

GL

E, K, O sono allineati

$$\hat{D}EQ = \hat{R}EA$$

$$O_2 \in ER$$

$$O_1O_2 \parallel SQ$$

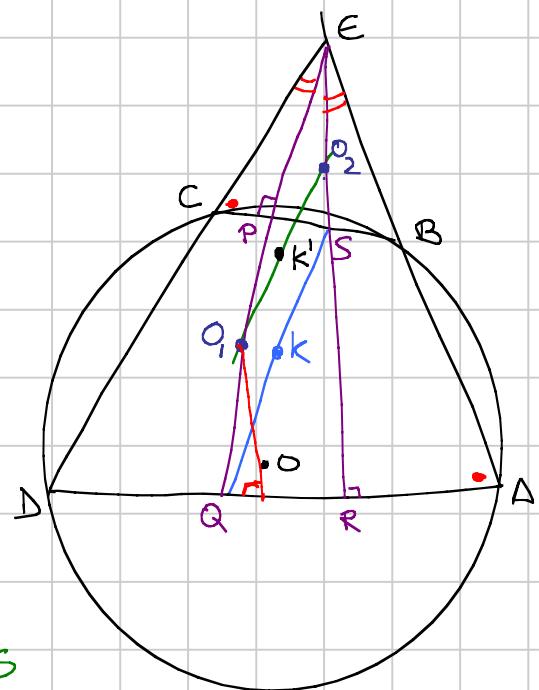
$$EO_1O_2 \sim EQS$$

$$\frac{EO_1}{EO_2} = \frac{EQ}{ES}$$

$$\frac{EO_1}{EO_2} = \frac{ED}{EB} = \frac{EQ}{ES}$$

similitudine
di EQD e EBS

K' = pto medio di O_1O_2



$\Rightarrow EK'K$ sono allineati

Ts: $E K' O$ sono allineati

Se $EO_1O_2O_2$ è un parallelogramma \Rightarrow ts

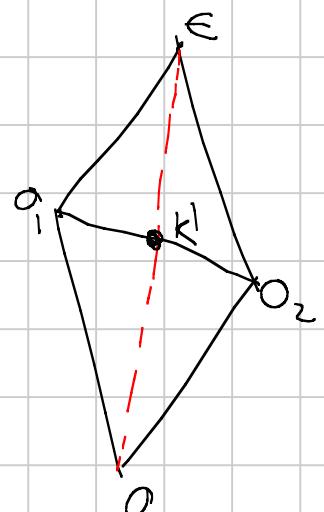
$$EO_2 \parallel O_1O_1$$

$$EO_2 \perp AD$$

$$EO_1 \perp BC$$

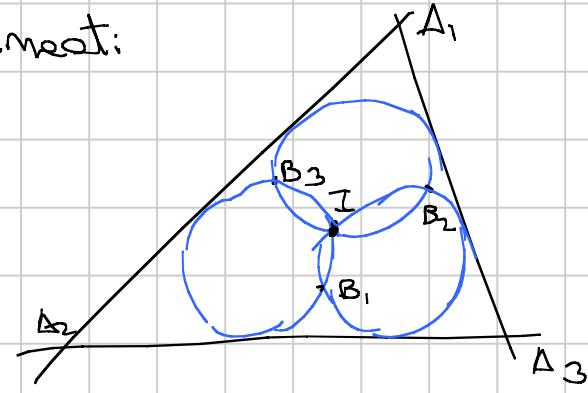
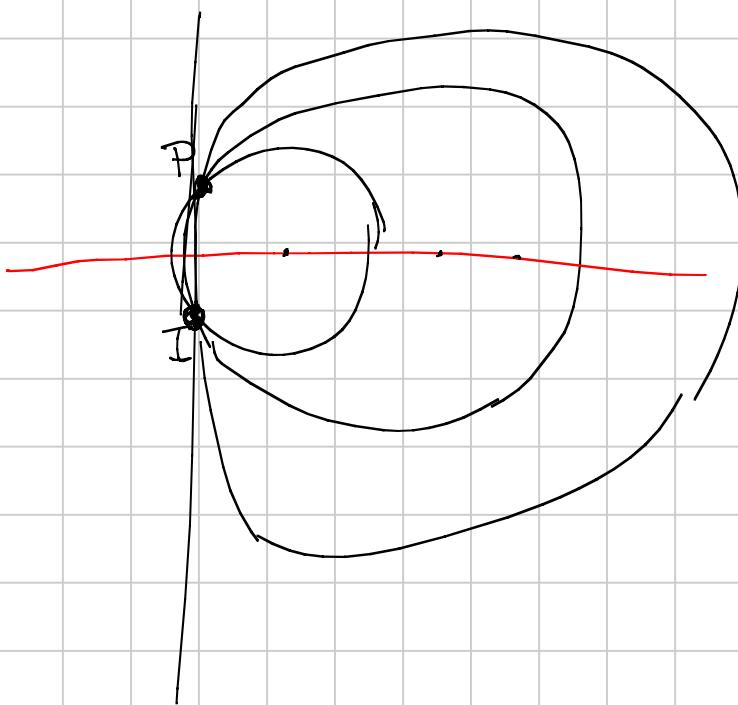
$$O_2O \in \text{asse di } BC \Rightarrow$$

