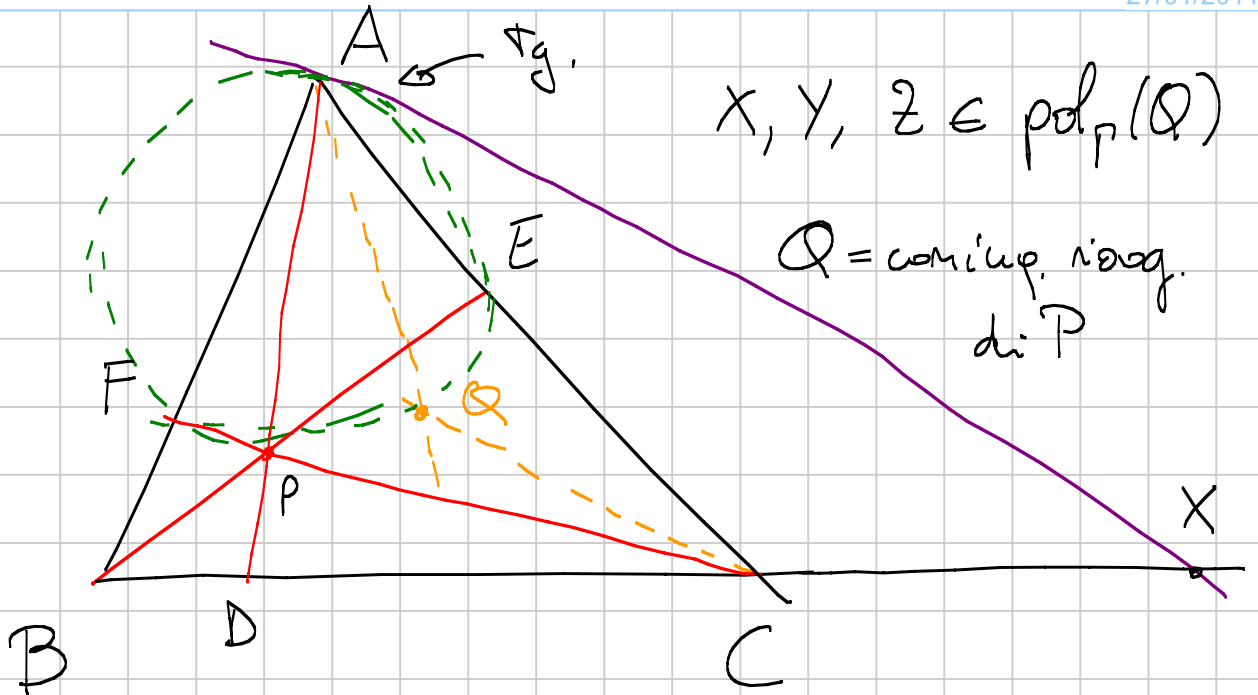


# WC 2011 - Geometria con torsa

Titolo nota

27/01/2011

7)



Possibilità I : • caratterizzare X in altro modo

- = sense circonferenze
- $pd =$  retta per l'inverso  $\perp$  alle rette  $pe$
- fare qualche conto

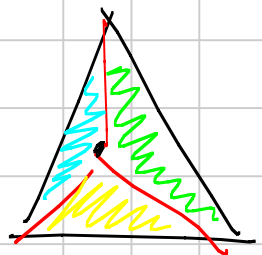
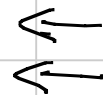
Ricordate! : se  $P = [x : y : z]$  baricentriche

$$x = \frac{[BPC]}{[BAC]}$$

$$y = \frac{[CPA]}{[CBA]}$$

$$z = \frac{[APB]}{[ACB]}$$

$$\vec{P} = \frac{x\vec{A} + y\vec{B} + z\vec{C}}{x+y+z}$$



Conto :  $P_1 = [x_1 : y_1 : z_1]$

$$P_2 = [x_2 : y_2 : z_2]$$

$$x_1 + y_1 + z_1 = x_2 + y_2 + z_2 = 1$$

$$\vec{P}_1 = x_1\vec{A} + y_1\vec{B} + z_1\vec{C}$$

$$\vec{P}_2 = x_2\vec{A} + y_2\vec{B} + z_2\vec{C}$$

$$\|\vec{P}_1 - \vec{P}_2\|^2 = \|\vec{A}(x_1 - x_2) + \vec{B}(y_1 - y_2) + \vec{C}(z_1 - z_2)\|^2 =$$

