

WC 2015 - GEOMETRIA CONTOSA

Titolo nota

29/01/2015

Tesi: V, I, C allineati.

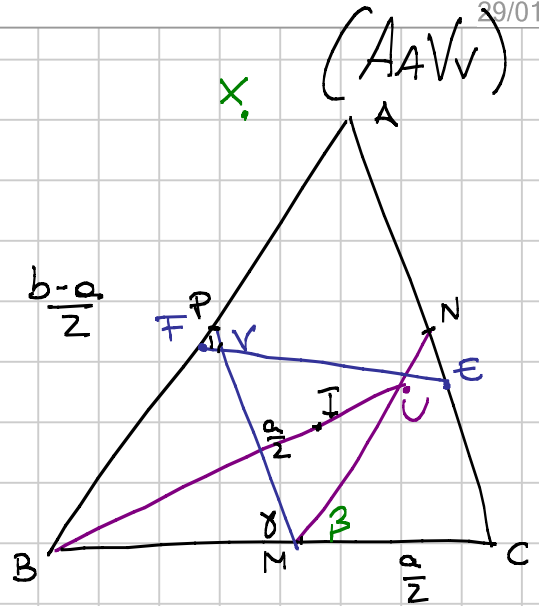
PVF isoscele

$$PV = PF = AF - AP = \frac{b+c-a}{2} - \frac{c}{2} = \frac{b-a}{2}$$

$$VM = PM - PV = \frac{a}{2}$$

$$VMC \text{ isoscele} \Rightarrow \widehat{VCM} = \frac{\alpha}{2}$$

$BVUC$ è ciclico di centro M



⑤ X = pto medio dell'arco BC

Tesi: XI biseca UV

Complessi: M è l'origine, $B = -1$ $C = 1$

$$S = \frac{u+v}{2}$$

Calcoliamo I

Recall: $a, b, c \in \mathbb{C}$ sono allineati $\Leftrightarrow \frac{a-b}{c-b} \in \mathbb{R} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a-b}{a-b} = \frac{c-b}{c-b}$

$$a, b, c \text{ perp} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a-b}{\bar{a}-\bar{b}} = -\frac{c-b}{\bar{c}-\bar{b}}$$

Ex: a, b, c, d ciclico $\Leftrightarrow \frac{a-c}{b-c} \cdot \frac{b-d}{a-d} \in \mathbb{R}$

$$a, b \in \text{cinc. unitaria. } e \in \overline{ab} \Leftrightarrow \frac{e-b}{\bar{e}-\bar{b}} = \frac{b-a}{\bar{b}-\bar{a}} = ab$$

$$\Leftrightarrow e = \frac{a+b-e}{ab}$$

$a, b, c, d \in \text{cinc. unit.}$ Intersezione di \overline{ab} e \overline{cd} è

$$e = \frac{ab(c+d) - cd(a+b)}{ab - cd}$$

perchè $\begin{cases} e \in \overline{ab} \\ e \in \overline{cd} \end{cases} \Leftrightarrow \frac{a+b-e}{ab} = \frac{c+d-e}{cd}$ e risolvo.

$$i = \frac{2uv + u - v}{u + v}$$

Per trovare X , osserveremo che XBC e MUV sono simili

$$\frac{u}{v} = \frac{1-x}{-1-x} \Rightarrow \text{risolvo per trovare } x = \frac{u+v}{u-v}$$

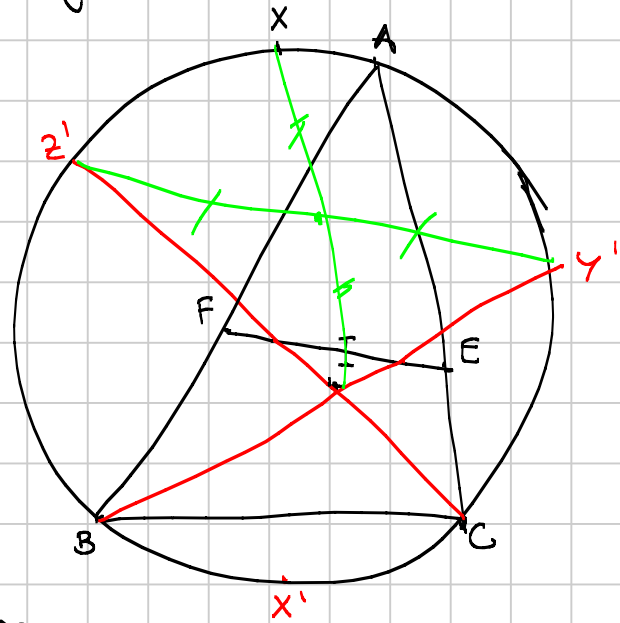
Vogliamo s e x i allineati: $\frac{s-x}{u-x} = \frac{1}{4} \left(1 + \frac{u}{v}\right) \left(1 + \frac{v}{u}\right)$

e questo numero è uguale al conigato.