$$O_2O \perp BC$$

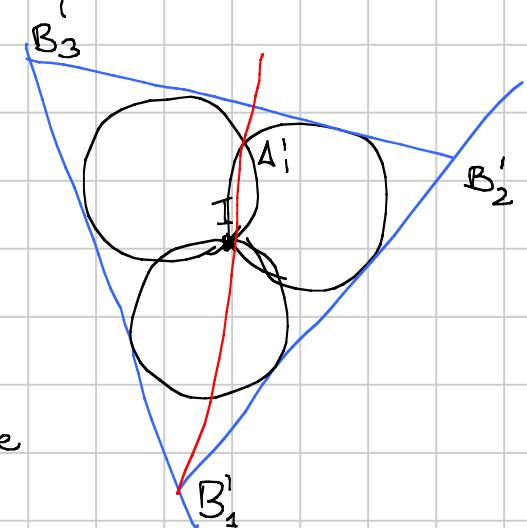


Tesi:

circoc di $A_i B_i I$ sono allineati.



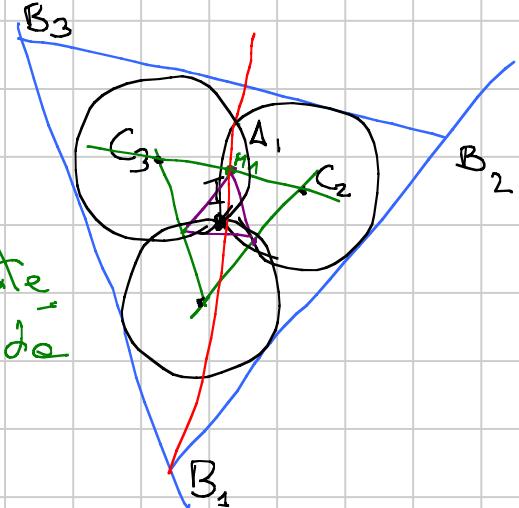
$\Leftrightarrow A_i B_i I$ si incontrano tutte
in un altro punto P .



$A_i B_i$ concorrono

$C_2 C_3 \parallel B_2 B_3$

$A_1 A_2 A_3$ è ottenuto con un'omotetia
di centro I e rapporto 2 da
 $M_1 M_2 M_3$



$A_1 A_2 A_3$ ha i lati corrisp paralleli a quelli del
triangolo $B_1 B_2 B_3$

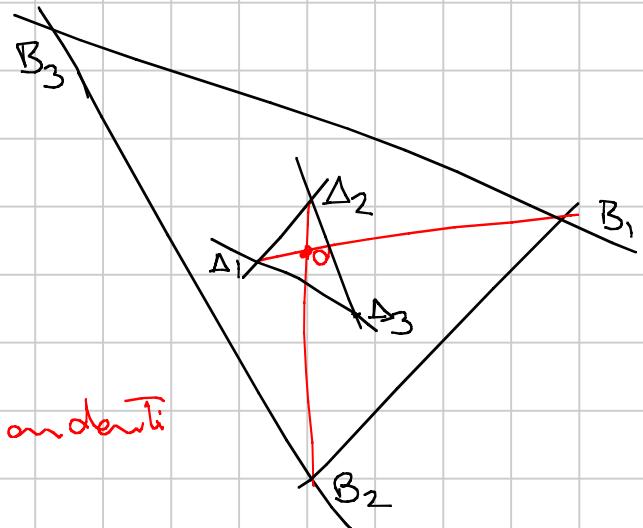
$\Delta_i B_i$ concorrono

Teorema di Desargues

$\Delta_i B_i$ concorrono (\Leftrightarrow)

