

# WC 2010 - Geometria 2

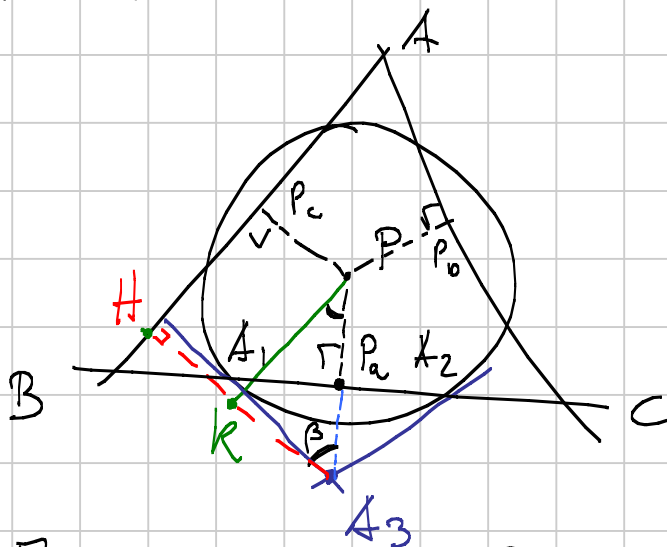
Titolo nota

22/01/2010

7)  $ABC$  Triangolo  $\Gamma$  di qualsiasi.

$P, Q, R$  punti di  $BC, CA, AB$  risp. a  $\Gamma$

$\Rightarrow AP, BQ, CR$  concorrenti.



$\text{dist}(\Gamma, AB)$   
 $\text{dist}(\Gamma, AC)$

P centro di  $\Gamma$ :  $A_3$  è sim. di  $P_a$  risp. a  $\Gamma$  PR // AB

$A_3H = ?$

$HR = PP_c$

$A_3K = ?$

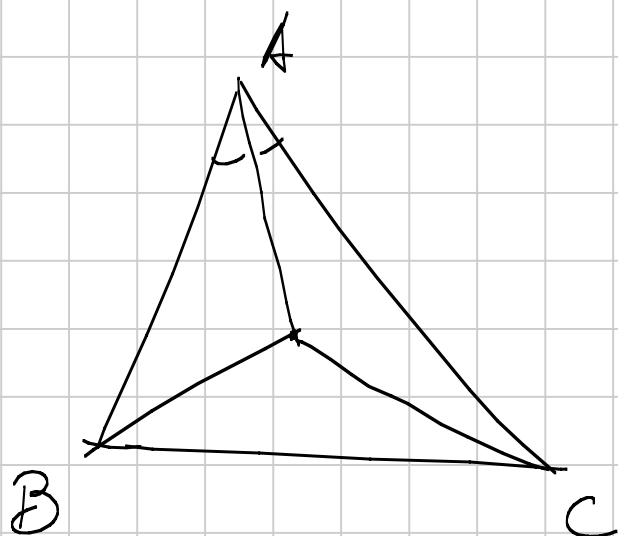
$$A_3K = PA_3 \cdot \cos \beta = \frac{R^2}{PP_a} \cos \beta$$