Oss: I è ortocentro di $X'Y'Z'$
 $\bullet \overline{EF} \parallel Y'Z'$ (angoli)

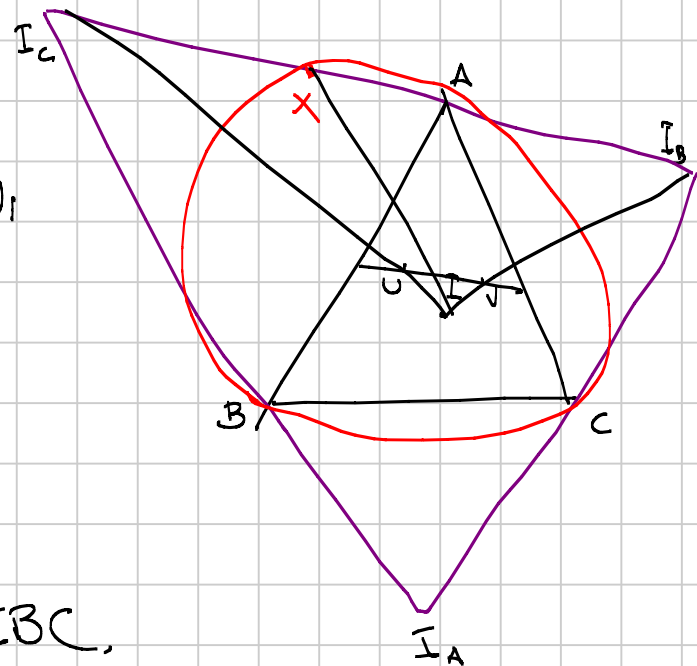
Vogliamo dire che $IY'XZ'$ è un parallelogr.

Oss generale: in un triangolo, il simm. dell'ortocentro rispetto al pto medio del lato è l'opposto del vertice
 $X = \text{pto opposto di } X' \text{ in } \Gamma_{X'Y'Z'} \Rightarrow$
 XI biseca $Z'Y'$



Oss: $X \in I_B I_C \cap \Gamma_{ABC}$
 I è ortocentro di $I_A I_B I_C$
 $\Rightarrow \Gamma_{ABC}$ è la circonferenza dei 9 pti di $I_A I_B I_C$
 $\Rightarrow X$ è pto medio di $I_B I_C$.

$UV \parallel I_A I_B$. XI biseca UV .



Hint: XI è simmediana per IBC ,

$$B \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$H \begin{bmatrix} a & b & c \end{bmatrix}$$

$$M \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 1 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$N \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\alpha = p - d$$

$$\beta = p - b$$

$$\gamma = p - c$$

$$BI \quad cx - az = 0$$

$$EF \quad -\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = 0$$

$$MN \quad x + y - z = 0$$

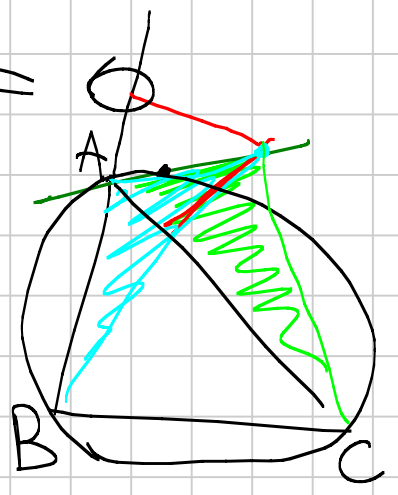
$$\begin{vmatrix} c & 0 & -a \\ -\alpha & \beta & \gamma \\ 1 & 1 & -1 \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

$$-c\beta + \alpha\gamma + a\beta - c\gamma = \beta(a-c) + \alpha\gamma - c\gamma$$

