

Lectures on Challenging Mathematics

Elements of Math Olympiads

Geometry

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Zuming Feng

Phillips Exeter Academy and IDEA Math

zfeng@exeter.edu

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1.10 Angle chasing and the centers of triangles (part 3)

1. Let ABC be an acute triangle. Point P lies on segment AC and point Q lies on segment AB such that triangle BPQ is similar to triangle ABC . Prove that the circumcenter of triangle ABC is the orthocenter of triangle BPQ .
2. The incircle of triangle ABC touches sides AB and AC at Q and P , respectively. The bisectors of angles B and C meet line PQ at X and Y , respectively. Prove that $BCXY$ is cyclic and determine its circumcenter.
3. Let $ABCD$ be a convex quadrilateral with $\angle ABC = \angle CDA$. The circumcircle of triangle ACD meets line segment BC at X and the circumcircle of triangle ABC meets line segment CD at Y . Prove that $BY = DX$.
4. In triangle ABC , H is the orthocenter and O is the circumcenter. Denote by H_a the midpoint of AH and by M_a the midpoint of BC .
 - (a) Prove that HH_aOM_a is a parallelogram.
 - (b) Similarly, we define points H_b, H_c, M_b , and M_c . Show that H_aM_a, H_bM_b, H_cM_c are concurrent.
5. Points D and E lie on side AC of triangle ABC . Given that $\angle C = 40^\circ$, $\angle ABD = 10^\circ$, $\angle ABE = 40^\circ$, and $\angle ABC = 50^\circ$. Show that $CE = 2AD$ by
 - (a) establishing the fact that the circumcircle of triangle ABD passes through the midpoint of side BC ;
 - (b) applying a proper reflection.