$$A_3H = PP_c + \frac{R^2}{PP_a} \cos \beta = \text{dist}(\Gamma, AB)$$

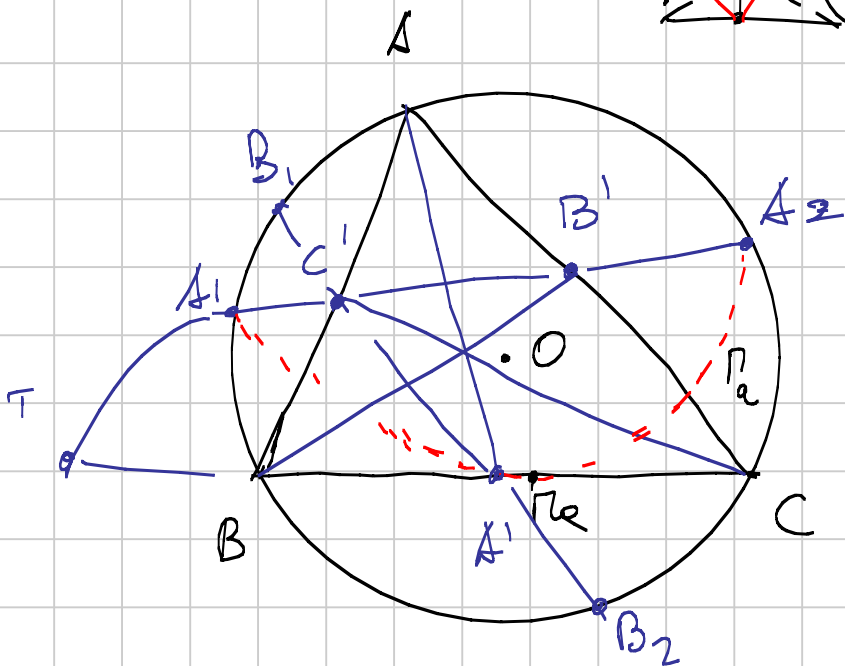
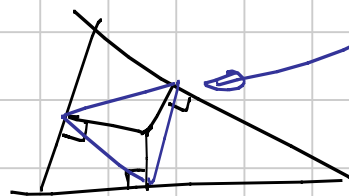
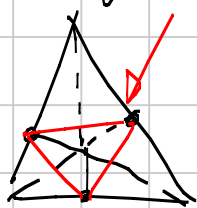
$$\text{dist}(\Gamma, AC) = PP_b + \frac{R^2}{PP_a} \cos \gamma = \frac{1}{PP_a} (PP_b \cdot PP_a + R^2 \cos \gamma)$$

$$\frac{\text{dist}(\Gamma, AB)}{\text{dist}(\Gamma, AC)} = \frac{PP_c \cdot PP_a + R^2 \cos \beta}{PP_b \cdot PP_a + R^2 \cos \gamma}$$

$$\frac{d(A_3, AB)}{d(A_3, AC)} \cdot \frac{d(B_3, BC)}{d(B_3, BA)} \cdot \frac{d(C_3, AC)}{d(C_3, BC)} = 1$$



8) P t.c. il omo Triangolo uniano. sia Tri. pedale L un altro punto



$$T = BC \cap B'C'$$

$$(B, C, T, A') = -1.$$

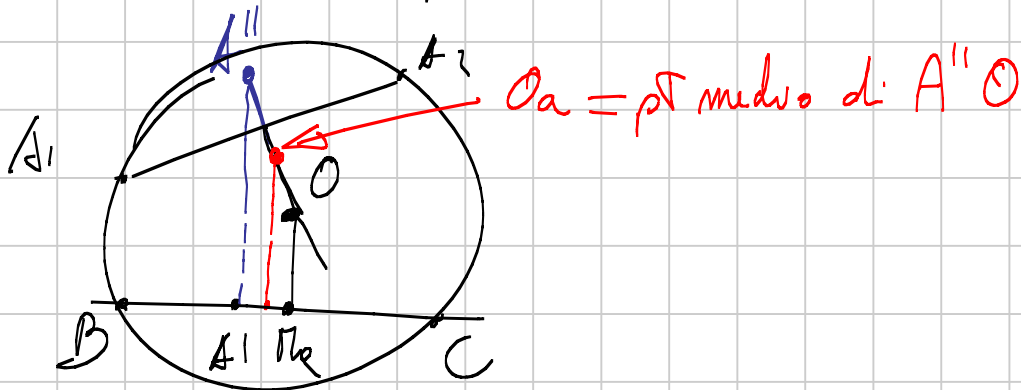
$$\frac{BA'}{A'C} = \frac{BT}{TC}$$

$$\Rightarrow TB \cdot TC = TA' \cdot TA'' \quad \Rightarrow Pa \in Pa$$

$$TB \cdot TC = \underbrace{TA_1 TA_2}_{= \text{pot}_{Pa}(T)}$$

$O_a$  = centro di  $\Gamma_a$  = asse di  $A, A_2$   $\cap$  asse di  $A', A_1$   
 " "  
 perp. da  $O$  a  $A, A_2$

$A''$  = asse di  $A_1, A_2$   $\cap$  perp. per  $A'$  a  $BC$



$\Rightarrow O_a O_b O_c$  pt. medi di  $OA''$   $OB''$   $OC''$

$\Rightarrow O_a O_b O_c \cong A'' B'' C''$

$C'A_1 \cdot C'A_2 = C'B_1 \cdot C'B_2 \Rightarrow C' \in$  asse rad. cp. per  $A'A_1, A_2$   
 e cp. per  $B'B_1, B_2$   
 $= e_c$

