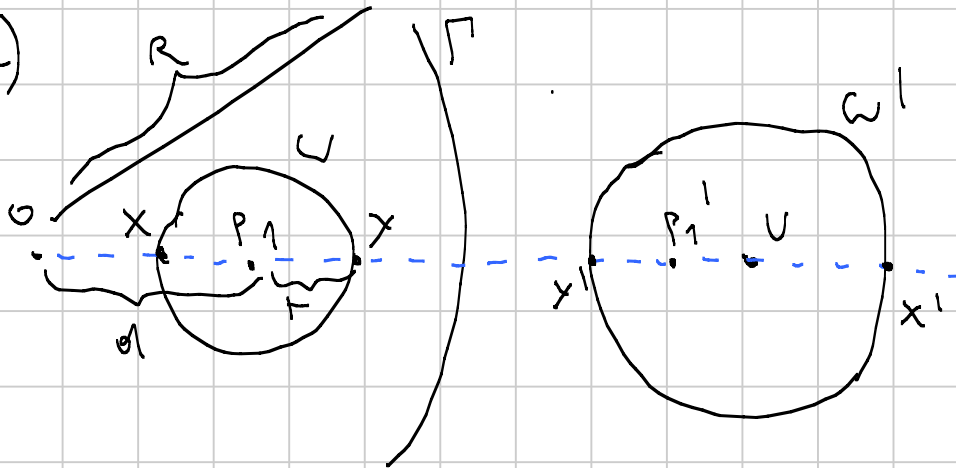


5 a)



Se P_1 è il centro di ω la tesi diventa
 O, P_1' inversi rispetto a ω'

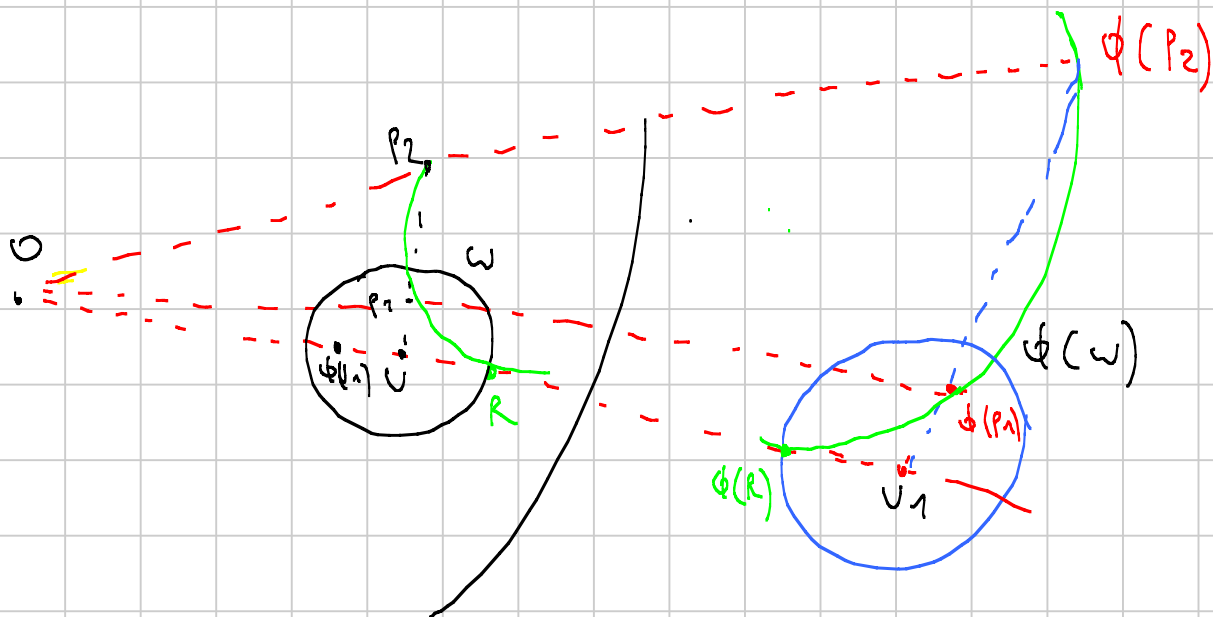
Se U è il centro di ω' e r' il suo raggio

