

**Presentation 1.** Let A, B, C, D be four distinct points on a line, in that order. The circles with diameters AC and BD intersect at X and Y. Let P be a point on the line XY such that  $P \notin BC$ . The line CP intersects the circle with diameter AC at C and M, and the line BP intersects the circle with diameter BD at B and N. Prove that the lines AM, DNand XY are concurrent.

We assume p lies outside the two circles (the other case can be treated similarly)

We must proove AM, DN, XY are concurrent Using the Radial Lemma (Secture 5), it is sufficient to show that ADMN is a cyclic quadrilateral:

Troloting the quadrilateral in (x), we notice that if the points were conceptie, the orgles DNM and DAM ove congruent (and capial the the arger that invesilees the ove BM) So we would like the show DNM = DAM

From the other side of the problem, from the original construction,  $\times y$  is the radial axis and BN, CM,  $\times y$  are concurrent. Ving the Radial Terms again, this implies that B, C, M, N are consyclic.

To loving our true halves of the proof together, we look for relations between DNM, DAM and BCMN.

(1) DAM = CAM = T - ACM - AMC = T-BCM - AMC (1) A,B,C,D colinear from the problem statement

(2) DNM = BNM - BND

(ii) CAM Teningle

The angles BND and AMC invoile the diareter [BD] and [AC] suspectively, no the measure or oradions => DAM = DNM (=> TT - BCM - TT = BNM - TT (=> BNM + BCM = O which is tout, since BCMN is cyclic.

In rummary, (xy radial axis

) ×y redict axis => B, C, M, N conception => DNM = BNM - == = = - (= - DAM) = DAM => ADMN cyclic => BN, CM, X &