$$= 2S \left[ S_\alpha (x_1 - x_2)^2 + S_\beta (y_1 - y_2)^2 + S_\gamma (z_1 - z_2)^2 \right]$$

dove  $S = \text{area}(ABC)$

$$S_\alpha = \cot \hat{A} \quad S_\beta = \cot \hat{B} \quad S_\gamma = \cot \hat{C}$$

$$\{x \mid d(P, X) = r\}$$

$$a^2 yz + b^2 xz + c^2 xy = (x+y+z)(\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z)$$

Oss:  $\lambda, \mu, \nu$  sono (a meno di un multiplo)

le potenze di  $A, B, C$  rispetto alle cfr

Possibilità II: • fare i conti.

$$A = [1; 0; 0]$$

$$B = [0; 1; 0]$$

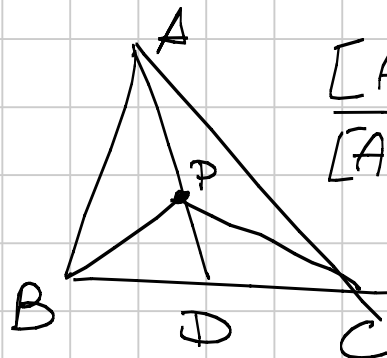
$$C = [0; 0; 1]$$

$$P = [u; v; w]$$

$$D = [0; v; w]$$

$$E = [u; 0; w]$$

$$F = [u; v; 0]$$



$$\frac{[APB]}{[APC]} = \frac{[ADB]}{[ADC]}$$

cfr. per  $A, E, F$ :  $c^2 xy + b^2 xz + a^2 yz = (x+y+z)(\lambda x + \mu y + \nu z)$

$$A = [1; 0; 0]$$

$$E = [u; 0; w]$$

$$0 = 1(\lambda) \Rightarrow \lambda = 0$$

$$b^2 uw = (u+w)(\cancel{\lambda u} + \nu w)$$

$$\nu = \frac{b^2 u}{u+w}$$

$$F = [\mu : \nu : 0] \quad c^2 \mu \nu = (\mu + \nu) (\cancel{a} w + \mu \nu)$$

$\nabla_{AEF}$

$$\mu = \frac{c^2 \mu}{\mu + \nu}$$

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

Inizio sostituito:  $x^2 + 2y^2 - 3xy + 2y - 2x + 1 = 0$

$$\begin{aligned} \nabla_{g \text{ in } (x_0, y_0)} & \quad x \cdot x + 2y \cdot y - \frac{3}{2}xy - \frac{3}{2}xy + y + y - x - x + 1 = 0 \\ (x_0, y_0) & \quad x_0 \cdot x + 2y_0 \cdot y - \frac{3}{2}x_0 y - \frac{3}{2}x y_0 + y + y_0 - x - x_0 + 1 = 0 \end{aligned}$$

$$A = [1:0:0] \quad \left\{ \begin{array}{l} \frac{c^2}{2} y + \frac{b^2}{2} z = \frac{c^2 \mu}{2(\mu + \nu)} y + \frac{b^2 \mu}{2(\mu + \nu)} z \\ \nabla_{g \text{ in } A} \\ \text{BC} \rightarrow x = 0 \end{array} \right.$$

$$y c^2 \left( \frac{\mu + \nu - \mu}{\mu + \nu} \right) + z b^2 \left( \frac{\mu + \nu - \mu}{\mu + \nu} \right) = 0$$

$$y \frac{c^2 \nu}{\mu + \nu} = -z \frac{b^2 \nu}{\mu + \nu}$$

$$\left[ 0 : -\frac{b^2 \nu}{\mu + \nu} : \frac{c^2 \nu}{\mu + \nu} \right] = X$$