$$r' = \frac{Ox' - Oy'}{2} = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \left(\frac{1}{d-r} - \frac{1}{d+r} \right) = R^2 \frac{r}{d^2 - r^2}$$

$$OU = \frac{Ox' + Oy'}{2} = \frac{1}{2} R^2 \left(\frac{1}{d-r} + \frac{1}{d+r} \right) = R^2 \frac{d}{d^2 - r^2}$$

$$P_1'U = OU - OP_1' = R^2 \frac{d}{d^2 - r^2} - \frac{R^2}{d} = R^2 \frac{r^2}{d(d^2 - r^2)}$$

$$OU \cdot UP_1' = R^4 \frac{r^2}{(d^2 - r^2)^2} = r'^2$$



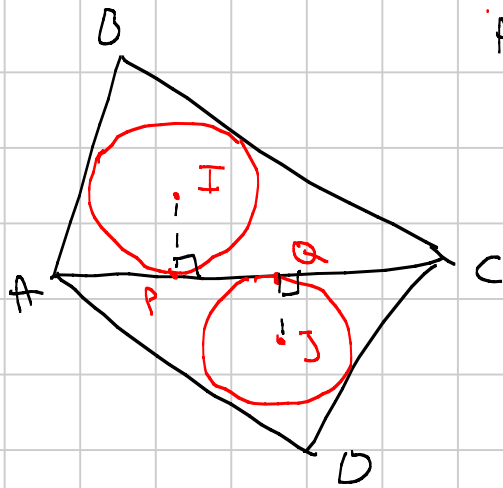
$U_1 = \text{centro di } \phi(\omega)$; vorremmo $U_1, \phi(P_1), \phi(P_2)$ all.

Però so (da sopra) che $\phi(U_1)$ e O sono inversi rispetto alla $\omega \Rightarrow U \phi(U_1) \cdot UO = r(\omega)^2 = UP_1 \cdot UP_2 \Rightarrow O, \phi(U_1), P_1, P_2$ concidici $\Rightarrow U_1, \phi(P_1), \phi(P_2)$ all.

TS \Leftrightarrow il cerchio $\odot(\phi(R) \phi(P_1) \phi(P_2))$ tangente la retta OU

$\Leftrightarrow \odot(P_1 P_2 R)$ tangente OU vero per ipotesi. \square

4a)



ABCD circumscribed

$$\Leftrightarrow IJ \perp AC$$

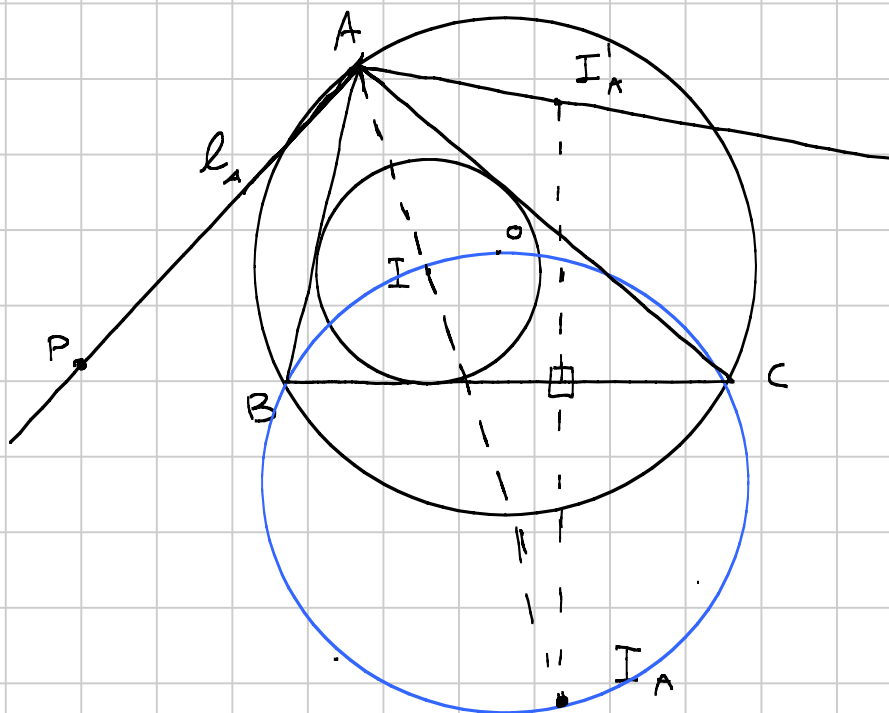
$$IJ \perp AC \Leftrightarrow P \equiv Q \equiv IJ \cap AC$$

