

# GEOMETRIA I

Titolo nota

28/01/2009

4) Fatto noto:

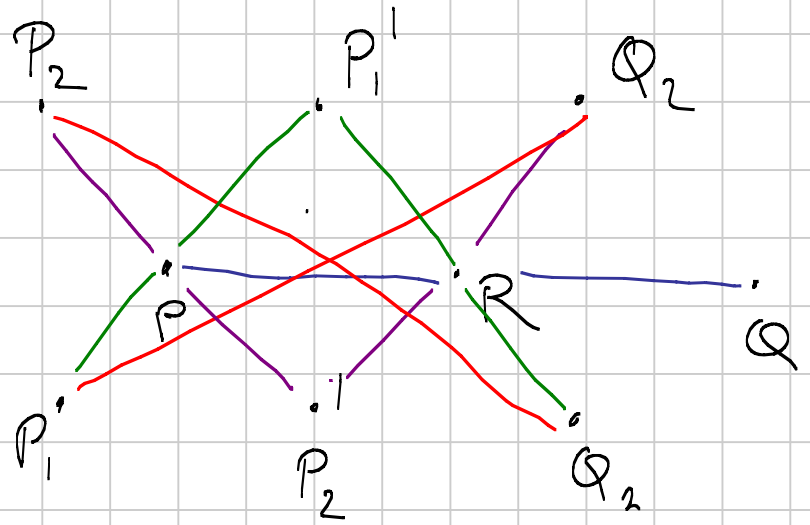
Se  $P, Q$  con. imag.  $\Rightarrow P_i, Q_i$  sono concodici

$$X_3 = P_1 Q_2 \cap P_2 Q_1$$

$R = \text{pt. medio di } P Q$   
 $R \text{ è centro delle dr.}$

$$P'_1 = P P_1 \cap Q_1 R$$

$$P'_2 = P P_2 \cap Q_2 R$$



$$P P_1 \perp P_1 Q_1$$



$$\angle P_1 P Q_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow P'_1$  concodico con  $P_i, Q_i$

$$P P_2 \perp P_2 Q_2$$



$$\angle P_2 P Q_2 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$\Rightarrow P'_2 \parallel \parallel \parallel \parallel$

$P_1 P'_1 Q_1, P_2 P'_2 Q_2$  esagono "ciclico"

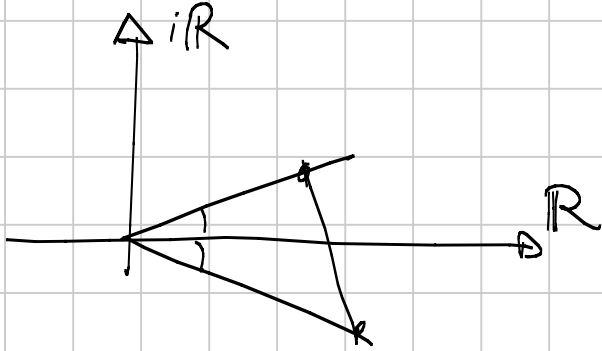
$$\Rightarrow \text{(Pascal)} \quad P_1 P'_1 \cap P_2 P'_2 = P$$

$$P'_1 Q_1 \cap P'_2 Q_2 = Q$$

sono allineati

$$Q_1 P_2 \cap Q_2 P_1 = X_3 \quad ]$$

Num. compl x il fatto noto

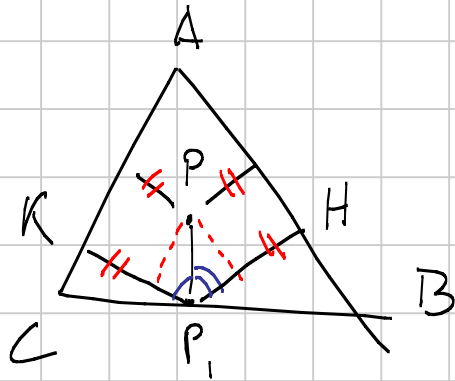


Confi con le Trilineari

$$a) \quad [x, y, z] \rightarrow \left[ \frac{1}{x}, \frac{1}{y}, \frac{1}{z} \right]$$

