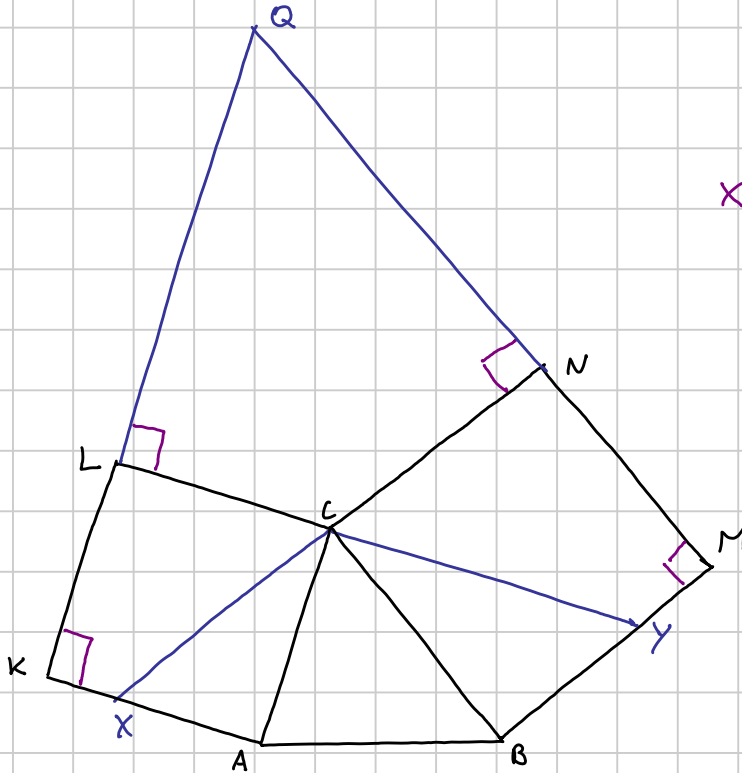


WVC 14 - G 1

1



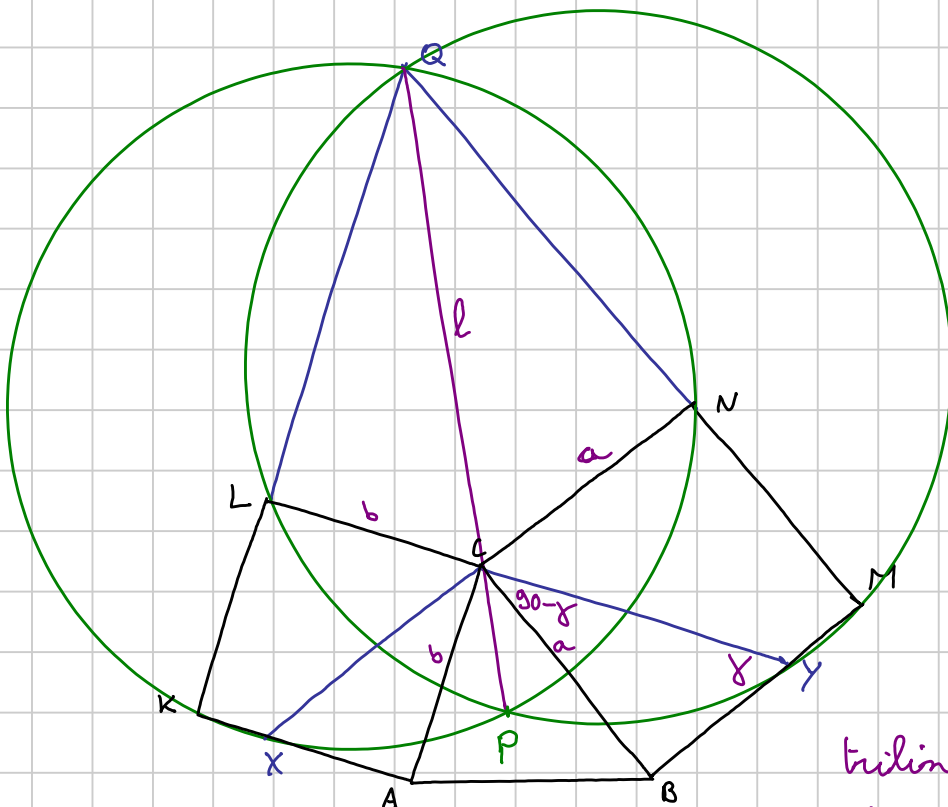
$$\hat{XKQ} = \hat{XNQ} = 90^\circ$$



KXNQ ciclico

analog.