$$2 \cdot AP = \underline{AC} + AD - BC$$

$$2 \cdot AQ = \underline{AC} + AD - DC$$

$$\Leftrightarrow AB + DC = AD + BC$$





Lemma

$\omega \rightarrow BC$

$I_A \quad I_A'$

$\sqrt{AB \cdot AC}$

Segm AI

$B \rightarrow C$

$C \rightarrow B$

$\overline{BC} \rightarrow \odot(ABC)$

$I \rightarrow I_A$

$I_A \rightarrow I$

BC
 \downarrow
 $\odot(ABC)$

I_A
 \downarrow
 I

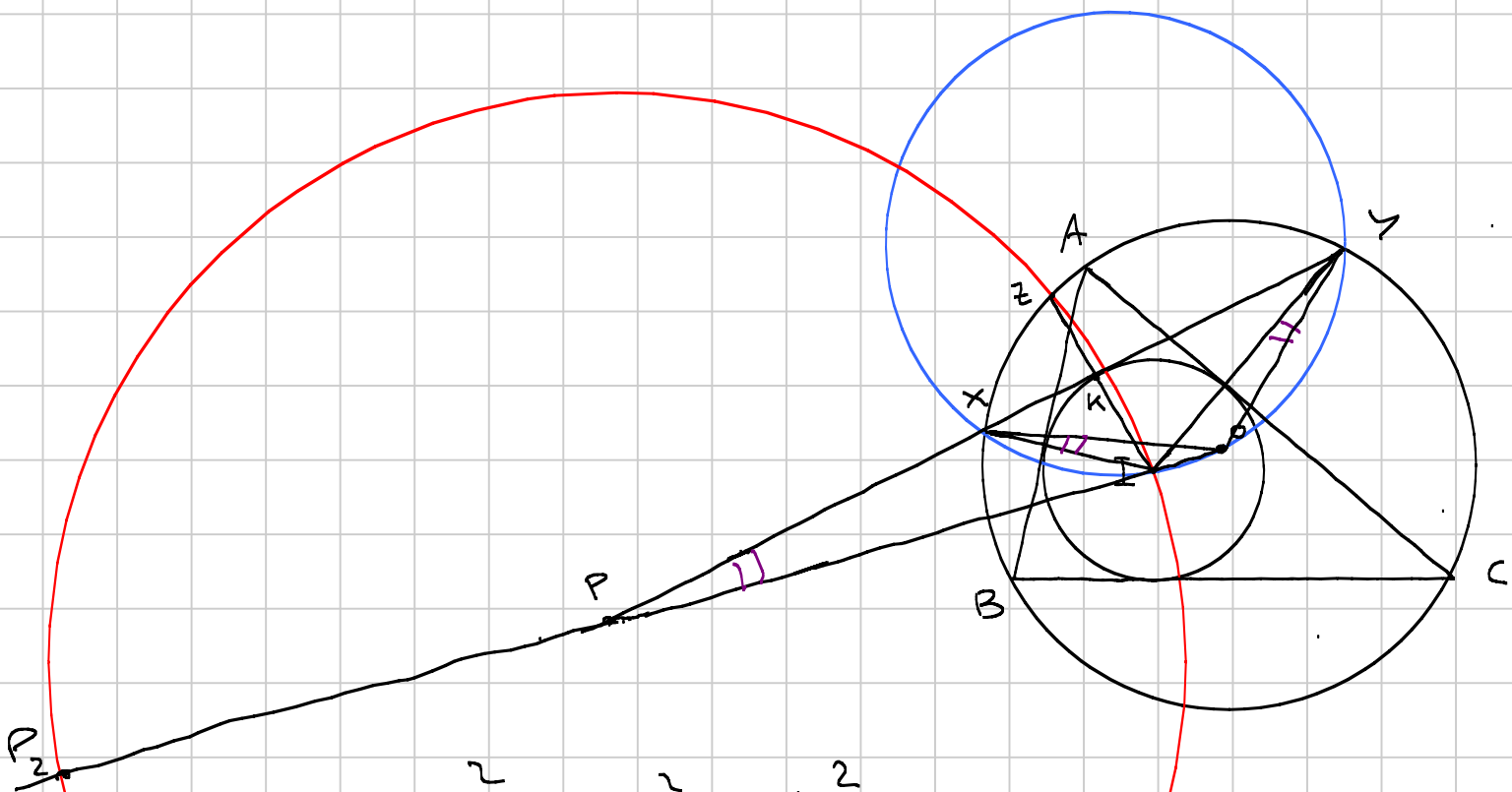
I_A'
 \downarrow
 $?$

AI_A'
 \downarrow
 l_A

$P^* \in l_A$

$P^* \in l_B$

P



$$OI \cdot OP = R^2 = OX^2 = OY^2$$

$$\frac{OI}{OX} = \frac{OX}{OP} \Rightarrow \triangle PXO \sim \triangle XIO$$

