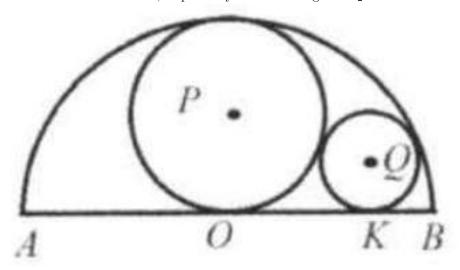
Problem 6

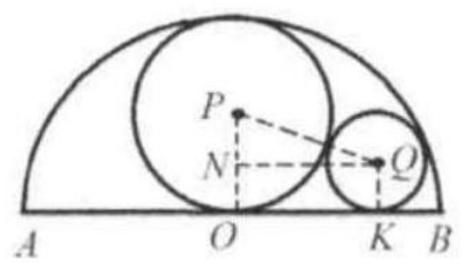
Problem

AB = 2R is the diameter of the semicircle as shown in the figure. Two circles $P(r_1)$ and $Q(r_2)$ inscribed in the semicircle and are tangent to each other and to AB at O and K, respectively. Find the length of r_2 .



Solution

Connect OP, KQ, PQ. Draw QN//AB to meet PO at N. $PO = \frac{1}{2}R, PQ = \frac{1}{2}R + r_2,$



$$OK^{2} = PQ^{2} - PN^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}R + r_{2}\right)^{2} - (PO - NO)^{2}$$

$$= \left(\frac{1}{2}R + r_{2}\right)^{2} - \left(\frac{1}{2}R - r_{2}\right)^{2}$$

$$= 2Rr_{2}.$$

Applying Pythagorean Theorem to $\triangle PON$: $OK^2 = PQ^2 - PN^2$ $= \left(\frac{1}{2}R + r_2\right)^2 - (PO - NO)^2$ $= \left(\frac{1}{2}R + r_2\right)^2 - \left(\frac{1}{2}R - r_2\right)^2$ $= 2Rr_2.$ So $OK = \sqrt{2Rr_2}$.
We also know that $\frac{1}{AK} + \frac{1}{KB} = \frac{1}{QK} \Rightarrow \frac{1}{R + \sqrt{2Rr_2}} + \frac{1}{R - \sqrt{2Rr_2}} = \frac{1}{r_2}$ $\Rightarrow r_2 = \frac{1}{4}R.$