$$b) \text{ proies. di } [x, y, z] \text{ in } \{z=0\}$$

$$[x + z \cos \beta, y + z \cos \alpha, 0]$$



$$P_1 H \perp AB$$

$$P P_1 \perp CB$$

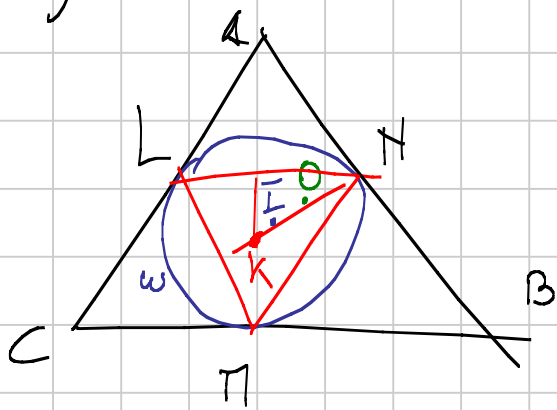
= 0

$$\widehat{P P_1 H} = \widehat{A B C}$$

$$c) \text{ rette per due punti } [P_1, P_2, P_3] \quad [q_1, q_2, q_3]$$

$$\det \begin{pmatrix} x & y & z \\ P_1 & P_2 & P_3 \\ q_1 & q_2 & q_3 \end{pmatrix} = 0$$

## 5) Soluzione sintetica



1)  $I, K$  stanno sulla retta di Eulero di  $LMN$ .

2) Invertendo in  $\omega$ :

$A, B, C$  vanno nei punti medi di  $LN, NM, ML$

$\Rightarrow$  la cf. per  $A, B, C$  va sulla cf. di Fen. di  $LMN$

3) Un diametro per  $I$  va in un diam. per  $I$  sotto inv.

$\Rightarrow$  la retta  $IO$  è diam. della cf. di Fen. di  $LMN$

$\Rightarrow$  contiene il centro  $\Rightarrow$  è la retta di Eulero di  $LMN$

$\Rightarrow$  contiene  $K$ .

## Soluzione Complessa

Sia  $\omega$  la cf. unitaria in  $\mathbb{C}$ . Siano  $n=m, l=l, h=h$  i vertici del triangolo di tangente di  $\omega$ , allora:

$$1) k = m + l + n \quad (I = \text{origine} = \text{zero})$$

$$2) a = \frac{2lm}{l+m} \quad \left( \text{se } |z|=1 \quad \frac{1}{z} = \bar{z} \right)$$

$$b = \frac{2nm}{m+n}$$

$$c = \frac{2ml}{m+l}$$

3) Come calcolo il circocentro di  $ABC$ ?

$$\frac{a+b}{2} + \lambda i (a-b)$$

$$\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{b+c}{2} + \mu i (b-c)$$

$$\left(\frac{a+b}{2} - \frac{b+c}{2}\right) + i(\lambda(a-b) - \mu(b-c)) = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\bar{a} + \bar{b}}{2} - \frac{\bar{b} + \bar{c}}{2}\right) - i(\lambda(\bar{a} - \bar{b}) - \mu(\bar{b} - \bar{c})) = 0$$

$$0 = \frac{2lmn(l+m+n)}{(l+m)(m+n)(n+l)} \quad \left(\frac{1}{z} = \bar{z} \quad \text{re } |z|=1\right)$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Teor. : } \{ \lambda(l+m+n) \} \quad \lambda \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\frac{2 \frac{1}{l} \frac{1}{m} \frac{1}{n}}{\left(\frac{1}{l} + \frac{1}{m}\right) \left(\frac{1}{m} + \frac{1}{n}\right) \left(\frac{1}{n} + \frac{1}{l}\right)} = \frac{\frac{2}{lmn}}{\frac{(\quad)(\quad)(\quad)}{(lmn)^2}} =$$