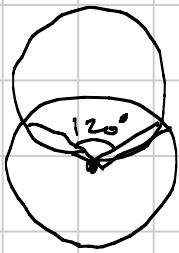
$$\triangle PYO \sim \triangle YIO$$

$\angle XOY$ is diw

$$\widehat{XY} = 120^\circ \Leftrightarrow \widehat{XOY} = 120^\circ$$

Ten: $\Leftrightarrow \odot(X \oplus O Y)$ sym $\odot(ABC)$

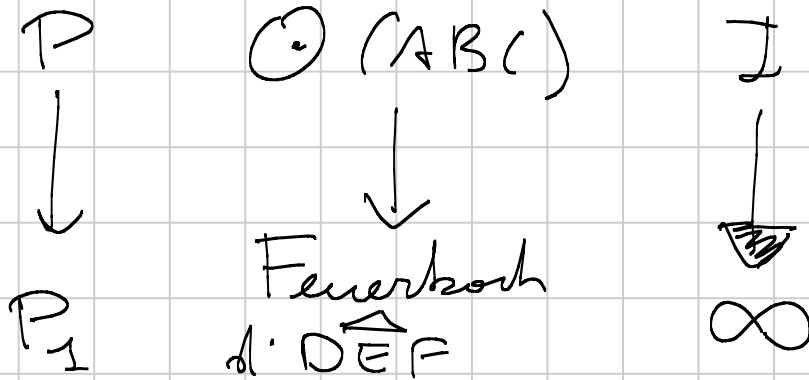
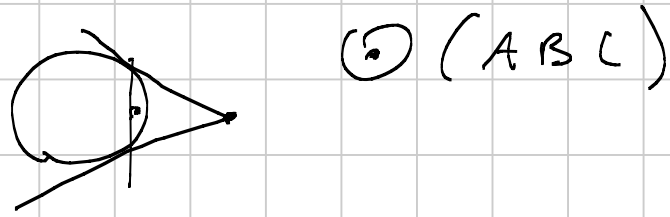
wrt XY



Ω di centro P e raggio PI

Si come $P \in XY$ e P è centro di Ω , $Z = \Omega \cap \odot(ABC)$ è sym di I risp a XY

Idea A: invertiamo l'ell' in sfera



$$IP = \frac{IP_2}{2}$$

$$IP^* = 2 IP_2^*$$

Oss. Basta $Ik = kZ$

(Per congruenza d. $\hat{P}Ik$
 $\hat{P}kZ$)