$e_c$  passa per  $C'$  e  $e_c \perp O_a O_b \parallel A'' B''$

per ip: le perp. da  $A', B', C'$  ai cordi concorrono in  $Q_1$

" " " "  
 $A'A'' B'B'' CC''$  concorrono

$(A'B'C', A''B''C'')$  sono prospettivi in  $Q$ .

le perp. da  $A'$  a  $B''C''$ , da  $B'$  a  $A''C''$ , da  $C'$  a  $A''B''$

concorrono. e viceversa

in  $O$ , nel centro rad. di  $A'A_1, A_2, B'B_1, B_2, C'C_1, C_2 = R$

(Lemma)  $\Rightarrow$   $O, R, Q$  sono allineati  $\leftarrow$

Memoria da dim che:  $P'$  sta su questa retta

•) si trova la condizione di 3° grado.

$$\bullet) P = [p:q:z] \quad O: [ \quad ]$$

$$P' = \left[ \frac{1}{p} : \frac{1}{q} : \frac{1}{z} \right]$$

$A', B', C'$

$$AP = \begin{cases} 2z - qy = 0 \end{cases}$$

$$A' = AP \cap BC = [0:q:z]$$

$A'' = \text{angoli.}$

$$f(x,y,z) = 0 \quad \deg f = 3$$

$$x^2y - z^2x + y^2z = 0$$

$$f(x,y,z) \mid g(x,y,z)$$

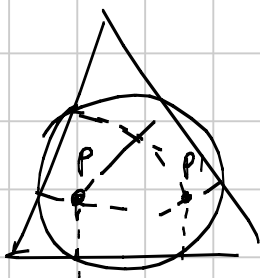
$$z^2x = x^2y + y^2z$$

Nota:  $\left( \frac{AP}{PB} \cdot \frac{BQ}{QC} \cdot \frac{CR}{RA} = 1 \right) \quad (\text{T. di Ceva})$

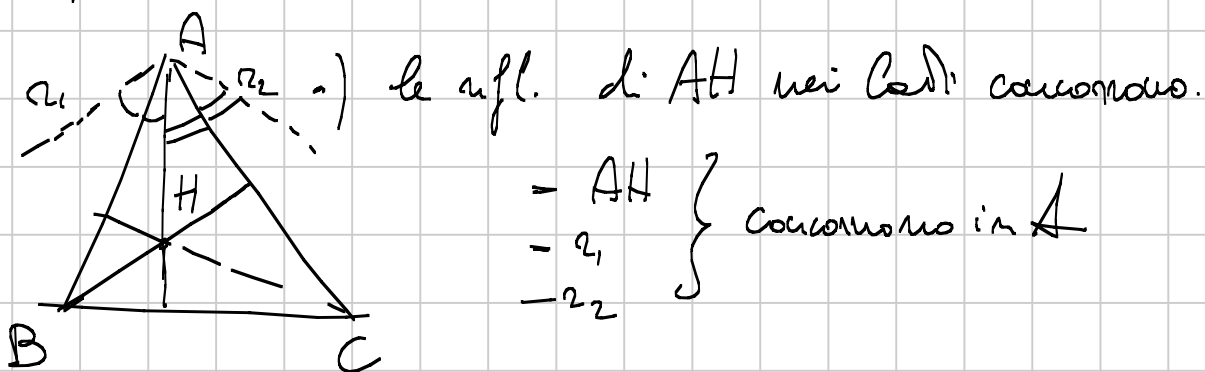
$$\left( AP^2 + BQ^2 + CR^2 = PB^2 + QC^2 + RA^2 \right) \quad (\text{T. di Carnot})$$

