## Geometria 2

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Problema 1 Seja ABC um triângulo. As retas r e s são bissetrizes internas de  $\angle ABC$  e  $\angle BCA$ , respectivamente. Os pontos E sobre r e D sobre s são tais que  $AD \parallel BE$  e  $AE \parallel CD$ . As retas BD e CE se cortam em F. Seja I o incentro do triângulo ABC. Mostre que se os pontos A, F e I são colineares então AB = AC.

Problema 2 Seja ABC um triângulo escaleno e acutângulo e N o centro do círculo que passa pelos pés das três alturas do triângulo. Seja D a interseção das retas tangentes ao circuncírculo de ABC e que passam por B e C. Prove que A, D e N são colineares se, e somente se,  $\angle BAC = 45^{\circ}$ .

Problema 3 Seja ABCD um quadrilátero convexo e seja P a interseção das diagonais AC e BD. Os raios dos círculos inscritos nos triângulos ABP, BCP, CDP e DAP são iguais. Prove que ABCD é um losango.

Problema 4 Seja ABCD um quadrilátero convexo e M e N os pontos médios dos lados CD e AD, respectivamente. As retas perpendiculares a AB passando por M e a BC passando por N cortam-se no ponto P. Prove que P pertence à diagonal BD se, e somente se, as diagonais AC e BD são perpendiculares.

Problema 5 Seja ABCD um quadrilátero cíclico e r e s as retas simétricas à reta AB em relação às bissetrizes internas dos ângulos  $\angle CAD$  e  $\angle CBD$ , respectivamente. Sendo P a interseção de r e s e O o centro do círculo circunscrito a ABCD, prove que OP é perpendicular a CD.

Problema 6 Seja  $\Gamma$  o circuncírculo do triângulo acutângulo ABC. Os pontos D e E estão sobre os segmentos AB e AC, respectivamente, de modo que AD = AE. As mediatrizes de BD e CE intersectam os arcos menores AB e AC de  $\Gamma$  nos pontos F e G, respectivamente. Prove que as retas DE e FG são paralelas (ou são a mesma reta).

**Problema 7** Let ABCDE be a convex pentagon such that AB = BC = CD,  $\angle EAB = \angle BCD$ , and  $\angle EDC = \angle CBA$ . Prove that the perpendicular line from E to BC and the line segments AC and BD are concurrent.

**Problema 8** Triangle BCF has a right angle at B. Let A be the point on line CF such that FA = FB and F lies between A and C. Point D is chosen so that DA = DC and AC is the bisector of  $\angle DAB$ . Point E is chosen so that EA = ED and AD is the bisector of  $\angle EAC$ . Let M be the midpoint of CF. Let X be the point such that AMXE is a parallelogram. Prove that BD, FX and ME are concurrent.

Problema 9 Let ABC be an acute triangle with orthocenter H. Let G be the point such that the quadrilateral ABGH is a parallelogram. Let I be the point on the line GH such that AC bisects HI. Suppose that the line AC intersects the circumcircle of the triangle GCI at C and J. Prove that IJ = AH.

Problema 10 Let P and Q be on segment BC of an acute triangle ABC such that  $\angle PAB = \angle BCA$  and  $\angle CAQ = \angle ABC$ . Let M and N be the points on AP and AQ, respectively, such that P is the midpoint of AM and Q is the midpoint of AN. Prove that the intersection of BM and CN is on the circumference of triangle ABC.

Problema 11 Let ABC be an acute triangle with orthocenter H, and let W be a point on the side BC, lying strictly between B and C. The points M and N are the feet of the altitudes from B and C, respectively. Denote by  $\omega_1$  is the circumcircle of BWN, and let X be the point on  $\omega_1$  such that WX is a diameter of  $\omega_1$ . Analogously, denote by  $\omega_2$  the circumcircle of triangle CWM, and let Y be the point such that WY is a diameter of  $\omega_2$ . Prove that X, Y and H are collinear.

Problema 12 Given triangle ABC the point J is the centre of the excircle opposite the vertex A. This excircle is tangent to the side BC at M, and to the lines AB and AC at K and L, respectively. The lines LM and BJ meet at F, and the lines KM and CJ meet at G. Let G be the point of intersection of the lines G and G and G and G are the point of intersection of G and G are the point of G are the point of G and G are the point of G are the point of G and G are the point of G are the point of G and G are the point of G are the point of G and G are the point of G and G are the point of G are the point of G are the point of G and G are the point of G are the point of G and G are the point of G and G are the point of G are

Problema 13 Seja ABC um triângulo com AB = AC, e seja M o ponto médio de BC. Seja P um ponto tal que PB < PC e PA paralelo a BC. Sejam X e Y pontos nas retas PB e PC, respectivamente, tal que B cai no segmento PX, C cai no segmento PY, e  $\angle PXM = \angle PYM$ . Prove que o quadrilátero APXY é cíclico.