Quindi vorremo

$$IZ^* = \frac{Ik}{2}$$

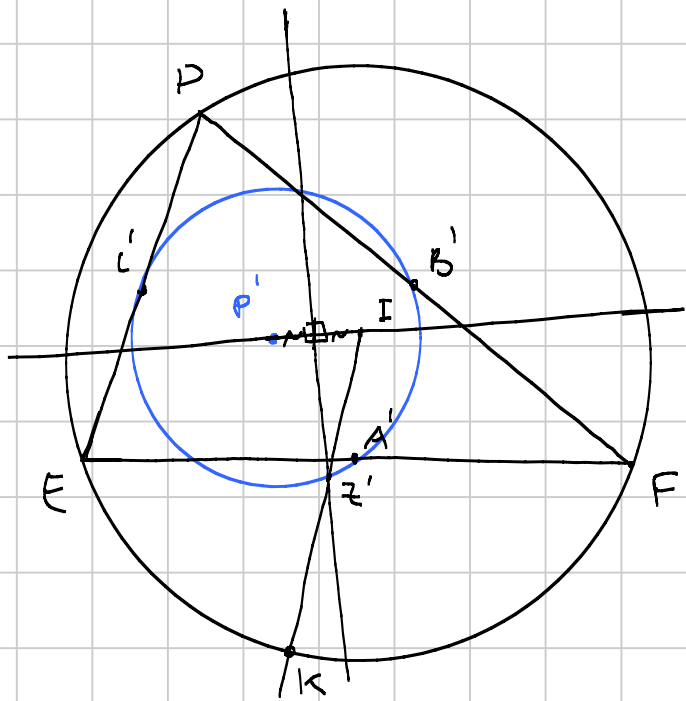


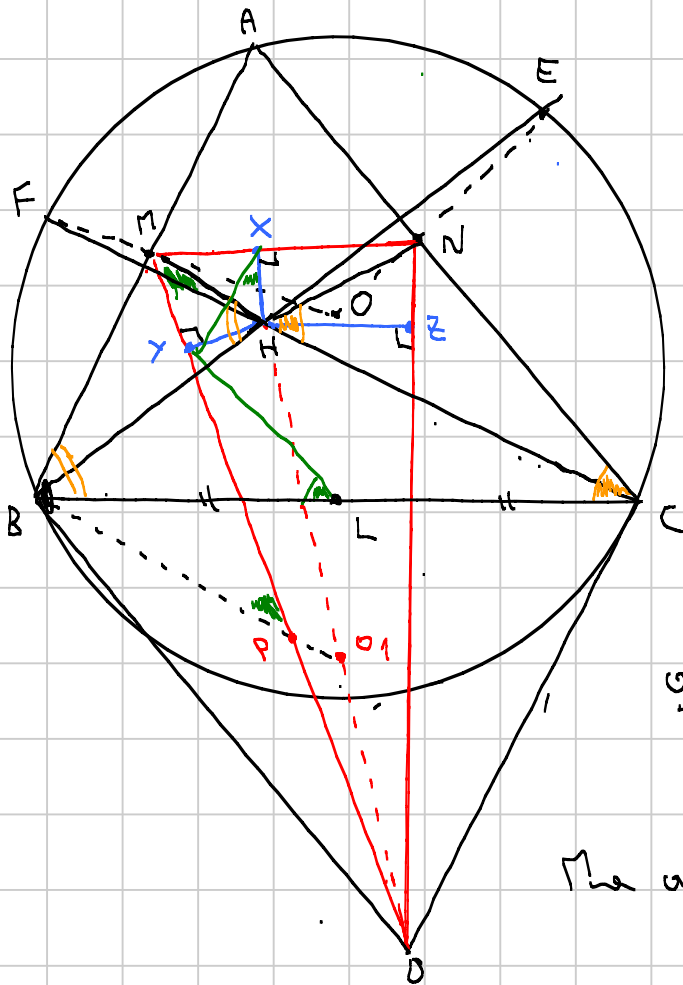
Immagine di Ω come per pto
 medio di IP' , ed \perp a IP , per
 cui ϵ l'asse di IP'

$$P'Z' = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$IZ' = \frac{R}{2}$$

$$IK = R$$

PROBLEMA 6.



