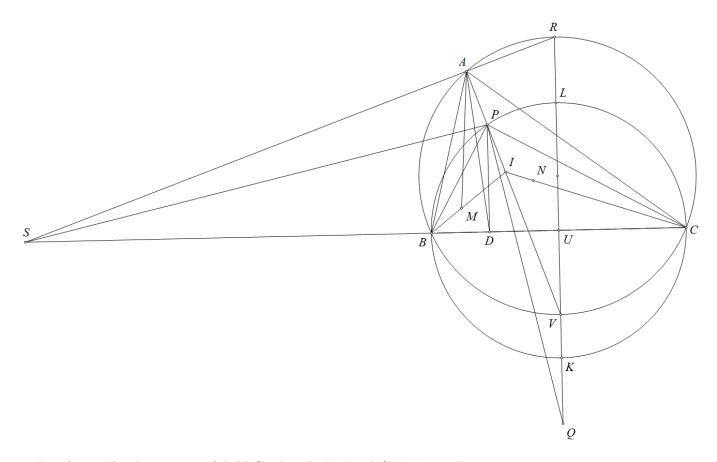
Problem 11

Ha Vu Anh



Proof: Let I be the incenter of $\triangle ABC$. Then B, M, I and C, N, I are collinear. Let AI meet (O) again at N, and let U be the midpoint of BC. Then A, P, N are collinear and UP = UB = UC.

Let R be the midpoint of the arc BC containing A on (O), and let Q be the reflection of R across U. Then $UP^2 = UB^2 = UN \cdot UR = UN \cdot UQ$, so $\angle PNU = \angle QPU$.

Let AR meet BC at S. Then $\angle QSU = \angle ASU = \angle ANU = \angle QPU$, so the quadrilateral SPUQ is cyclic. Since APDS is cyclic, we have $\angle PQU = \angle PSD = \angle PAD$, and because $\angle APD = \angle PNQ$ it follows that $\angle ADP = \angle NPQ$.

Let UN meet the circle with diameter BC again at K, L. Then $UL^2 = UK^2 = UN \cdot UQ$, hence (LK, NQ) = -1.

Since $\angle KPL = 90^{\circ}$, line PK is the internal bisector of $\angle NPQ$. Therefore

 $\angle ADP = \angle NPQ = 2\angle NPK = 2(\angle BPN - \angle BPK) = 2(\angle BPN - 45^{\circ}) = 2\angle BPN - 90^{\circ}.$

Hence

$$\angle BPN = \frac{\angle ADP + 90^{\circ}}{2} = 90^{\circ} - \frac{\angle ADB}{2} = \angle AMI,$$

so APMB is cyclic. Consequently $IP\cdot IA=IM\cdot IB.$

Similarly, $IM \cdot IB = IN \cdot IC = IP \cdot IA$, therefore BMNC is cyclic, as desired. Hence, the problem is proven.