YMQZ ciclico



punto A → PCQ
allineati



C sta m
asse radicale



$$CL \cdot CY = CN \cdot CX$$

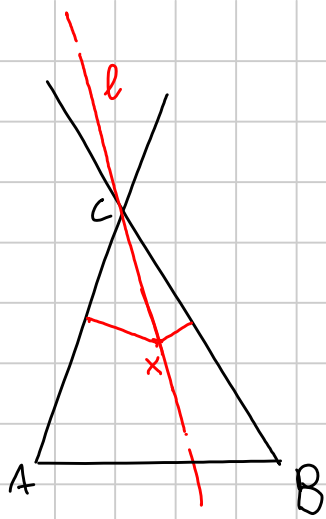
$$b \parallel \frac{a}{\sin \gamma} \parallel a \parallel \frac{b}{\sin \gamma}$$

trilineari

$$\text{simon} \rightarrow bx - ay = 0$$

$$Q = (a, b, ?)$$

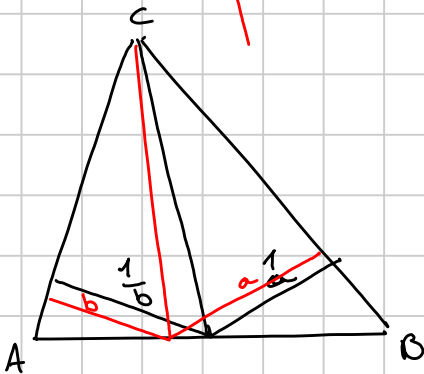
e verifica !! c.v.d.



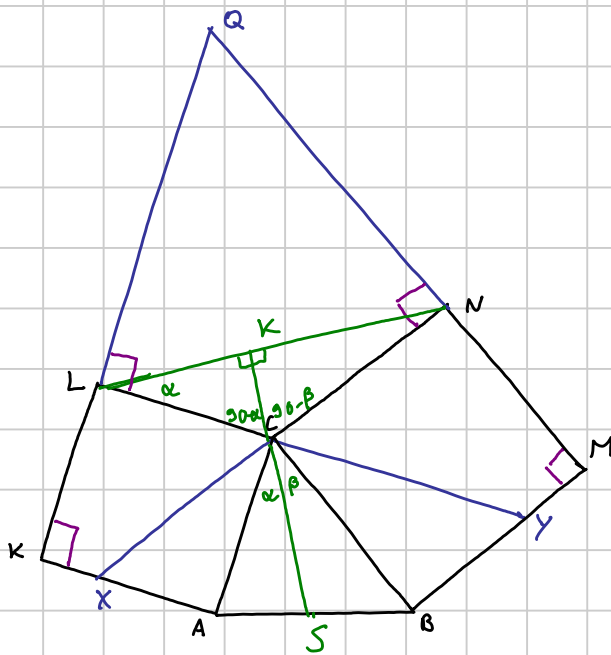
$$l \rightsquigarrow x \text{ t.c. } \frac{d(x, AC)}{d(x, BC)} = \lambda$$

↓ minimo

$$l' \rightsquigarrow x' \text{ t.c. } \frac{d(x', AC)}{d(x', BC)} = \frac{1}{\lambda}$$