oss. 1 $\Delta E, F$ sono i simm. di H in AB, AC

$$\begin{aligned} \angle(OFB) &= 90^\circ - \frac{\angle FOB}{2} \\ &= 90^\circ - \angle FCB \\ &= \angle ABC \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Rightarrow \angle(OFB) &= \angle MHB \\ &= \angle(MFB) \quad (\text{per simm.}) \end{aligned}$$

$\Rightarrow O, F, M$ allineati e
così anche O, E, N

oss. 2 il cerchio di diametro DH passa per B, C, Y, Z

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ma allora } \angle BYC &= 180^\circ - \angle BAC \\ &= \angle MDB \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{e } \angle YCB = \angle YDB = \angle MDB$$

$$\Rightarrow \widehat{BYC} \cong \widehat{MDB} \quad \text{ha } P \text{ il pt. medio di } DM$$

e ha O_1 il pt. medio di HD, O_1 sta sull'asse di BC (ovvio) e $O_1L = \frac{1}{2}AH$ (per TALETE in \widehat{AHD}) = OL

$\Rightarrow O_1, O$ sono simm. risp. a BC

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ora } \angle ABO_1 &= \angle ABC + \angle CBO_1 = \angle ABC + \angle OBC \\ &= \angle ABC + \angle ABH = \angle MHB + \angle(AOH) = \angle AMH \end{aligned}$$

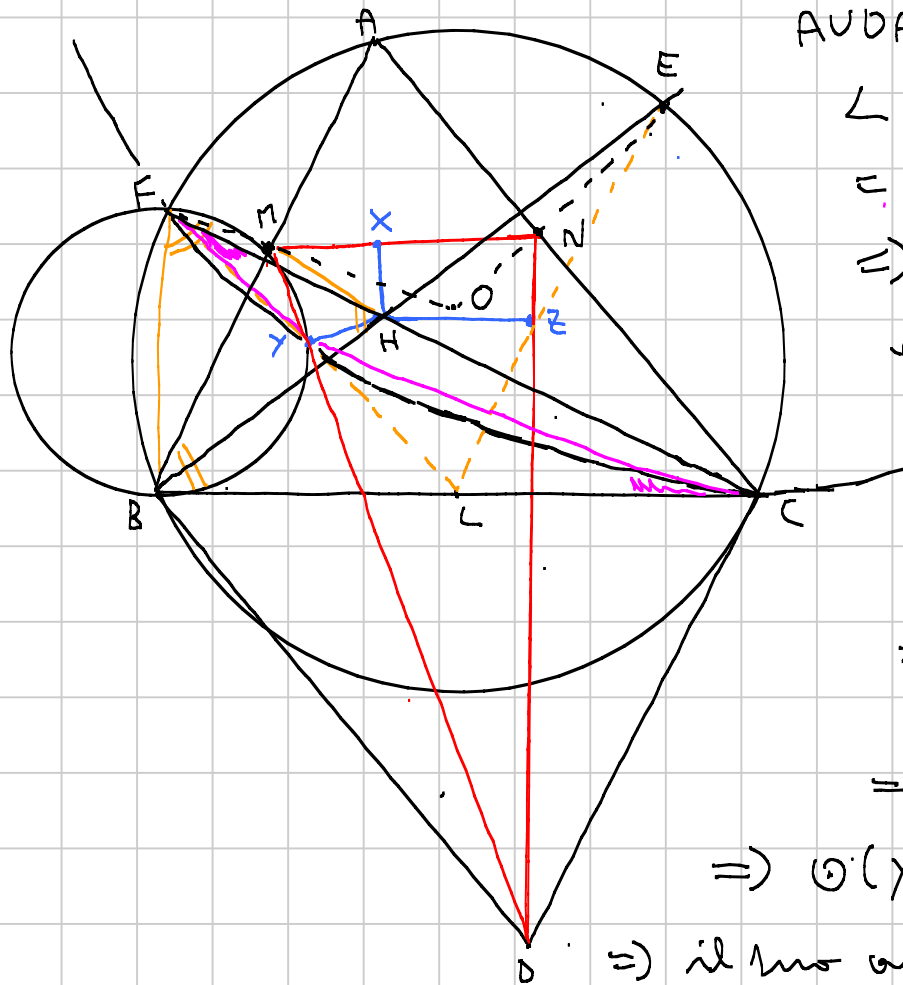
$$\Rightarrow BO_1 \parallel MH \Rightarrow \text{sapendo che } MH \parallel PO_1 \text{ (TALETE)}$$