$$\beta + \gamma = p - b + p - c = \frac{a-b+c}{2} + \frac{a+b-c}{2} = a$$

$$\beta(\gamma - \alpha) + \alpha(\beta + \gamma) - \gamma(\alpha + \beta)$$

$$\cancel{\beta\gamma} - \cancel{\alpha\beta} + \cancel{\alpha\beta} + \cancel{\alpha\gamma} - \cancel{\gamma\alpha} - \cancel{\beta\gamma} = 0$$



$$\square \quad a^2yz + b^2zx + c^2xy = 0$$

$$AX \quad P \in AX \quad \frac{[APC]}{[APB]} = \frac{b}{c}$$

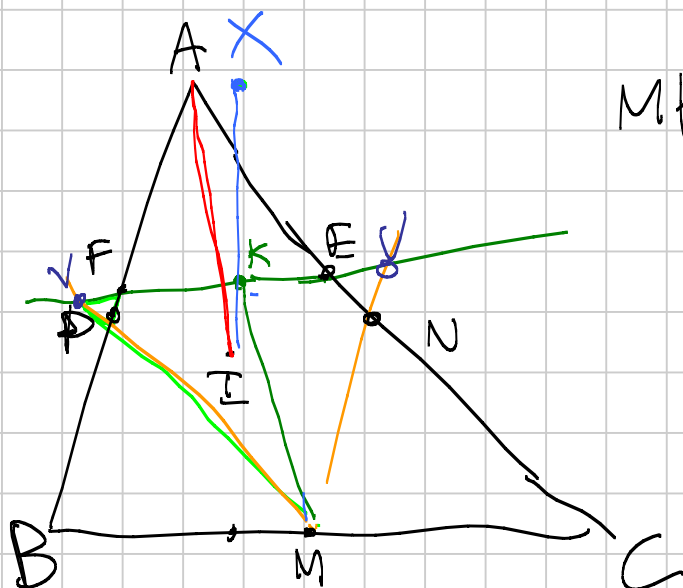
$$c[APC] = -b[APB]$$

$$Ax + cy + bz$$

$$X [a^2 : b(c-b) : c(b-c)]$$

$$X \cap EF =: K \quad \begin{array}{l} X \\ EF \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} bc(\gamma - \beta)x + ac\beta y - ab\gamma z = 0 \\ -\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = 0 \end{array}$$

$$K [ac\beta\gamma + ab\beta\gamma : ab\alpha\gamma - bc\gamma(\gamma - \beta) : bc\beta(\gamma - \beta) + ac\alpha\beta]$$



$MK \parallel AI \Leftrightarrow \text{Tesi}$

$$l \quad M \in l \quad l \parallel AI$$

$$A [1 : 0 : 0]$$

$$I [a : b : c]$$

$$M [0 : 1 : 1]$$

$$cy - bz = 0$$

$$Ux + Vy + Wz = 0$$

$$V = -W \quad U = 1$$

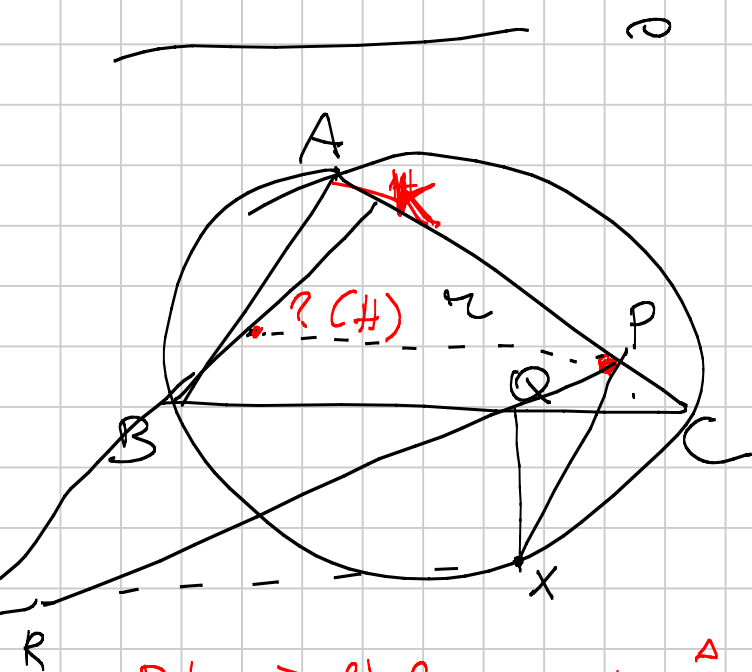
$$x + Ky - Kz = 0 \quad \text{retta passante per } M$$

$$\begin{vmatrix} 1 & k & -k \\ 0 & c & -b \\ 1 & 1 & 1 \end{vmatrix}$$

$$k = \frac{b+c}{b-c}$$

$$l \quad x + \frac{b+c}{b-c} y - \frac{b+c}{b-c} z = 0$$

$$\begin{aligned} a &= \beta + \gamma \\ b &= \alpha + \gamma \\ c &= \beta + \alpha \end{aligned}$$



