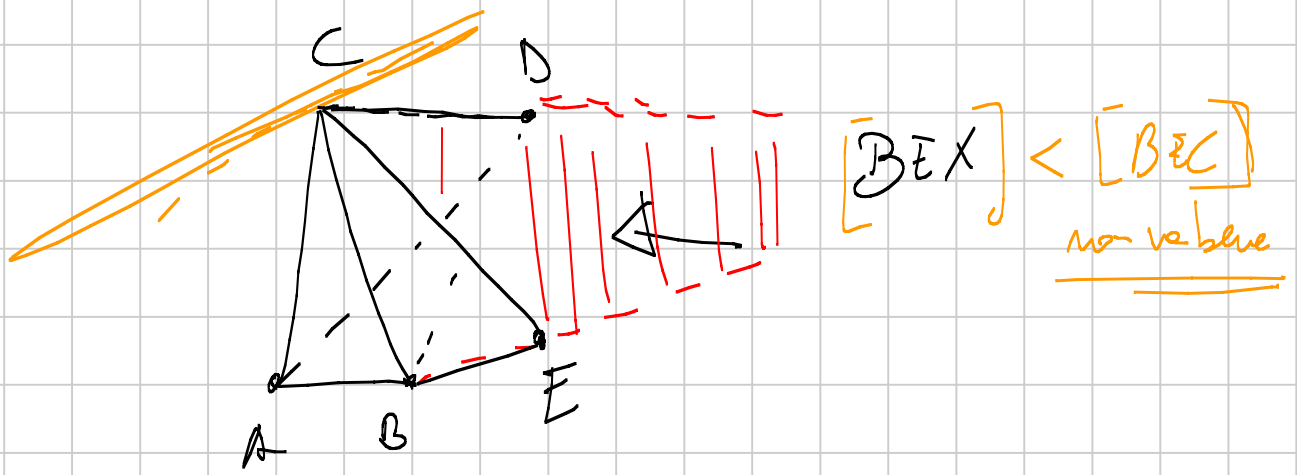


Se il compl.
del T_1 rosso
(o di quello blu)
sta pure nella
triangolazione \Rightarrow OK
Parallelogramma

- \rightarrow 1. trapezio
- 2. cerca di ottenere un parallelogramma
- \rightarrow 3. dimostri che non puoi avere + di 1 parallelogramma

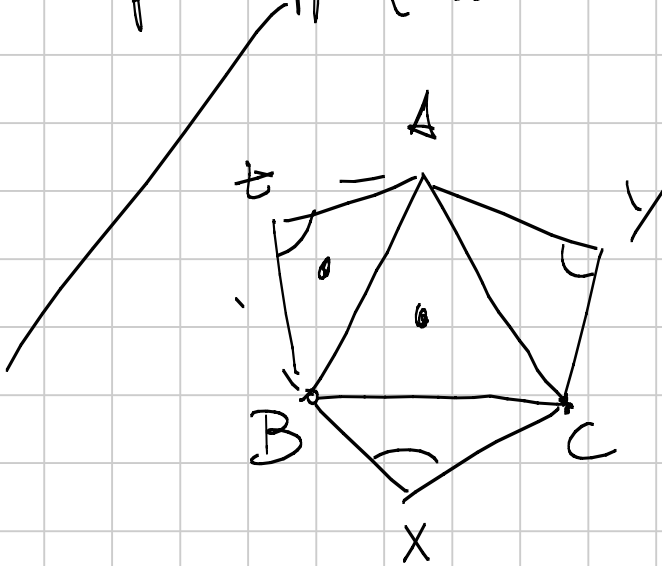


non va bene \Rightarrow non possono esserci due parallelogrammi.



Im Clarim! oss: il prob. è invariante per affinità

\Rightarrow se ho un triangolo tutto di diagonali, posso supporre che se equilatero.