vale B, P, O_1 sono allineati.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Ora } \widehat{BYL} \cong \widehat{MPB} &\Rightarrow \angle BLY = \angle MPB = \angle YMH \\ &= \angle YXH \quad (\text{MXYH ciclico}) \end{aligned}$$

Analogamente $\angle CLZ = \angle ZXH \Rightarrow$

$$\begin{aligned} \angle YLZ &= 180^\circ - \angle BLY - \angle CLZ = 180^\circ - \angle YXH - \angle ZXH \\ &= 180^\circ - \angle YXZ \Rightarrow XYZL \text{ ciclico.} \end{aligned}$$



AUDACE OSSERVAZIONE:

$$\begin{aligned} \angle BYD &= \angle BCD = \angle CBA \\ &= \angle MHO = \angle OFM \end{aligned}$$

\Rightarrow BFMX è ciclico

ed è tangente a BC.

Calcoliamoci $\angle YFH$

$$= \angle BFH - \angle BFX$$

$$= \angle BAC - \angle BMX$$

$$= \angle (OM, AC)$$

$$= \angle (OM, OB) = \angle MOB$$

$$= \angle YCB$$

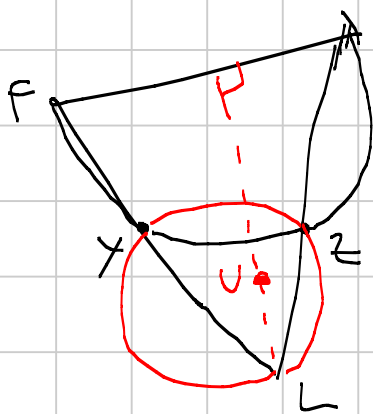
$\Rightarrow \odot(XFC)$ tangente BC

\Rightarrow il suo asse radicale con $\odot(BFMX)$

che è FX passa per L. Inoltre

$$LY \cdot LF = LB^2 = LC^2 = LZ \cdot LE \Rightarrow$$

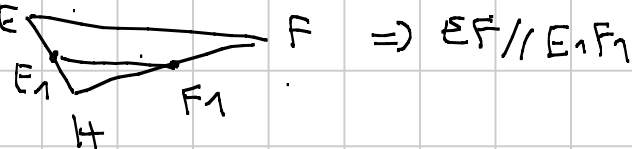
XYEZ è ciclico.



$\Rightarrow XZ$ e EF sono antiparallele risp. all'angolo $\widehat{LF, LE}$

$\Rightarrow LU \perp EF$

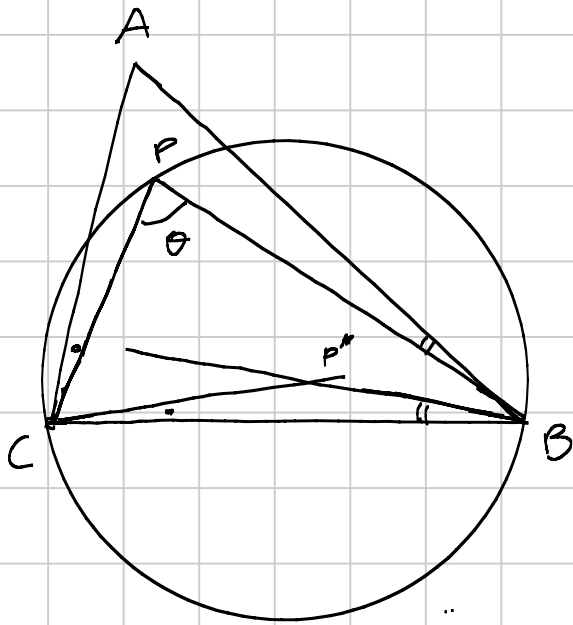
Le E_1, F_1 sono i piedi delle alture \Rightarrow