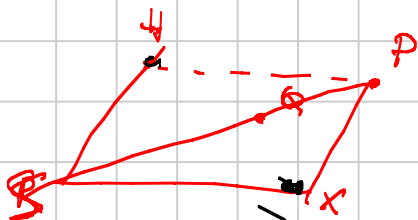
$$X \in \widehat{BC}$$

κ perpendicolare a XR
potente per P
per uno stesso punto

1 Euristicamente \Rightarrow casim
 \Rightarrow Tale retta deve passare
per il suo centro

Bk è l'ortogonale di A su BC relativa a b
e quindi è il a XP

Al contrario SE dimostriamo che il punto S ↓ c.
KSXP è un proiettivismo e allineato
con P e a ho concluso



$$P = ?$$

$$XP \perp AC$$

$$P \in AC$$

$$a, b, c$$

$$x \in \Gamma_{ac}$$

$$a\bar{a} = 1$$

$$x\bar{x} = 1$$

$$\frac{p-x}{c-a} = \frac{\frac{p}{c} - \frac{x}{a}}{1 - \frac{c}{a}}$$

$$\frac{p-a}{c-a} = \frac{\frac{p}{c} - \frac{a}{a}}{1 - \frac{c}{a}}$$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \left(x + a + c - \frac{ac}{x} \right)$$

In generale a su b, c $\frac{1}{2} \left(a + \frac{(b-c)\bar{a} + \bar{b}c - b\bar{c}}{b-c} \right)$

$$p = \frac{1}{2} \left(a + b + c - \frac{bc}{x} \right)$$

$$s = h + x - p = a + b + c + x - \frac{1}{2} \left(a + a + c - \frac{ac}{x} \right) =$$

$$= b + \frac{1}{2} \left(a + c + x + \frac{ac}{x} \right)$$

p, q, s sono allineati

$$\frac{p-q}{q-s} = \frac{\overline{p-q}}{\overline{q-s}} = \overline{\left(\frac{p-q}{q-s} \right)}$$

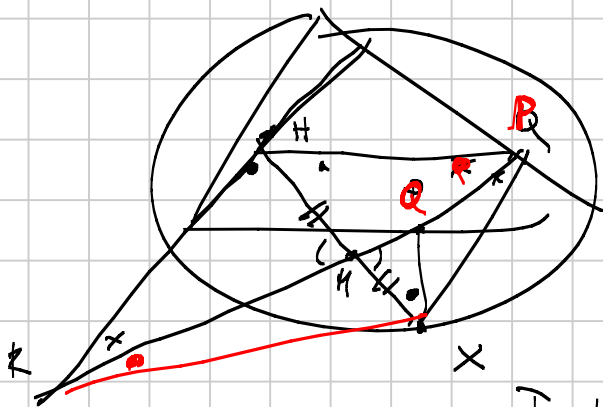
$$\left(\frac{\frac{1}{2} \left(a - \frac{ac}{x} - b + \frac{bc}{x} \right)}{\frac{1}{2} \left(-b - a - \frac{ac}{x} - \frac{bc}{x} \right)} \right) = \frac{\frac{ax - ac - bx + bc}{x}}{\frac{-bx - ax - ac - bc}{x}} =$$

$$= \frac{ax - ac - bx + bc}{-bx - ax - ac - bc} = \frac{(a-b)(x-c)}{(-x-c)(a+b)}$$

Perché?

$$|UV| = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{a} - \frac{1}{b} \right) \left(\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{c} \right)}{\left(-\frac{1}{x} - \frac{1}{c} \right) \left(\frac{1}{a} + \frac{1}{b} \right)} = \frac{(b-a)(c-x)}{(-x-c)(a+b)}$$

Similitudine



La linea di Similitudine
di X biseca XH

$$XQ \parallel RH$$

Int. ab, cd

$$\frac{(c\bar{a}b - a\bar{b})(c-d) + (a-b)(c\bar{d} - c\bar{d})}{(\bar{a}-\bar{b})(c-d) + (a-b)(\bar{c}-\bar{d})}$$