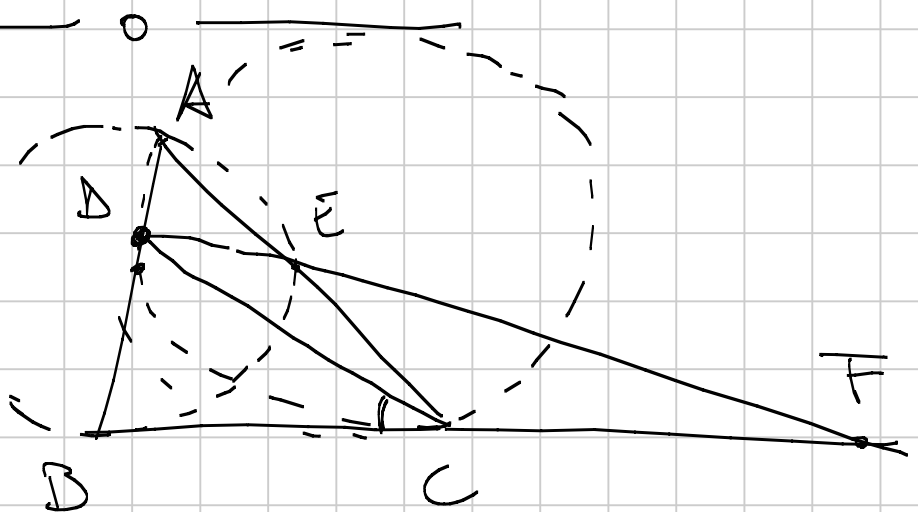
A Y C X B Z contorno

$\hat{Z} > 60^\circ$

\Downarrow non possono le aree.

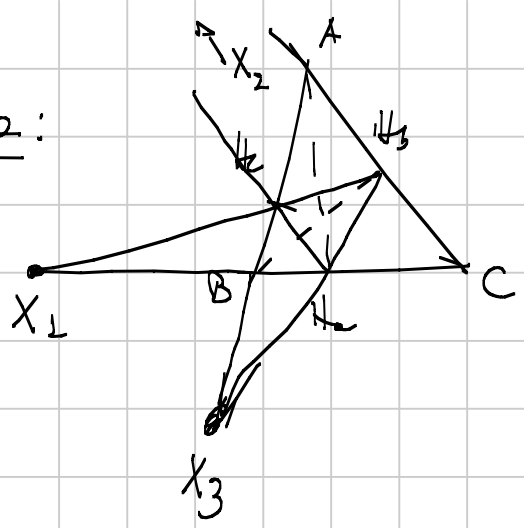
CHKPO'14

Th: AFL Ender line



Sol bericewide funbe

Lemma:



$\Rightarrow X_1, X_2, X_3$ allineati

BC, H_2, H_3 ciclico

\Downarrow
 $X_1, B, X_1, C = X_1, H_2, X_1, H_3$

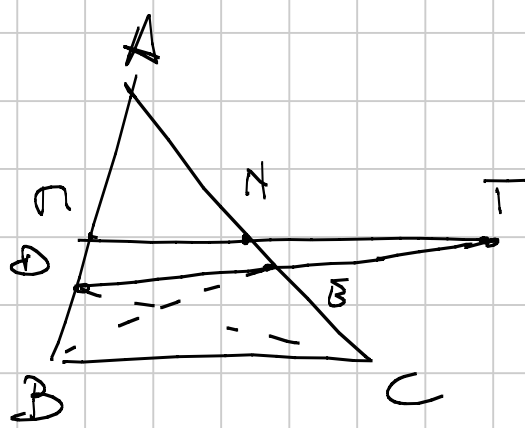
$\Rightarrow X_1$ è arco rad tra circonferenze c Feuerbach

arco rad \perp congiungente dei centri
 Euler line

con X_2, X_3

\Rightarrow mi basta dire che $AF \parallel X_2 X_3$

Alternative:



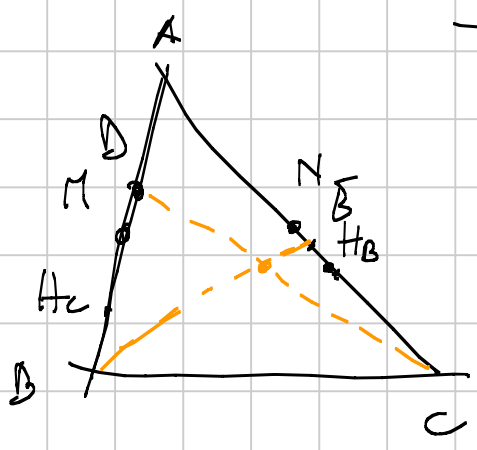
$\Rightarrow AT \perp$ retta di Eulero

ΔDPN ciclico
 centro Q = centro delle
 Cir. di Feuerbach.

$SE \perp AT$ p. su quel.

$RS \perp AT$

$\widehat{OSA} = 90^\circ$ e $\widehat{HSA} = 90^\circ \Rightarrow$ retta di Eulero $\perp AT$



M, N punti medi H_2, H_3 piedi
 D, E piedi del terzo
 altesse.

$DC \cap BE = X$

$NH_2 \cap H_3 = Y$

$H_2 H_3 \cap MN = T$

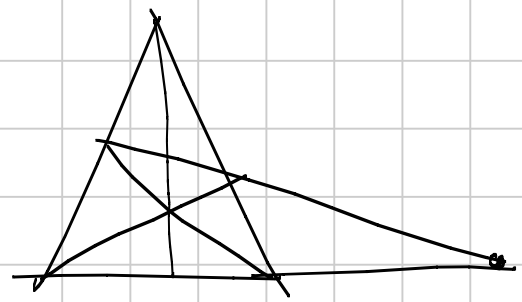
Vi p. A, F, T allineati

$$(AB, AC; AX, AT) = -1$$

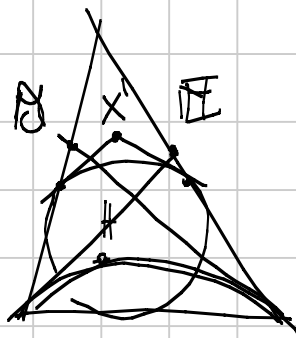
$$(AB, AC; AY, AT) = -1$$

v.o. A, X, Y allineati

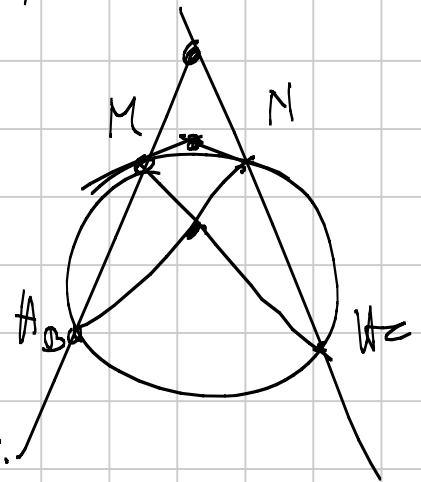
BE, CD sono tangenti a (BHC)



\Rightarrow definiamo X' intersec. delle tg. in M, N alla Feuerbach



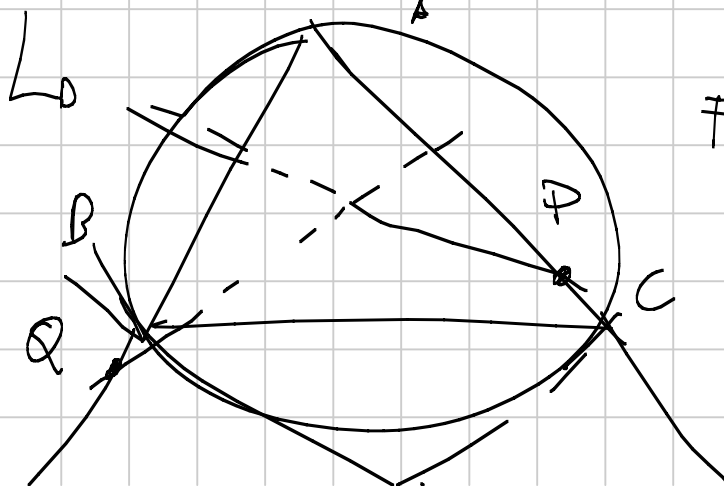
A, X', X allineati



$MM' \cap Hc \cap Hc' \cap Hb_3$ Pascal $\Rightarrow A, X', X$ allineati.