Oss:  $P, P'$  coniug. isog.  $(O, H)$

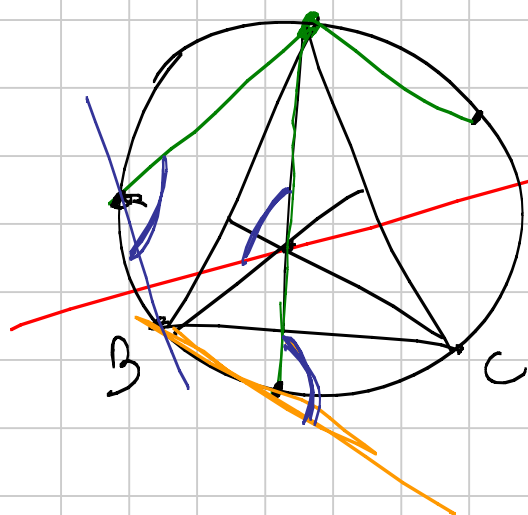
$\Rightarrow$  potrei mi lei: sono concicliche



9) (a) Le rifl. di una retta per H nei lati concorrono.



o) Il simm. di H risp ai lati si trova sulla cf. e i co



$\Rightarrow$  concorrono.

Cor: i simm. delle  
rette di Eulero  
concorrono sulla  
cf. circoscritta.

Via coords:  $E = \left[ \frac{a^2}{b^2 - c^2}; \frac{b^2}{c^2 - a^2}; \frac{c^2}{a^2 - b^2} \right]$

$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2) \left( \sum a^2 y z \right) - (x + y + z) \left( \begin{matrix} ? \\ ? \\ ? \end{matrix} \right) = 0$$

$\uparrow$   
 $\sum b^2 c^2 x$

$E P A X = 0$

A = matr. della cf.

$X = [x; y; z]$

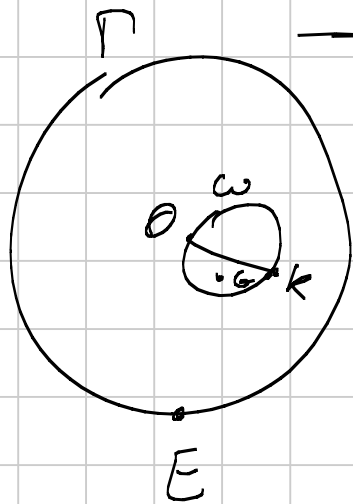
$P = [ \dots ]$

$$\begin{pmatrix} x^2 & xy & yz \\ y^2 & yz & z^2 \\ z^2 & z^2 & x^2 \end{pmatrix}$$

$$a^2 yz + b^2 xz + c^2 xy = 0$$

$$(0:1:1) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & \frac{c^2}{2} & \frac{b^2}{2} \\ \frac{c^2}{2} & 0 & \frac{a^2}{2} \\ \frac{b^2}{2} & \frac{a^2}{2} & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = \left( \frac{c^2+b^2}{2} : \frac{a^2}{2} : \frac{a^2}{2} \right) \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} =$$

$$= x \left( \frac{c^2+b^2}{2} \right) + y \frac{a^2}{2} + z \frac{a^2}{2}$$



1) se inv. in  $\Gamma$

$$E \rightarrow E$$

$$\omega \rightarrow \text{retta} = l$$

$$G \rightarrow \text{---}$$

$$\text{retta di } \Gamma \rightarrow \text{retta}$$

$$\text{inv. in } \omega \rightarrow \text{simul. in } l.$$

2) Considerate  $\Gamma_a = \left\{ P : \frac{PB}{PC} = \frac{AB}{AC} \right\}$

(a) asse rad. line  $\Gamma_a$  e  $\Gamma$  e la simmediante  $AK$

(b)  $\Gamma_a \perp \Gamma$

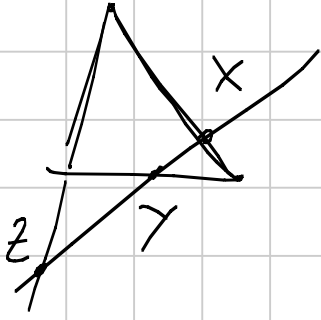
(c) i centri di  $\Gamma_a, \Gamma_b, \Gamma_c$  sono allineati. (Poncela)

$x, y, z$

$\Rightarrow$  rette per  $x, y, z$  e l'inv. di  $\omega$  in  $\Gamma$ .

$\Rightarrow$  simul. di  $E \in$  inv. della retta di Eulero.

Se: EGOK e sim. med. di OK ho finito.



dimmi di E waz ad AB, AC, BC  
sono all.