9. Retta all'infinito $x+y+z=0$

== Cfr circondata e l'equazione di $x+y+z=0$
 $P[u,v,w] \xrightarrow{\text{iso}} P\left[\frac{a^2}{u}, \frac{b^2}{v}, \frac{c^2}{w}\right] \quad [\infty:]$

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

Una retta in generale e $\alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = 0 \quad [r:]$

Chie' l'intersezione di r e ∞ ?

$$E \quad [\beta - \gamma : \gamma - \alpha : \alpha - \beta]$$

La retta // a $r: \alpha x + \beta y + \gamma z = 0$

ponibile per $[u, v, w]$ chi e'?

E' la retta ponibile per il p.to all'infinito di r
e $[u, v, w]$

$$\begin{vmatrix} u & v & w \\ \beta - \gamma & \gamma - \alpha & \alpha - \beta \\ x & y & z \end{vmatrix} = 0$$

In bricciatura? [Le circonferenze?]

Ogni cfr e' della forma

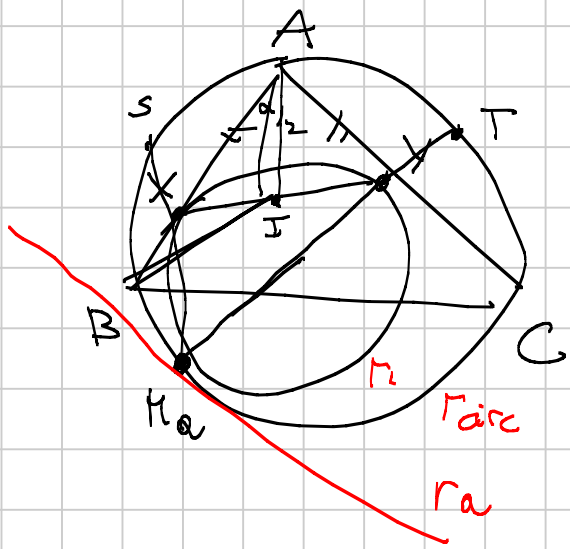
$$\Gamma: a^2yz + b^2xz + c^2xy + (x+y+z)(lx+my+nz) = 0$$

Chi sono l, m, n ?

Sostituisce $A[1:0:0] \rightarrow$ ottengo l de
e dunque β oppure A

Dunque $lx+my+nz$ e' l'ome zohcane di

μ e Γ circ e l, m, n sono le
potenze di A, B, C rispetto a Γ



$$ra = ?$$

Asse reale. di Γ_1 e Γ_2 circ
 di punti e' obella forma

$$lx + my + nz = 0$$

$$l = \text{Pow}_r A = AX^2$$

$$m = \text{Pow}_r B = BX^2$$

$$n = \text{Pow}_r C = CY^2$$

Chi è il punto medio di XY? I incentro

$$AX = \frac{AI}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}}$$

Chi è AI? Col th delle seni in $\triangle AIQ$

$$\frac{AI}{\sin \frac{\beta}{2}} = \frac{AB}{\cos \frac{\beta}{2}} \Rightarrow AI = \frac{c \sin \frac{\beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\beta}{2}} =$$

$$= \frac{4R \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2}}{\sin \beta} =$$

$$= 4R \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2}$$

$$AX = \frac{AI}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{4R \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2}}{\cos \frac{\alpha}{2}} = \frac{4R \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\alpha}{2}}{\sin \alpha}$$

$$\sin^2 \frac{\beta}{2} = \frac{1 - \cos \beta}{2} = \frac{1 - \frac{a^2 + c^2 - b^2}{2ac}}{2} = \frac{(a-c)^2 - b^2}{2ac} = \frac{(a+b-c)(a-c-b)}{2ac}$$

$$R = \frac{abc}{4S}$$

$$4R \sin \frac{\alpha}{2} \sin \frac{\beta}{2} \sin \frac{\gamma}{2} = 2r$$

$$AX = \frac{2r}{\sin \alpha} = \frac{2r}{\frac{a}{2R}} = \frac{4rR}{a} = \frac{4 \frac{2S}{P} \frac{abc}{4S}}{a} =$$

$$= \frac{2bc}{a+b+c}$$

$$BX = c - AX = c \left(1 - \frac{2b}{a+b+c} \right) = c \frac{a-b+c}{a+b+c}$$

$$CY = b - AY = b \left(1 - \frac{2c}{a+b+c} \right) = b \frac{a+b-c}{a+b+c}$$

$$(l, m, n) = \left(\frac{4b^2c^2}{R^2}, \frac{c^2(a-b+c)^2}{R^2}, \frac{b^2(a-b+c)^2}{R^2} \right) \quad (a+b+c) = \cancel{R}^2$$

