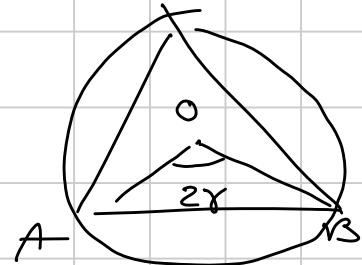


0 Riposo

- Vettori: Ortocentro = $\vec{O} + \vec{B} + \vec{C}$ se l'origine è in \vec{O} .

$$\vec{OH} = \vec{OA} + \vec{OB} + \vec{OC}$$

Origini in O: $\vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = R^2 \cdot \cos 2\gamma$

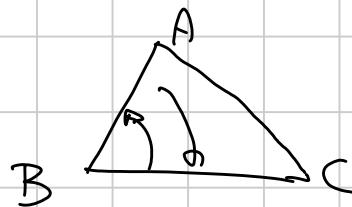


$$|\vec{A} - \vec{B}|^2 = |\vec{A}|^2 + |\vec{B}|^2 - 2 \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B}$$

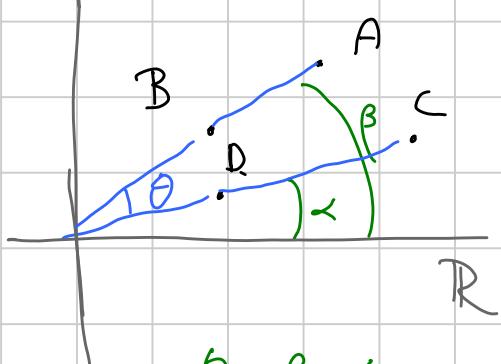
$$c^2 = R^2 + R^2 - 2 \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} \Rightarrow \vec{A} \cdot \vec{B} = R^2 - \frac{c^2}{2}$$

- Complessi $A, B, C \rightarrow a, b, c$

$$AB \wedge C \rightarrow \frac{a-b}{c-b} = \frac{AB}{BC} \cdot e^{i\hat{ABC}}$$



$$e^{i\hat{ABC}} = \frac{a-b}{\bar{a}-\bar{b}} \cdot \frac{\bar{c}-\bar{b}}{c-b}$$



$$\angle(AB, CD) = \theta$$

$$e^{2i\theta} = \frac{a-b}{\bar{a}-\bar{b}} / \frac{c-d}{\bar{c}-\bar{d}}$$

$$\theta = \beta - \alpha$$

$$a-b = AB \cdot e^{i\beta} \quad c-d = CD \cdot e^{i\alpha}$$

$$\frac{a-b}{c-d} = \frac{AB}{CD} e^{i(\beta-\alpha)}$$

$$|z|^2 = z \cdot \bar{z}$$

$$e^{2i(\beta-\alpha)} = \frac{(a-b)^2}{AB^2} / \frac{(c-d)^2}{CD^2} = \frac{a-b}{\bar{a}-\bar{b}} / \frac{c-d}{\bar{c}-\bar{d}}$$

E1: parallelismo: $AB \parallel CD$

$$\frac{a-b}{c-d} = \frac{\bar{a}-\bar{b}}{\bar{c}-\bar{d}}$$

collineamento di 3 punti

$$\frac{a-b}{c-b} = \frac{\bar{a}-\bar{b}}{\bar{c}-\bar{b}}$$

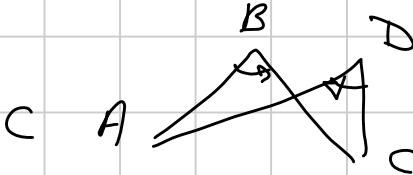
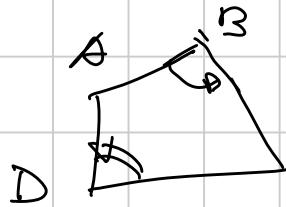
perpendicularité $AB \perp CD$

$$\frac{a - b}{c - d} = - \frac{\bar{a} - \bar{b}}{\bar{c} - \bar{d}}$$

similitudine $\triangle ABC \sim \triangle XYZ$

$$\frac{a-b}{c-b} = \frac{x-y}{t-y}$$

Ciclicitá:



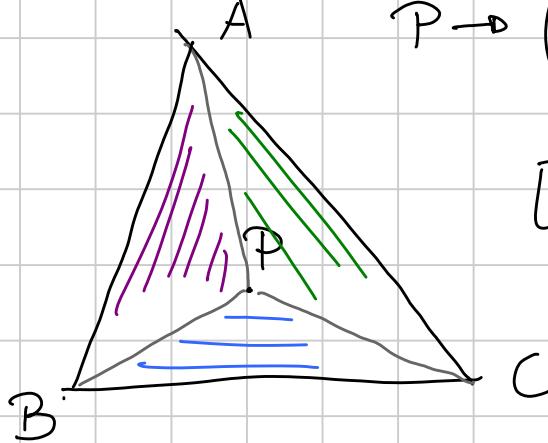
$$\frac{c-b}{a-b}, \frac{a-d}{c-d} \in \mathbb{R}$$

6

1 Coordinate barycentric - Intro

$$\frac{P \rightarrow \left(\begin{array}{c} [PBC] \\ \hline [ABC] \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} [PCA] \\ \hline [BCA] \end{array}, \begin{array}{c} [PAB] \\ \hline [CAB] \end{array} \right)}{\text{Intro}}$$

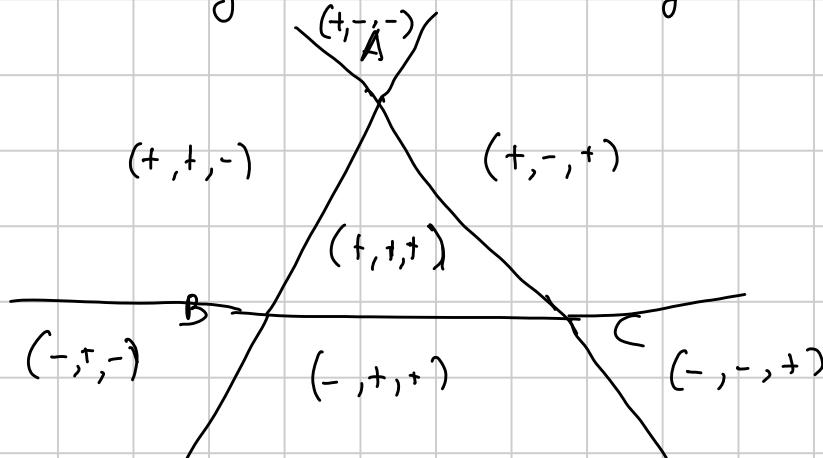
$\int XY_2$] = area con 2egano



$$\frac{[XYZ]}{[ABC]} = \begin{cases} > 0 & \text{verso verso} \\ < 0 & \text{verso oposto} \end{cases}$$

$$\vec{P} = x\vec{A} + y\vec{B} + z\vec{C} \quad \text{where } x+y+z=1$$

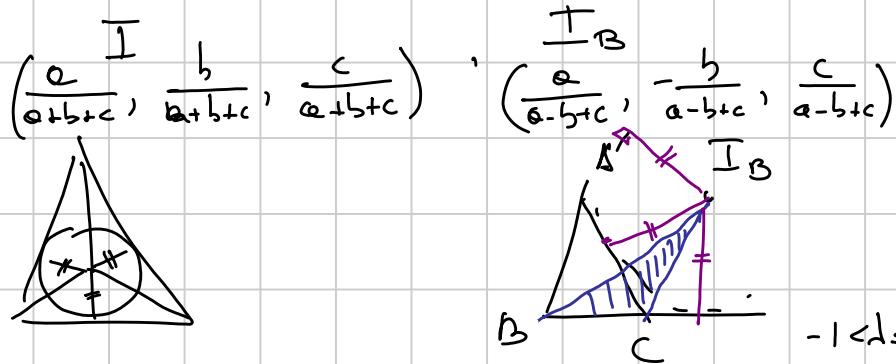
$$\ln x + y + 7 = 1$$



→ segn. coord. borsentiche P

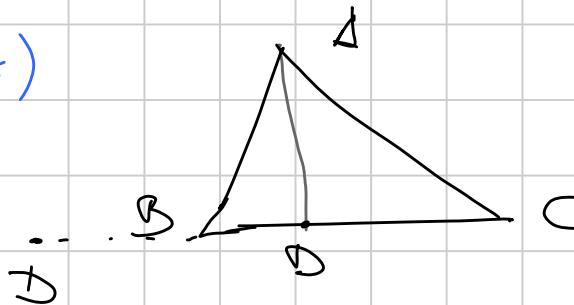
pt. med ↓ AB

$$\text{Punkte: } A = (1, 0, 0), B = (0, 1, 0), C = (0, 0, 1), G = \left(\frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}, \frac{1}{3}\right), \Pi_C = \left(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0\right)$$