$Q = \text{conjug. isog di } P = \left[ \frac{a^2}{w} : \frac{b^2}{r} : \frac{c^2}{w} \right]$

$$\nabla_{ABC} = \left\{ a^2 y z + b^2 x z + c^2 x y = 0 \right\}$$

$$\frac{a^2}{2} \left( \frac{b^2}{v} z + \frac{c^2}{w} y \right) + \frac{b^2}{2} \left( \frac{a^2}{u} z + \frac{c^2}{w} x \right) + \frac{c^2}{2} \left( \frac{a^2}{u} y + \frac{b^2}{v} x \right) = 0$$

↑  
 $p \perp p \perp Q$  con lo sdoppiamento

$$x \left( \frac{b^2 c^2}{w} + \frac{b^2 c^2}{v} \right) + y \left( \frac{a^2 c^2}{w} + \frac{a^2 c^2}{u} \right) + z \left( \frac{a^2 b^2}{u} + \frac{a^2 b^2}{v} \right) = 0$$

$$x b^2 c^2 \left( \frac{w+v}{wv} \right) + y a^2 c^2 \left( \frac{w+u}{wv} \right) + z a^2 b^2 \left( \frac{u+v}{uv} \right) = 0$$

$$\left[ 0 : -\frac{b^2 w}{u+v} : \frac{c^2 v}{u+v} \right] = X$$

$$-\frac{b^2 c^2}{w} + \frac{a^2 c^2}{u} = 0$$

$$b) \cdot f(P) = x PA^2 + y PB^2 + z PC^2$$

$$(x+y+z) f(P) \geq (yz a^2 + xz b^2 + xy c^2)$$

$$\textcircled{1} \quad x+y+z \neq 0 \quad P = x\vec{A} + y\vec{B} + z\vec{C}$$

WLOG:  $x+y+z=1$

$$f(P) = x PA^2 + y PB^2 + z PC^2 =$$

$$= x \|P-A\|^2 + y \|P-B\|^2 + z \|P-C\|^2 =$$

$$= x \|(x-1)A + yB + zC\|^2 + \dots =$$

$$= x \|(-y-z)A + yB + zC\|^2 + \dots =$$

$$\begin{aligned}
&= x \|y(B-A) + z(C-A)\|^2 + \dots = \\
&= x (y^2 c^2 + z^2 b^2 + 2yz(B-A, C-A)) + \dots = \\
&= x (y^2 c^2 + z^2 b^2 + yz(c^2 + b^2 - a^2)) + \dots = \\
&= xy^2 c^2 + xz^2 b^2 + xyz(c^2 + b^2 - a^2) + yx^2 c^2 + yz^2 a^2 + \\
&\quad + xyz(a^2 + c^2 - b^2) + zx^2 b^2 + zy^2 a^2 + xyz(a^2 + b^2 - c^2) = \dots \\
&\dots = (xy^2 c^2 + yz^2 a^2 + xz^2 b^2) \underbrace{(x+y+z)}_{=1}
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
f(\pi) &= x PA^2 + y PB^2 + z PC^2 = \\
&= x \|\vec{PA} - \vec{P\pi}\|^2 + y \|\vec{PB} - \vec{P\pi}\|^2 + z \|\vec{PC} - \vec{P\pi}\|^2 = \\
&= x PA^2 + y PB^2 + z PC^2 + (x+y+z) P\pi^2 - 2(\vec{P\pi}, \underbrace{x\vec{PA} + y\vec{PB} + z\vec{PC}}_{=0}) = \\
&= f(P) + \underbrace{(x+y+z)}_{=1} P\pi^2
\end{aligned}$$

$$P\pi^2 + f(P) \geq f(P) \quad \underline{\text{vera!}}$$

$$(I) \quad f(P) = (yza^2 + xzb^2 + xyc^2) / (x+y+z)$$

$$f(\pi) = f(P) + P\pi^2 (x+y+z)$$

$$x+y+z=0 \quad 0 \geq yza^2 + xzb^2 + xyc^2 \text{ é fácil.}$$

(a)  $\Pi$  genérico  $x=y=z=1$

$$\Pi A^2 + \Pi B^2 + \Pi C^2 \geq \frac{a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{3} = AG^2 + BG^2 + CG^2$$