le intersez di lati corrispondenti
sono allineate

SI, SONO SULLA RETTA
ALL'INFINTO.



$N = LH \cap$ circonferenza

$HJ \quad NH$

$AAB \cap NHG$

Pascal:

$AA \cap NH = L$

$AB \cap HG = E$

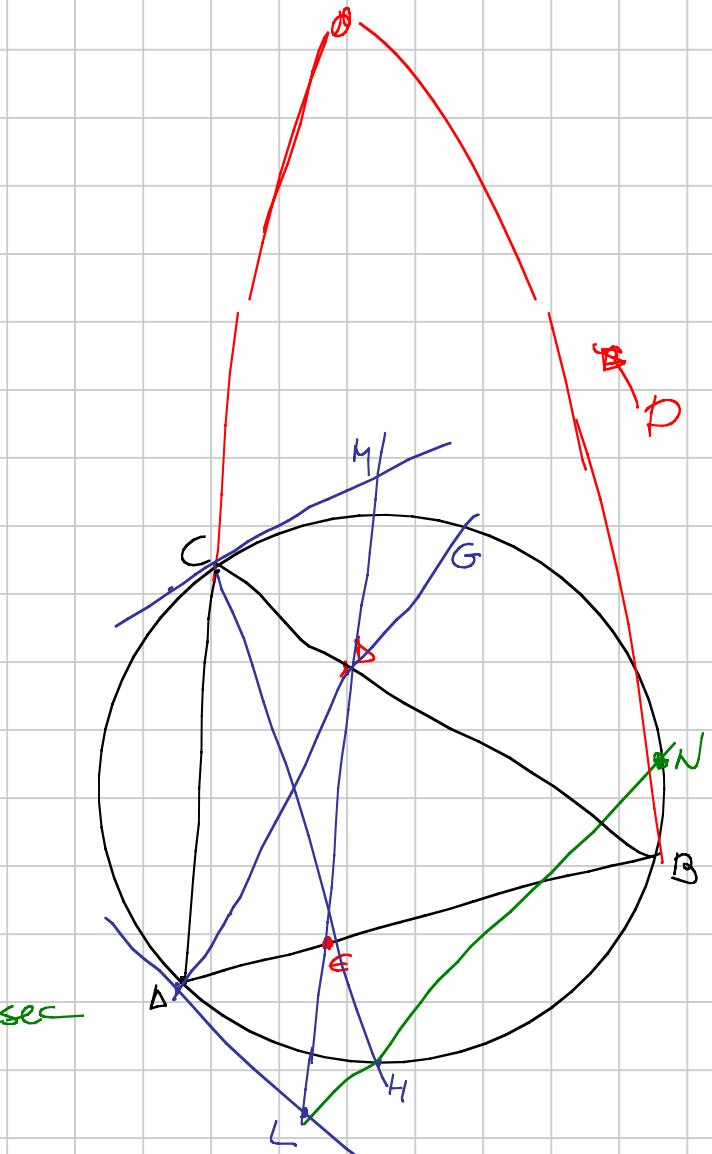
$BN \cap CA = P$

Sono allineati

N $AC, ED \rightarrow$ intersec
in P

$N = PB \cap F$

Se $LH \parallel B$ allineati



$N = B$

$$\overline{MC} = \overline{MD}$$

$\angle BPD$ è ciclico

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\angle D P} &= 180 - \hat{\angle B P} \\ \text{opp} &= \hat{\angle A P} \end{aligned}$$

arc circoscritto a DPG
tange MD

$$\begin{aligned} MD^2 &=? \\ &= MG \cdot MP \\ &\parallel \\ &MC^2 \end{aligned}$$