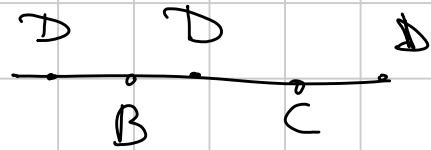
$$\underline{D \text{ su } BC \text{ t.c. } \frac{BD}{DC} = \lambda} \Leftrightarrow \underline{\text{casi segno}}$$

$(0, *, *)$



$$(0, \frac{1}{\lambda+1}, \frac{\lambda}{\lambda+1})$$

$$-1 < \lambda \leq 0 \quad \lambda > 0 \quad \lambda < -1$$



$$\frac{[DAB]}{[DCA]} = \frac{BD}{DC} = \lambda$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{x}{y} &= \lambda & \frac{1-y}{y} &= \lambda \\ x+y &= 1 & y(\lambda+1) &= 1 \\ \frac{1}{\lambda+1} & \end{aligned}$$

Rette $ux+vy+wz=0$ è l'equazione di una retta in birecentriche.

u, v, w determinati a meno di multipli $\neq (0,0,0)$

<u>lato AB</u>	<u>lato BC</u>	<u>lato AC</u>	<u>retta per A</u>
$z=0$	$x=0$	$y=0$	$vy+wz=0$
<u>mediana da A</u>	<u>bisettrice da C</u>	<u>retta AD con D su BC t.c. $\frac{BD}{DC}=\lambda$</u>	
$y=z$	$-bx+cy=0$	$-\lambda y+z=0$	

E_D (CEVA): $D \text{ su } BC, E \text{ su } CA, F \text{ su } AB$

$$\frac{BD}{DC} \cdot \frac{CE}{EA} \cdot \frac{AF}{FB} = 1 \iff AD, BE, CF \text{ concorrenti}$$

$$\text{dim: } D : (0, \frac{1}{1+\lambda}, \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda}) \quad E : \left(\frac{1}{1+\mu}, 0, \frac{1}{1+\mu}\right) \quad F : \left(\frac{1}{1+\nu}, \frac{\nu}{1+\nu}, 0\right)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{BD}{DC} \quad \mu = \frac{CE}{EA} \quad \nu = \frac{AF}{FB}$$

$$AD: z = \lambda y \quad BE: x = \mu z \quad CF: y = \nu x$$

$$AD \cap BE \rightarrow \begin{cases} z = \lambda y \\ x = \mu z \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\text{adk}, \kappa, \lambda k)$$

$$\left(\frac{\mu}{1+\lambda+\mu\lambda}, \frac{1}{1+\lambda+\mu\lambda}, \frac{\lambda}{1+\lambda+\mu\lambda} \right)$$

$$AD \cap CF \rightarrow \begin{cases} z = \nu y \\ y = \kappa x \\ x + y + z = 1 \end{cases} \Rightarrow (\text{h}, \nu h, \lambda \nu h)$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{1+\nu+\lambda\nu}, \frac{\nu}{1+\nu+\lambda\nu}, \frac{\lambda\nu}{1+\nu+\lambda\nu} \right)$$

$$\begin{cases} \mu\lambda(1+\nu+\lambda\nu) = (1+\lambda+\mu\lambda) \rightarrow \mu\cancel{\lambda} + \mu\lambda\nu + \mu\lambda^2\nu = 1 + \lambda + \cancel{\mu\lambda} \\ 1 + \nu + \lambda\nu = \nu(1 + \lambda + \mu\lambda) \rightarrow 1 = \mu\lambda\nu \\ \lambda(1 + \nu + \lambda\nu) = \lambda\nu(1 + \lambda + \mu\lambda) \rightarrow \lambda = \mu\lambda^2\nu \end{cases}$$

$$\Leftrightarrow \mu\lambda\nu = 1. \quad \square$$

Omogeneizzazione: si può lavorare con le cosiddette terme omogenee
 $[x:y:z] \rightarrow$ questo è l'insieme di tutte le forme $(\alpha x, \beta y, \gamma z)$ $\alpha, \beta, \gamma \in \mathbb{R}^*$