altra idea



S pt medio e $K = CS \cap LN$

⇓
 $LN \perp CK$

DIM
ruoto di 90° $\triangle CLN$

$L \rightarrow A$

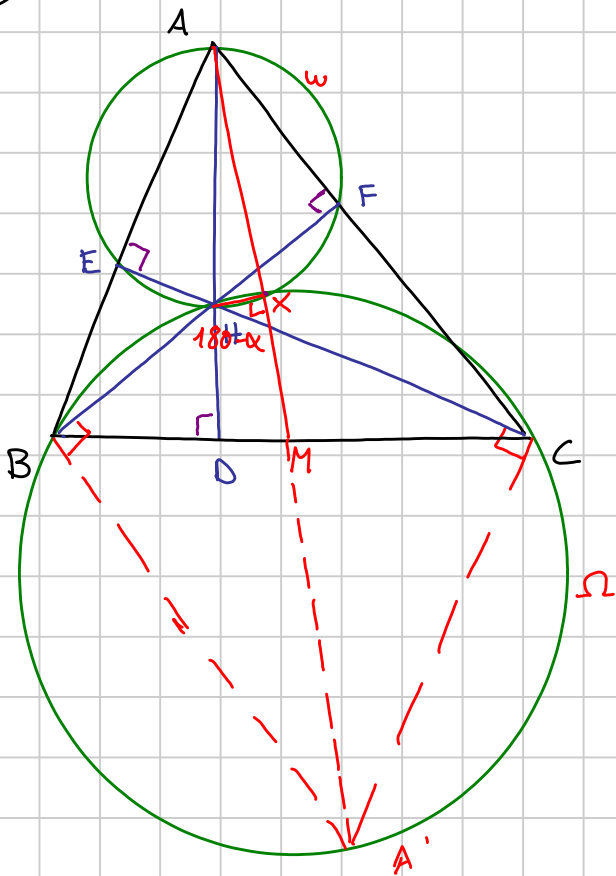
$C N' B$ allineati

C pt medio di $N' B$

S pt medio di AB

⇓
talete!

2



caso particolare
D piede dell'altessa

$EHFA$ ciclico con diametro AH

$$X = AM \cap \omega$$

X è proiezione di H su AM

osservazione

$$X \in \Omega$$

con Ω circ. circ. a BHC

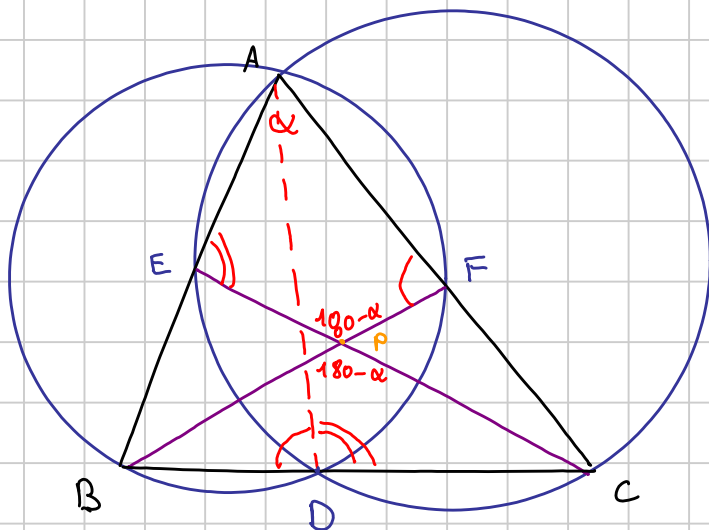
DIM

simmetria rispetto a M

$$A'B \parallel AC \quad A'C \parallel AB$$

$A'H$ diametro!

QUINDI $X \in \Omega$



PROBLEMA "VERO"

oss 1:

se $P = BF \cap CE \Rightarrow AEPF$ ciclico

$$\hat{AEP} + \hat{PFA} = \hat{ADC} + \hat{ADB} = 180^\circ$$

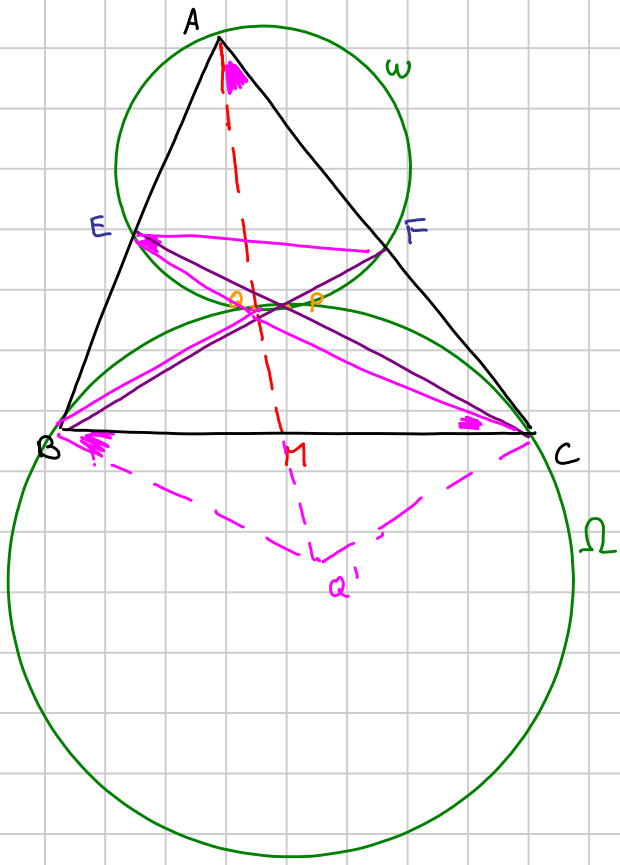
oss 2

$$\hat{BPC} = 180 - \alpha$$

\Downarrow

$$P \in \Omega$$

Ω circ. circoscritta a BHC



$$X = AM \cap \Omega$$

$Q =$ seconda intersezione tra ω e Ω

Th Q sta su AM

$$\begin{aligned} \angle QEF &= \angle QAF = \angle QAC \\ \parallel (\text{LEMMA}) \\ \angle QCB & \end{aligned}$$

Q' = simm di Q wrt M

$$\begin{aligned} \Downarrow \\ Q' \in (ABC) &\Rightarrow \angle Q'BC = \angle QAC \\ \angle Q'BC &= \angle QCB \end{aligned}$$

QUINDI AQQ' allineati } \Rightarrow AQM allineati
 QMQ' allineati C.V.D.

LEMMA DELLA ROTOMOTETIA

HP

B, C, E, F punti qualsiasi

$$P = EC \cap BF$$

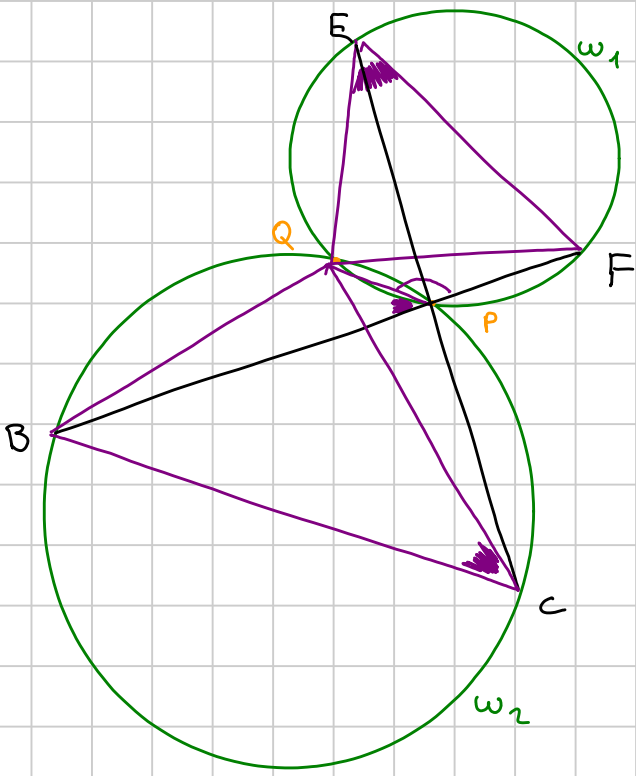
$$\omega_1 = (BCP)$$

$$\omega_2 = (EPF)$$

$$Q = \omega_1 \cap \omega_2, Q \neq P$$

Th

$$\begin{aligned} \triangle QBC &\sim \triangle QFE \\ \angle QCB &= \angle QPB = 180 - \angle QPF = \angle QEF \\ \angle QBC &= \angle QFE \quad \text{C.V.D.} \end{aligned}$$