$Ph \Leftrightarrow AF$ è l'asse radicale tra le Sp di diam. AH e AO .

inv. + amm. in A + cost. di curv. A (pote $\frac{1}{2}$)



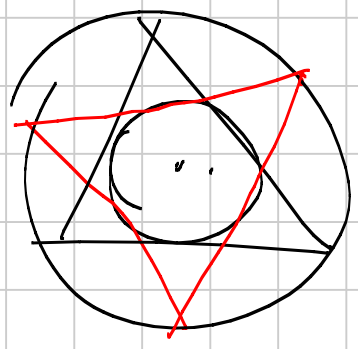
$$F = (ADE) \cap (ABC)$$

AF
 PQ concomano.
 BC

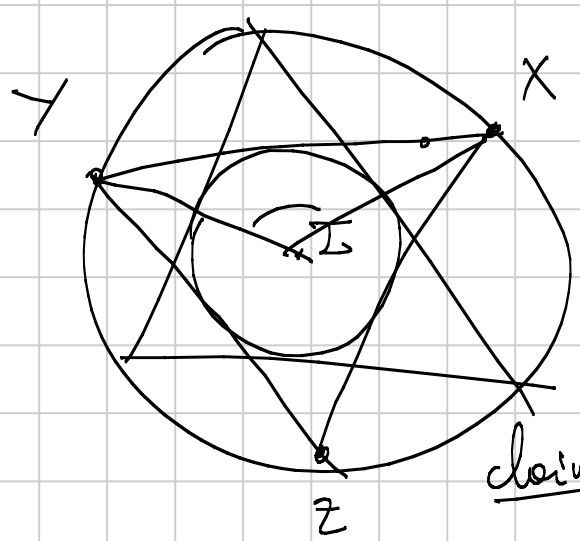
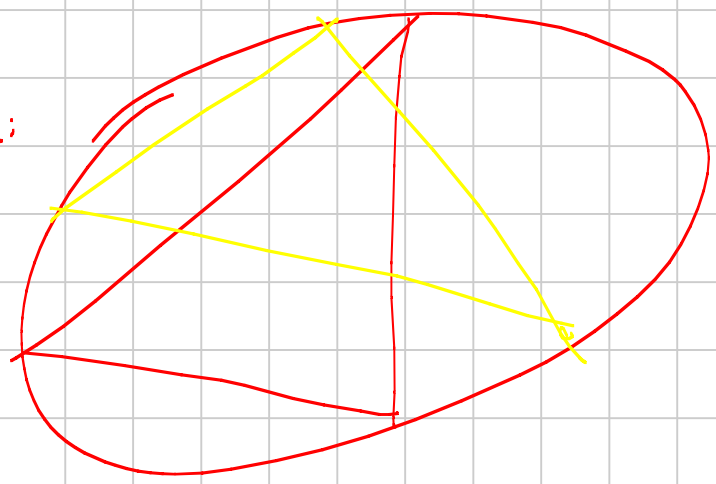


Poncelet: $OI^2 = R(R - 2r)$

→ exists anche per quadrilateri



Lemme:



Poncelet $\Rightarrow \exists Z$

$$\widehat{XIZ} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\widehat{Z}}{2}$$

$$\widehat{XOZ} = 2\widehat{Z}$$

claim: $\widehat{XIZ} = 120^\circ \iff \widehat{XOZ}$ is also