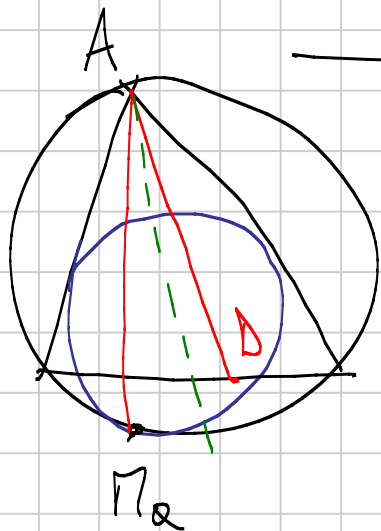
$$(m-n, n-l, l-m) = \left(\begin{array}{c} [(b-c)^2 + a(b+c)](c-b) \\ \parallel \\ X_A \end{array} ; \begin{array}{c} b^2(a+b-3c) \\ \parallel \\ X_B \end{array} ; \begin{array}{c} c^2(3b-a-c) \\ \parallel \\ X_C \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left| \begin{array}{ccc} X_A & X_B & X_C \\ 1 & 0 & 0 \\ x & y & z \\ \alpha a & & \end{array} \right| = \begin{cases} X_C y - X_B z = 0 \\ X_C y - X_B z = 0 \\ x = 0 \end{cases} \quad \underline{\underline{[0 : X_B = X_C]}}$$

$$[0 : b^2(a+b-3c) : c^2(3b-a-c)]$$

$$[a^2(a+b-3c) : 0 : c^2(3a-b-c)]$$

$$[a^2(a+b-3c) : b^2(3a-b-c) : 0]$$



AD, AH e simon wso alle brack

D = pt di ty delle ex-inscritte

$$D = [0 : p-2b : p-2c]$$

$$AD : \{ y(p-2c) = z(p-2b) \}$$

retta per A $\beta y + \gamma z = 0$

$$\begin{array}{l} \beta, \gamma \\ 1, 0 \rightarrow 0, 1 \\ 0, 1 \rightarrow 1, 0 \\ c, -b \rightarrow c, -b \end{array}$$

$$\beta, \gamma \rightarrow (c^2 \gamma : b^2 \beta)$$

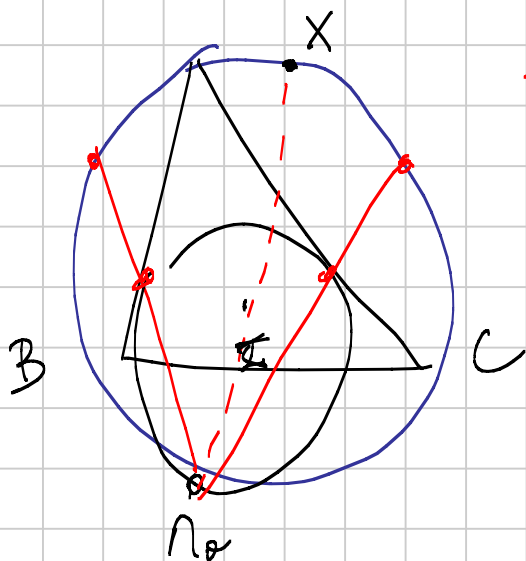
$$A\pi_a : \left\{ c^2(p-2b)y = b^2(p-2c)z \right\}$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} A\pi_a \\ \text{circo} \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \pi_a = \left[\frac{a}{2}, \frac{-b^2}{p-2b}, \frac{-c^2}{p-2c} \right]$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{re:} \\ \left(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{-b^2}{p-2b}, \frac{-c^2}{p-2c} \right) \begin{pmatrix} 0 & c^2 & b^2 \\ c^2 & 0 & a^2 \\ b^2 & a^2 & 0 \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \end{array} \right\}$$

polare di P risp. a Γ

$$(x, y, z) \begin{pmatrix} \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \\ \cdot & \cdot & \cdot \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \end{pmatrix} = 0 \rightarrow \text{eq. di } \Gamma$$



$$\pi_a = \perp X \cap \Gamma$$