$[1:1:1]$ barycentro $[a:b:c]$ incentro $[0:1:1]$ Π_A

2 Coordinate barycentriche - Rette

Determinante: $\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ x & y & z \end{pmatrix} = acez + bdf + cdy - cex - abyf - 2bd$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b \\ c & d \end{pmatrix} = ad - cb$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} a & b & c \\ d & e & f \\ x & y & z \end{pmatrix} = a \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} e & f \\ y & z \end{pmatrix} - b \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} d & f \\ x & z \end{pmatrix} + c \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} d & e \\ x & y \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} + & - & + \\ - & + & \div \\ + & - & + \end{pmatrix} \quad \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} 0 & \text{uno} \\ \hline 0 & \text{uno} \\ 0 & \text{uno} \end{array} \right) - \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} \text{uno} & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right) + \left(\begin{array}{c|cc} \text{uno} & 0 & 0 \\ \hline 0 & 0 & 0 \end{array} \right)$$

Ese: $\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = -1$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} 0 & 0 & 1 \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 \end{pmatrix} = 1$$

Se scambio due righe o due colonne \det cambia segno.

Se due righe sono uguali, $\det = 0$

Se una riga o una colonna è nulla, $\det = 0$

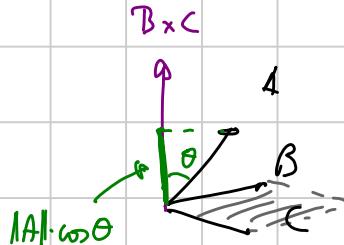
$\det = 0 \iff$ una riga è combinazione lineare delle altre due

$$A = \lambda B + \mu C$$

Se A, B, C sono vetori di \mathbb{R}^3

$$A = \begin{pmatrix} a_1 \\ a_2 \\ a_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad B = \begin{pmatrix} b_1 \\ b_2 \\ b_3 \end{pmatrix}, \quad C = \begin{pmatrix} c_1 \\ c_2 \\ c_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\det(A|B|C) = \vec{A} \cdot (\vec{B} \times \vec{C})$$



↳ volume del parallelepipedo definito da A, B, C .

Fatto: Date le coord. baricentriche esatte di P, Q, R

$$P = (x_1, y_1, z_1) \quad Q = (x_2, y_2, z_2) \quad R = (x_3, y_3, z_3)$$

$$\Rightarrow [PQR] = [ABC] \cdot \det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\underline{\text{Idee:}} \quad (P-Q) \times (R-Q) = ((x_1-x_2)A + (y_1-y_2)B + (z_1-z_2)C) \times ((x_3-x_2)A + (y_3-y_2)B + (z_3-z_2)C)$$

$$((x_1-x_2)(y_3-y_2) - (y_1-y_2)(x_3-x_2)) A \times B + \quad B \times C + \quad C \times A$$

e faccio il conto cercando di raccogliere

$$\text{qualcosa tipo } (A-B) \times (C-B) = A \times C + C \times B + B \times A$$

$$\underline{\text{Prop. di det}}: \det \begin{pmatrix} \lambda x_1 & \lambda y_1 & \lambda z_1 \\ \mu x_2 & \mu y_2 & \mu z_2 \\ \nu x_3 & \nu y_3 & \nu z_3 \end{pmatrix} = \lambda \mu \nu \det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{pmatrix}$$

Allineamento: P, Q, R con coord beni. $P = [x_1 : y_1 : z_1]$

$$Q = [x_2 : y_2 : z_2]$$

$$R = [x_3 : y_3 : z_3]$$

sono allineati se e solo se $\det \begin{pmatrix} x_1 & y_1 & z_1 \\ x_2 & y_2 & z_2 \\ x_3 & y_3 & z_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$

Rette per due punti:

$$N = [m_1 : m_2 : m_3]$$

$$M = [M_1 : M_2 : M_3]$$

$\det \begin{pmatrix} m_1 & m_2 & m_3 \\ M_1 & M_2 & M_3 \\ x & y & z \end{pmatrix} = 0$ ep. della retta per N, M.