(b)  $\Pi = 0 \quad x=y=z=1$

$$(3)(3R^2) \geq a^2 + b^2 + c^2$$

(c)  $\Pi = 0 \quad x=a, y=b, z=c$

$$(a+b+c)(a+b+c)R^2 \geq bca^2 + acb^2 + abc^2$$

$$(a+b+c)^2 R^2 \geq \cancel{(a+b+c)} abc$$

$$R \geq \frac{abc}{R(a+b+c)} = 2r$$

(d)  $x=a^2, y=b^2, z=c^2 \quad \Pi = 0$

$$(a^2 + b^2 + c^2)^2 R^2 \geq 3a^2b^2c^2$$

$$\left(\sum a^2\right)^2 \geq 3 \frac{a^2b^2c^2}{R^2} \rightarrow \sum a^2 \geq \sqrt{3} \sqrt[4]{S} \\ \text{'' } 16S^2$$

(e)  $a m_a^2 + b m_b^2 + c m_c^2 =$

$$= a \left( \frac{-a^2 + 2b^2 + 2c^2}{4} \right) + b \left( \frac{-b^2 + 2a^2 + 2c^2}{4} \right) + c \dots =$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( -a^3 + 2ab^2 + 2ac^2 - b^3 + 2ba^2 + 2bc^2 - c^3 + 2ca^2 + 2cb^2 \right)$$

$$= \frac{1}{4} \left( 2(a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2) - 3(a^3+b^3+c^3) \right)$$

$$n=6 \quad x=a \quad y=b \quad z=c$$

$$\cancel{(a+b+c)} (aAG^2 + bBG^2 + cCG^2) \geq abc \cancel{(a+b+c)}$$

$$\frac{1}{g} \left( \frac{2(a+b+c)(a^2+b^2+c^2)}{4} - \frac{3(a^3+b^3+c^3)}{4} \right) \geq abc$$

$$(f) \quad \frac{(p-a)bc}{p} = AI^2$$

$$x = \frac{1}{b^2}, \quad y = \frac{1}{c^2}, \quad z = \frac{1}{a^2} \quad n=1 \quad \perp$$

$$\left( \frac{AI^2}{b^2} + \frac{BI^2}{c^2} + \frac{CI^2}{a^2} \right) \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right) \geq \left( \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{b^2} + \frac{1}{c^2} \right)$$

g)

$\triangle PAC_1 \sim \triangle PC'B$   
 $C_1BPA$  cyclic  
 $\widehat{PBC'} = \widehat{PC'A}$

$\triangle ABC = \text{Tri pedale di } P \text{ in } A, B, C$   
 $\triangle PAB_1 \sim \triangle PBC'$

$$\frac{AB_1}{AC_1} = \frac{PC'}{PB'} \cdot \frac{CB'}{BC'}$$

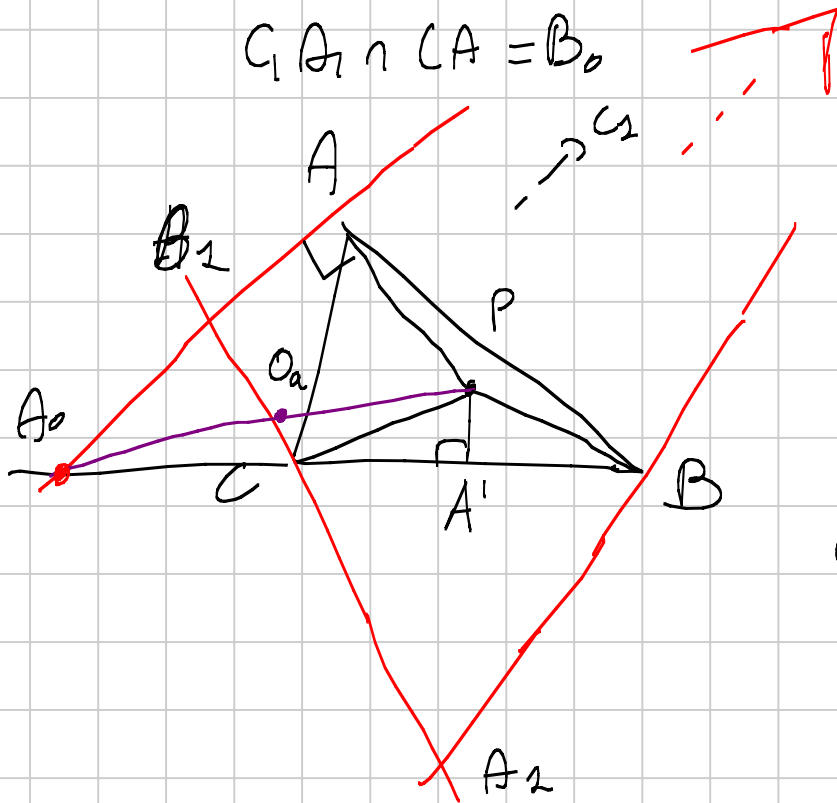
• Con Ceva  $A_2A, B_1B, C_1C$  concorrenti in  $P$