Problema 14 Let R and S be different points on a circle  $\Omega$  such that RS is not a diameter. Let  $\ell$  be the tangent line to  $\Omega$  at R. Point T is such that S is the midpoint of the line segment RT. Point S is chosen on the shorter arc S of S so that the circumcircle S of triangle S intersects S at two distinct points. Let S be the common point of S and S that is closer to S. Line S meets S again at S. Prove that the line S is tangent to S.

Problema 15 Let ABC be a triangle with circumcircle  $\Gamma$  and incenter I and let M be the midpoint of  $\overline{BC}$ . The points D, E, F are selected on sides  $\overline{BC}$ ,  $\overline{CA}$ ,  $\overline{AB}$  such that  $\overline{ID} \perp \overline{BC}$ ,  $\overline{IE} \perp \overline{AI}$ , and  $\overline{IF} \perp \overline{AI}$ . Suppose that the circumcircle of  $\triangle AEF$  intersects  $\Gamma$  at a point X other than A. Prove that lines XD and AM meet on  $\Gamma$ .

Problema 16 Triangle ABC has circumcircle  $\Omega$  and circumcenter O. A circle  $\Gamma$  with center A intersects the segment BC at points D and E, such that B, D, E, and C are all different and lie on line BC in this order. Let F and G be the points of intersection of  $\Gamma$  and  $\Omega$ , such that A, F, B, C, and G lie on  $\Omega$  in this order. Let K be the second point of intersection of the circumcircle of triangle BDF and the segment AB. Let C be the second point of intersection of the circumcircle of triangle CGE and the segment CA.

Suppose that the lines FK and GL are different and intersect at the point X. Prove that X lies on the line AO.

Problema 17 Let ABC be a triangle. The points K, L, and M lie on the segments BC, CA, and AB, respectively, such that the lines AK, BL, and CM intersect in a common point. Prove that it is possible to choose two of the triangles ALM, BMK, and CKL whose inradii sum up to at least the inradius of the triangle ABC.

**Problema 18** Let  $\omega$  be the circumcircle of a triangle ABC. Denote by M and N the midpoints of the sides AB and AC, respectively, and denote by T the midpoint of the arc BC of  $\omega$  not containing A. The circumcircles of the triangles AMT and ANT intersect the perpendicular bisectors of AC and AB at points X and Y, respectively; assume that X and Y lie inside the triangle ABC. The lines MN and XY intersect at K. Prove that KA = KT.

Problema 19 Let ABCD be a cyclic quadrilateral whose diagonals AC and BD meet at E. The extensions of the sides AD and BC beyond A and B meet at F. Let G be the point such that ECGD is a parallelogram, and let H be the image of E under reflection in AD. Prove that D, H, F, G are concyclic.

Problema 20 Dado um triângulo ABC, o exincentro relativo ao vértice A é o ponto de interseção das bissetrizes externas de DB e DC. Sejam  $I_A$ ,  $I_B$  e  $I_C$  os exincentros do triângulo escaleno ABC relativos a A, B e C, respectivamente, e X, Y e Z os pontos médios de  $I_BI_C$ ,  $I_CI_A$  e  $I_AI_B$ , respectivamente. O incírculo do triângulo ABC toca os lados BC, CA e AB nos pontos D, E e F, respectivamente. Prove que as retas DX, EY e FZ têm um ponto em comum pertencente à reta IO, sendo I e O o incentro e o circuncentro do triângulo ABC, respectivamente.

Problema 21 Seja ABC um triângulo acutângulo e H seu ortocentro. As retas BH e CH cortam AC e AB em D e E, respectivamente. O circuncírculo de ADE corta o circuncírculo de ABC em  $F \neq A$ . Provar que as bissetrizes internas de  $\angle BFC$  e  $\angle BHC$  se cortam em um ponto sobre o segmento BC.

Problema 22 Seja ABCD um quadrilátero convexo, P a interseção das retas AB e CD, Q a interseção das retas AD e BC e O a interseção das diagonais AC e BD. Prove que se  $\angle POQ$  é um ângulo reto então PO é bissetriz de  $\angle AOD$  e QO é bissetriz de  $\angle AOB$ .

Problema 23 No triângulo ABC, seja  $r_A$  a reta que passa pelo ponto médio de BC e é perpendicular à bissetriz interna de  $\angle BAC$ . Defina  $r_B$  e  $r_C$  da mesma forma. Sejam H e I o ortocentro e o incentro de ABC, respectivamente. Suponha que as três retas  $r_A$ ,  $r_B$ ,  $r_C$  definem um triângulo. Prove que o circuncentro desse triângulo é o ponto médio de HI.

**Problema 24** Um quadrilátero ABCD tem um círculo inscrito  $\omega$  e é tal que as semirretas AB e DC se cortam no ponto P e as semirretas AD e BC se cortam no ponto Q. As retas AC e PQ se cortam no ponto R. Seja R0 o ponto de R2 mais próximo da reta R3. Prove que a reta R4 passa pelo incentro do triângulo R4.