Rette all' ∞

$x + y + z = 0$ \Leftrightarrow sono i punti del piano le cui

coord. barycentriche rispettano questa equazione

I "punti" di questo "retta" sono detti punti all' ∞ , cioè sono i centri dei fasci di rette parallele.

$$\underline{\text{Ej}}: \text{fondo } BC, x=0 \rightarrow \text{pt all'} \infty \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} x+y+z=0 \\ x=0 \end{array} \right. \rightarrow [0:1:-1]$$

Le parallele a BC per A sono pa $[1:0:0]$ e per $[0:1:-1]$

$$\downarrow \\ M=0$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{e} \quad y+z=0$$

$$w=0$$

Ej: quando due rette sono parallele?

$$mx+ny+wz=0$$

$$mx+ny+lz=0$$

sono parallele se concorrono su $x+y+z=0$

$$\begin{cases} mx + ny + wz = 0 \\ mx + my + lz = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$[nr - mw : mw - ml : mu - nv] \leftarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} i & j & k \\ u & v & w \\ m & n & l \end{pmatrix}$$

parallelle se e solo se $rl - uw + mw - ml + mu - nv = 0$

$$\Leftrightarrow \det \begin{pmatrix} 1 & 1 & 1 \\ u & v & w \\ m & n & l \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

Concordanze: tre rette concordanze \Leftrightarrow il det dei w est 0.

E): parallele a $mx + ny + lz = 0$ per $[p:q:r]$

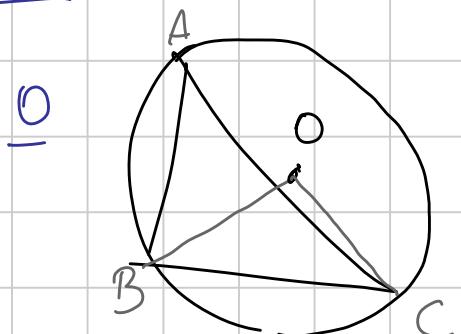
$$\begin{cases} mx + ny + lz = 0 \\ x + y + z = 0 \end{cases} \rightarrow [m-l : l-m : m-n]$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} m-l & l-m & m-n \\ p & q & r \\ x & y & z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \leftarrow \text{eq delle parallele.}$$

Perciò usare le cord esatte? Se voglio parlare di aree o di rapporti di segmenti, mi "servono" le cord esatte.

E): Trovare le baricentriche del centro dello cf d. Feuerbach.

Step 1 Trovare le bari di O e H

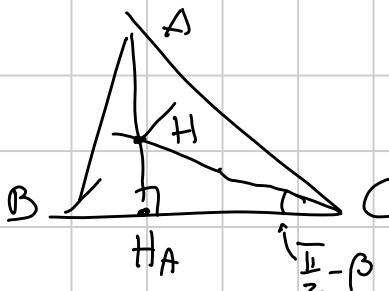


$$[OBC] = R^2 \cdot \sin(2\alpha)$$

$$[\sin(2\alpha) : \sin(2\beta) : \sin(2\gamma)] =$$

$$= [mn\alpha \cos\alpha : np\beta \cos\beta : qr\gamma \cos\gamma] =$$

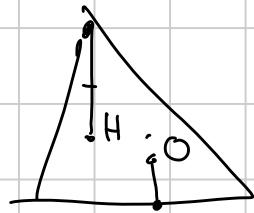
H



$$[HBC] = \frac{1}{2} BC \cdot HH_A =$$

$$= R \cos \gamma \cos \beta$$

$$HH_A = HC \cdot \cos \beta = \\ = R \cdot \cos \gamma \cos \beta$$



$$\left[\frac{a}{\cos \alpha} : \frac{b}{\cos \beta} : \frac{c}{\cos \gamma} \right] = [\tan \alpha : \tan \beta : \tan \gamma]$$

$$S_A = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2} = \frac{b^2 + c^2 - a^2}{2bc} \cdot bc = bc \cdot \cos \alpha$$

$$S_B = \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2}$$

$$S_C = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} S_A S_B + S_B S_C + S_C S_A &= 4S^2 \\ a^2 S_A + b^2 S_B + c^2 S_C &= 8S^2 \end{aligned}$$

$$O = [a^2 S_A : b^2 S_B : c^2 S_C]$$

$$H = [S_B S_C : S_A S_C : S_B S_A]$$

Step 2: $H = \left(\left(\frac{a^2 S_A + S_B S_C}{8S^2} \right) \frac{1}{2} : \text{cyc} \right) =$
 $= \left(\frac{a^2 S_A + 2 S_B S_C}{16S^2} : \text{cyc} : \right) =$

In generale il punto che divide PQ in un certo rapporto $n: m$ ha coordinate esatte se P e Q proprio come si fa con i vettori.