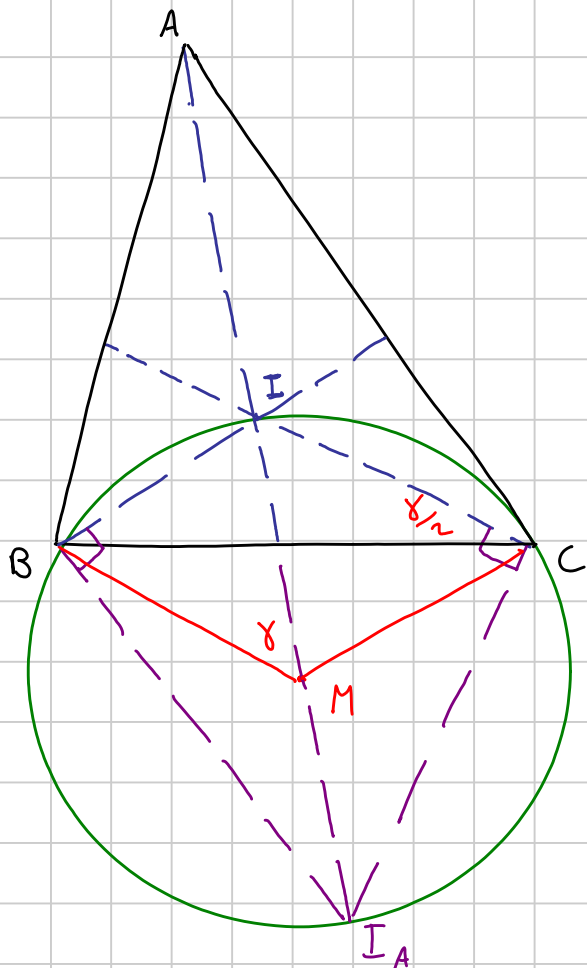


(ESERCIZIO \rightarrow BMO 2009/2)

APPROCCI

- rotomotetia
- inversione + simmetria (wrt A) (wrt bisettrice)
- conti

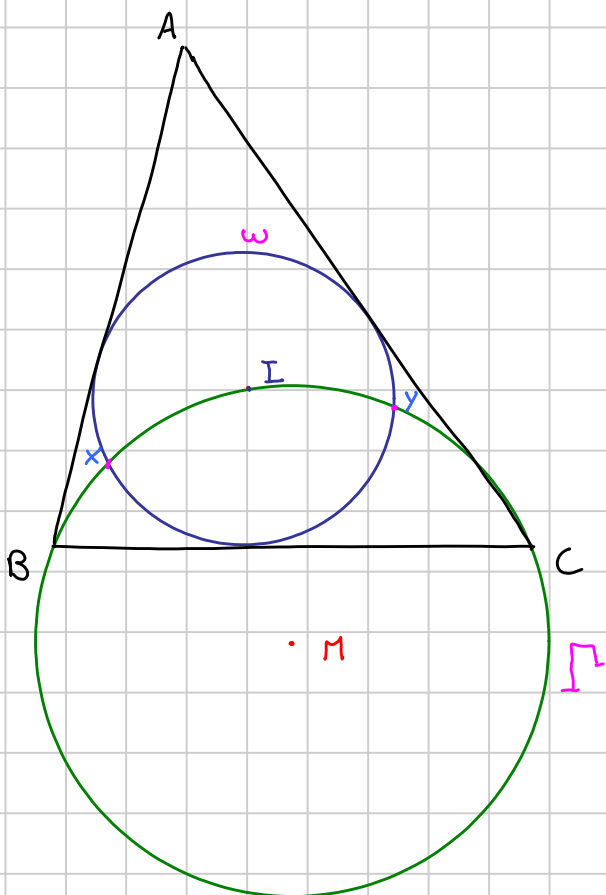
3



RICHIAMI

- $BIC I_A$ ciclico
- il centro è M
(M pt medio arco BC della circonscritta a ABC)

centro sia su II_A
e su asse di BC



w' circonferenza
passante per x e y
e tangente a (ABC)

CHI È w' ?
inversione rispetto a Γ^1

- ↓
- $BC \leftrightarrow (ABC)$
 - $w \leftrightarrow w'$

COSA CI BASTERA'
ci basta che l'immagine
di w sia tangente a (ABC)

