Saudi Arabia – Math Camp
Day 4 (Part 1) - Level 4
Geometry - Inversion

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**Theorem.** (Feuerbach's theorem) The nine-point circle of triangle is tangent to the incircle and all three excircles.

## **More Problems**

- 12. (IMO/1985) A circle with center O passes through points A and C and intersects the sides AB and BC of the triangle ABC at points K and N, respectively. The circumscribed circles of the triangles ABC and KBN intersect at two distinct points B and M. Prove that  $\angle OMB = 90^{\circ}$ .
- 13. (Cono Sur/2010) The incircle of triangle ABC touches sides BC, AC, and AB at D, E, and F respectively. Let  $\omega_a$ ,  $\omega_b$  and  $\omega_c$  be the circumcircles of triangles EAF, DBF, and DCE, respectively. The lines DE and DF cut  $\omega_a$  at  $E_a \neq E$  and  $F_a \neq F$ , respectively. Let  $r_A$  be the line  $E_aF_a$ . Let  $r_B$  and  $r_C$  be defined analogously. Show that the lines  $r_A$ ,  $r_B$ , and  $r_C$  determine a triangle with its vertices on the sides of triangle ABC.
- 14. (Japan/2009) Let  $\Gamma$  be the circumcircle of a triangle ABC. A circle with center 0 touches to line segment BC at P and touches the arc BC of  $\Gamma$  which doesn't have A at Q. If  $\angle BAO = \angle CAO$ , then prove that  $\angle PAO = \angle QAO$ .
- 15. (IMO/2015) Let ABC be an acute triangle with AB > AC. Let  $\Gamma$  be its circumcircule, H its orthocenter and F the foot of the altitude from A. Let M be the midpoint of BC. Let Q be the point on  $\Gamma$  such that  $\angle HQA = 90^\circ$ , and let K be the point on  $\Gamma$  such that  $\angle HKQ = 90^\circ$ . Assume that the points A, B, C, K and Q are all different, and lie on  $\Gamma$  in this order.

Prove that the circumcircles of triangles KQH and FKM are tangent to each other.