Le γ è il centro di $\odot(LE_1F_1)$

$L\gamma \perp E_1F_1$ perché $LE_1 = LF_1 \Rightarrow L, \gamma, U$ all. \square





$$\angle (P^*A, P^*C) =$$

$$= \angle (P^*A, AB) +$$

$$\angle (AB, AC) +$$

$$\angle (AC, BC) +$$

$$\angle (BC, P^*C) =$$

$$= \underline{\angle (AC, AP)} +$$

$$\underline{\angle (AB, AC)} +$$

$$\underline{\angle (AC, BC)} +$$

$$\underline{\angle (PC, AC)} =$$

$$= \angle (PC, AP) +$$

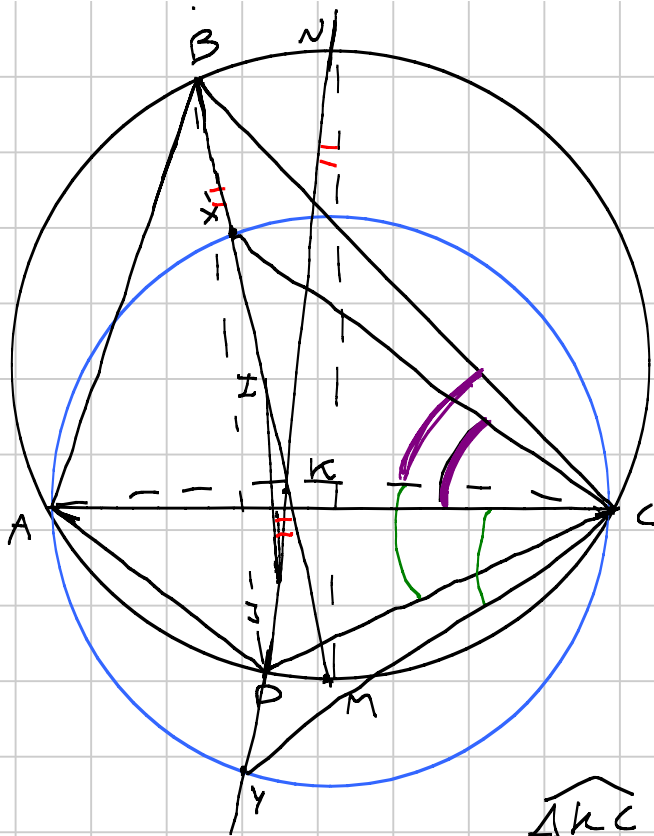
$$\angle (AB, BC) =$$

$$\angle (P^*A, P^*C) = - \angle (AP, PC) +$$

θ

$$- \theta + \alpha$$

$$\pi - \theta + \alpha$$



$M, N \in AB \cap AC$

$MN \perp AC$

$$\widehat{DBM} = \widehat{DNM}$$

$$\parallel \widehat{IKK} \implies IS \parallel MN.$$

ABCD e' circosor.

$$\widehat{AKC} = 2\pi - \frac{\widehat{A}}{2} - \frac{\widehat{C}}{2} - \widehat{D}$$

$$\widehat{AX^*C} = \pi + \widehat{B} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \widehat{B}$$

$$\pi - \widehat{D} = \widehat{B} \quad \frac{\widehat{A}}{2} + \frac{\widehat{C}}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\widehat{AKC} = \pi + \widehat{B} - \frac{\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{2} + \widehat{B}$$

$$X^* = BX \cap \odot (X^*AD)$$