Rette perpendicolari

$$P = (p_1, p_2, p_3) \rightarrow \text{simili. coord esatte}$$

$$PQ = (p_1 - q_1, p_2 - q_2, p_3 - q_3) = (x_1, y_1, z_1)$$

$$PN = (m_2 - n_1, m_2 - n_2, m_3 - n_3) = (x_2, y_2, z_2)$$

P, Q, N, N

$$\text{allora } PQ \perp \pi N \text{ se e solo se } \underbrace{a^2(z_2y_2 + y_1z_1) + b^2(x_2z_2 + z_1x_1) + c^2(y_1x_2 + x_1y_2)}_{\sum_{\text{cyc}} (x_iy_j + x_jy_i)c^2} = 0$$

dim: trasliamo l'origine in O.

$$\text{Ri: bisogna che } (x_1A + y_1B + z_1C) \cdot (x_2A + y_2B + z_2C) = 0$$

$$\sum_{\text{cyc}} x_i x_j A \cdot A + \sum_{\text{cyc}} (x_i y_j + x_j y_i) A \cdot B =$$

$$= R^2 \sum_{\text{cyc}} x_i x_j + \sum_{\text{cyc}} (x_i y_j + y_j x_i) \left(R^2 - \frac{c^2}{2} \right) =$$

$$= R^2 \left(\sum_{\text{cyc}} (x_i x_j + x_i y_j + y_j x_i) \right) - \sum_{\text{cyc}} (x_i y_j + y_j x_i) \frac{c^2}{2} =$$

$$= R^2 (x_1 + y_1 + z_1)(x_2 + y_2 + z_2) - \frac{1}{2} \sum_{\text{cyc}} (x_i y_j + x_j y_i) c^2 \quad \square$$

$$\sum p_i - \sum q_i \quad \sum m_i - \sum n_i$$

|| ||
0 0

$$\underline{\text{E1}}: PQ \perp BC \iff 0 = a^2(z_2 - y_2) - b^2 x_2 + c^2 x_1$$

Oss: Il vettore "piedimento" da P a Q corrisponde al pt all'ò delle rette PQ

$$\underline{\text{E2}}: \text{Area di } BC \text{ ha equazione } a^2(z-y) + x(c^2 - b^2) = 0$$

Cerchi $-a^2 y z - b^2 x z - c^2 x y + (u x + v y + w z)(x + y + z) = 0$
 è l'ep. d'uno cerchio in birecentriche.

$$\underline{\text{Circonferenza}}: a^2 y z + b^2 x z + c^2 x y = 0$$

$$\underline{\text{Incurvatura}}: \begin{cases} t y + x = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \begin{cases} -(a^2 y z + b^2 x z + c^2 x y) + (u x + v y + w z)(x + y + z) = 0 \\ -a^2 y z + (v y + w z)(y + z) = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$t = \frac{y}{z}$$

$$-a^2 t + (v t + w)(t + 1) = 0 \quad w t^2 + t(v + w - a^2) + w = 0$$

$$\Delta = (v + w - a^2)^2 - 4 w v =$$

$$= v^2 + w^2 - 2 v w + a^4 - 2 v a^2 - 2 w a^2$$

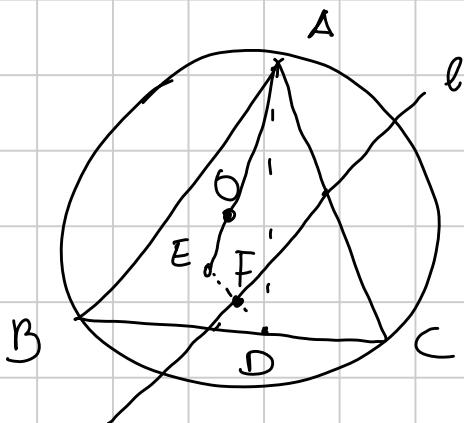
e cicliche.