$$= \frac{2 \quad lmn}{(\quad)(\quad)(\quad)}$$

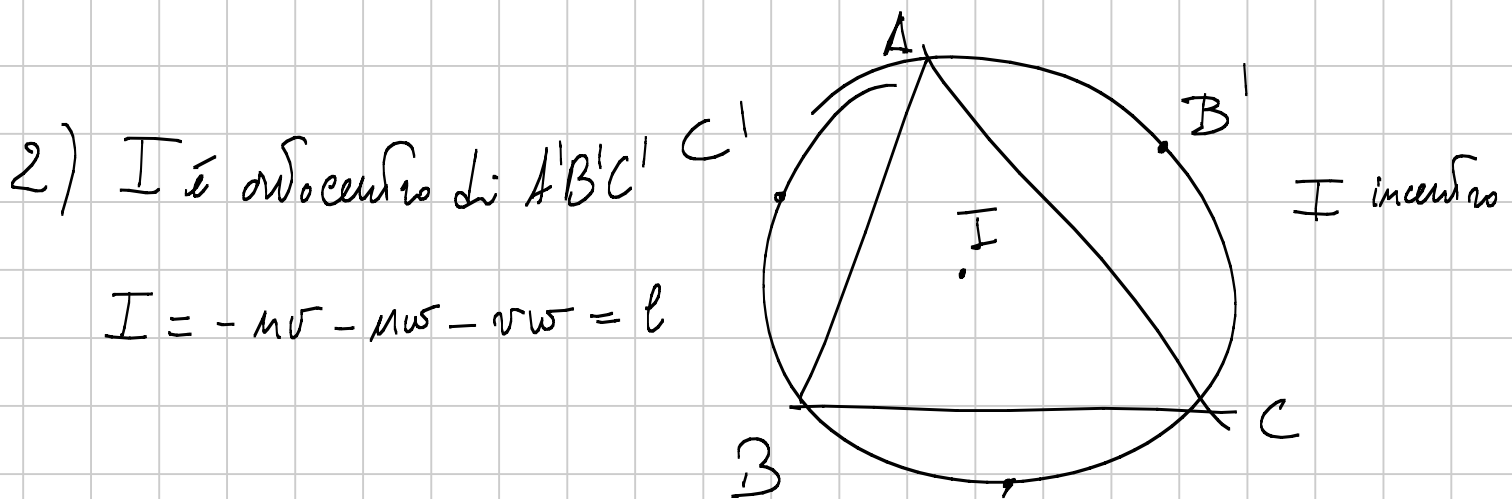
Si può fare anche in Polomeo

## 6) Soluzioni in $\mathbb{C}$

1) Posso trovare 3 numeri compl.  $u, v, w$  di norma 1  
(cp. arco = circ. unitaria) t.c.

$$A = u^2 \quad B = v^2 \quad C = w^2$$

$$A' = -vw \quad B' = -mw \quad C' = -uv$$



$$I = -uv - vw - wu = l$$

(a)  $IA' \cdot IC' = R \cdot IB$

$$R = 1$$

$$IA' \cdot IC' = IB$$

$$|l - a'| \cdot |l - c'| = |l - b|$$

$$|-uv - vw| \cdot |-vw - wu| = |-uv - vw - wu - u^2|$$

$$\underset{\substack{\parallel \\ 1}}{|u|} \cdot \underset{\substack{\parallel \\ 1}}{|v+w|} \cdot \underset{\substack{\parallel \\ 1}}{|w|} \cdot \underset{\substack{\parallel \\ 1}}{|u+v|} = |v+w| \cdot |u+v| = |v^2 + v(u+w) + uv|$$

(b)  $x = \text{poter. di } I \text{ su } BC$

$$x = \frac{1}{2} (b + c + l - bc\bar{l})$$

$$r = |l-x| = \frac{1}{2} \left| \frac{(m+v)(v+w)(w+m)}{w} \right| = \frac{1}{2} |m+v| |v+w| |w+m|$$

$$|A \cdot B| = 2r |C|$$

$$\frac{|A \cdot B|}{|C|} = 2r$$

$$\frac{|l-a| |l-b|}{|l-c|} = \frac{|w+m| |v+m| \cdot |w+v| \cancel{|w+m|}}{|w| |m+v|} = 2r$$

$$(c) \quad S(ABC) = \frac{i}{4} \begin{vmatrix} a & \bar{a} & 1 \\ b & \bar{b} & 1 \\ c & \bar{c} & 1 \end{vmatrix} = \frac{i}{4} \begin{vmatrix} m^2 & \frac{1}{m^2} & 1 \\ v^2 & \frac{1}{v^2} & 1 \\ w^2 & \frac{1}{w^2} & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$S(A'B'C') = \frac{i}{4} \begin{vmatrix} -vw & -\frac{1}{vw} & 1 \\ -mw & -\frac{1}{mw} & 1 \\ -vm & -\frac{1}{vm} & 1 \end{vmatrix} =$$

$$= \frac{i}{4vw} \begin{vmatrix} vw & m & 1 \\ mw & v & 1 \\ vm & w & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$S(ABC) = (m+v)(v+w)(w+m) S(A'B'C')$$

$$S(ABC) = \frac{AB \cdot BC \cdot CA}{4R} = \frac{AB \cdot BC \cdot CA}{4}$$