•  $\Rightarrow$  (Desargues)  $A_2B_1 \cap AB = C_0$

$B_1C_1 \cap BC = A_0$

$C_1A_1 \cap CA = B_0$

sono allineati: sn  $r$



$O_a =$  centro di  $AP, A'P$   
e pt. medio di  $PA_0$

$O_b =$  pt. m. di  $PB_0$

$O_c =$  pt. m. di  $PC_0$

$\Rightarrow O_a, O_b, O_c$  allineati.  $\Rightarrow$  le cf sono concordi

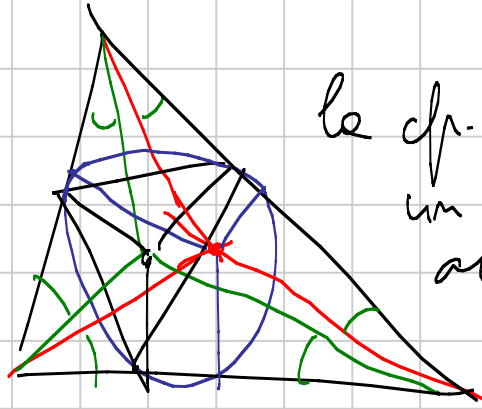
$\Rightarrow \exists$  un secondo punto in comune oltre  $P$   
tra  $P_1$

• Le  $\perp$  da  $A_2, B_1, C_1$  a  $BC, CA, AB$  concorrenti

(Tang-Ceva in  $\triangle A_2B_1C_1$ ) in un punto  $P_1$

che è coniug. Hoog. di  $P$  in  $\triangle A_2B_1C_1$





le cf. circo al  $P_i$ , pedale di  
un punto  $\bar{c}$  circo. anche  
al  $P_i$  pedale del suo  
conjug. isogonale

$\Rightarrow$  le cf. circo ad  $ABC$  passa per le proiezioni  
di  $P_2$  e il centro  $O$   $\bar{c}$  il pt medio di  $PP_2$

⊙ retta per i centri delle 3 cf.  $\bar{c} \parallel \overline{A_0B_0C_0}$  = prospettiva  
tra  $\hat{A}BC$  e  $\hat{A}_2B_1C_1$

⊙ la corda comune alle 3 cf.  $\bar{c} \perp \overline{A_0B_0C_0}$  e  
passa per  $P$

⊙  $A_1B_1C_1$  e  $ABC$  sono ortologici

Teo Sondot: le congiungenti dei centri ortologici

di due triangoli ortologici e prospettivi  $\bar{c}$   
perpendicolare all'asse prospettivo.  
(prospettivo)

$ABC$  e  $A_1B_1C_1$  sono

- ortologici con centri  $P, P_2$
- prospettivi con asse  $\overline{A_0B_0C_0}$

$$\Rightarrow PP_1 \perp \overline{A_0B_0C_0} \quad O \in PP_1$$

anche  $PR \perp \overline{A_0B_0C_0}$  e  $PR \ni P$

$$\Rightarrow PP_1, R \text{ sono}$$

all.

$$\Rightarrow O, P, R \text{ sono}$$

all.