Esercizio: ABC triangolo, D medie dell'altrezza da A. Sia l la retta per il pt. medi di BC e AC. E è il simmetrico di D rispetto a l.
Dimostrare che il circonferito di ABC sta su AE.

Esercizio: ABC triangolo con $AB < AC$, con un conf. circoscritto. t_B, t_C tangenti a ω in B, C. L = $t_B \cap t_C$. La parallela ad AC per B interseca t_C in D, la parallela ad AB per C interseca t_B in E. La circonferenza BDC interseca AC in T, con T tra A e C, la circonferenza di BEC interseca AB in S con B tra S e A. Dimostrare che ST, AL, BC concorrono
[BMO 2017 - P2]

— o —

ABC triangolo, D medie dell'altrezza da A. Sia l la retta per il pt. medi di BC e AC. E è il simmetrico di D rispetto a l.
Dimostrare che il circonferito di ABC sta su AE.



$$H = [S_B S_C : S_A S_C : S_A S_B]$$

$$HA : S_A S_B \text{ } y - S_A S_C \text{ } z = 0$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} HA \\ BC \end{array} \right. \rightarrow [O : S_C : S_O]$$

la retta l passa per $(\frac{1}{2}, 0, \frac{1}{2})$, $(0, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$

$\ell: x + y - z = 0 \rightarrow$ ha pt. all'infinito $[1 : -1 : 0]$

$$x_2 = 1 \quad y_2 = -1 \quad z_2 = 0$$

$$a^2(z_1 y_2 + y_1 z_2) + b^2(x_1 z_2 + z_1 x_2) + c^2(y_1 x_2 + x_1 y_2) = 0$$

$$a^2(-z) + b^2(z) + c^2(y-x) = 0$$

$$c^2(y-x) + z(b^2 - a^2) = 0$$

$$b^2 - a^2 \quad -c^2$$

$$S_A - S_B = \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) - (a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2} =$$

$$= b^2 - a^2$$

$$U_\infty = [S_B : S_A : -c^2]$$

$$S_A + S_B = \frac{(b^2 + c^2 - a^2) + (a^2 + c^2 - b^2)}{2} = c^2$$

$$\text{1: } D + tU_\infty = [tS_B : S_C + tS_A : S_B - tC^2]$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ l \end{array} \right. \rightarrow tS_B + S_C + tS_A - S_B + tC^2 = 0$$

$$t = \frac{S_B - S_C}{S_B + S_A + C^2} = \frac{C^2 - b^2}{2C^2}$$

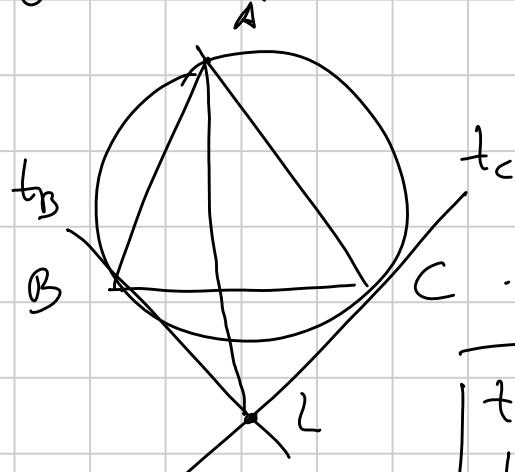
$$F = \left[\frac{C^2 - b^2}{2C^2} S_B : S_C + \frac{C^2 - b^2}{2C^2} S_A : S_B - \frac{C^2 - b^2}{2} \right]$$

$$E = 2F - D = \left[\frac{C^2 - b^2}{C^2} S_B : S_C + \frac{C^2 - b^2}{2C^2} S_A : S_B - (C^2 - b^2) \right] = \left[(C^2 - b^2) S_C : b^2 S_B : C^2 S_C \right]$$

$$A = [1 : 0 : 0] \quad O = [a^2 S_A : b^2 S_B : c^2 S_C]$$

$$C^2 S_C y - b^2 S_B z = 0$$

$\operatorname{tg} \alpha \omega_{ABC}$ in C



$$[x : y : z] \rightarrow \left[\frac{a^2}{x} : \frac{b^2}{y} : \frac{c^2}{z} \right]$$

coning. iagnole

$$\boxed{\begin{aligned} t_c: a^2 y + b^2 x &= 0 \\ t_b: a^2 z + c^2 x &= 0 \end{aligned}}$$