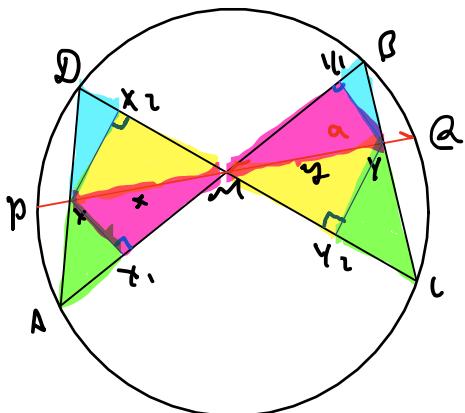


The chords  $AB$  and  $CD$  of a circle intersect at  $M$ , which is the midpoint of the chord  $PQ$ . The points  $X$  and  $Y$  are the intersections of the segments  $AD$  and  $PQ$ , respectively, and  $BC$  and  $PQ$ , respectively. Show that  $M$  is the midpoint of  $XY$ .



PF1)

- $x:y = XY_1:YY_1 = X_1M:MY_1$
- $x:y = XY_1:YY_1 = X_1M:MY_1$
- $XY_1:YY_1 = DX:BX = D_1X_1:BY_1$
- $XY_1:YY_1 = AX:CQ = AY_1:CY_1$

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{XY_1}{YY_1} = \frac{X_1Y_1}{YY_1}$$

$$\frac{XY_1}{YY_1} = \frac{DX}{CQ} \quad \frac{X_1Y_1}{YY_1} = \frac{AX}{CQ}$$

$$\frac{DX}{CQ} \cdot \frac{AX}{CQ} = \frac{XY_1}{YY_1} \cdot \frac{X_1Y_1}{YY_1} = \frac{X_1Y_1}{YY_1} \cdot \frac{X_1X_2}{YY_1} = \frac{x^2}{y^2}$$

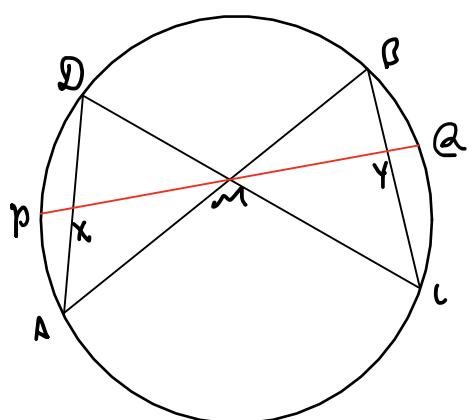
$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a+b}{d+a}$$

$$\frac{px \cdot xQ}{py \cdot yQ} = \frac{xl}{y^2} = \frac{(a-x)(x+a)}{(a+y)(a-y)} = \frac{a^2-x^2}{a^2-y^2} = \frac{a^2-x^2+x^2}{a^2-y^2+x^2} = 1$$

$$x=y$$

D

PF2)



$$(P, C; A, Q) = (PD, DC; DA, DQ)$$

$$= (P, M; X, B)$$

$$= \frac{px}{mx} / \frac{pQ}{mQ} = \frac{px \cdot mQ}{mx \cdot pQ}$$

$$= (PB, BC; BA, BQ)$$

$$= (P, Y, M, Q)$$

$$= \frac{PM}{QM} / \frac{pQ}{mQ} = \frac{PM \cdot YM}{QM \cdot YQ}$$

$$\gamma_m / \gamma_R = \gamma_m \cdot p_B$$

$$\frac{p_X \cdot \cancel{\gamma_R}}{m \cancel{k} \cdot \cancel{\gamma_R}} = \frac{p/m \cdot \cancel{\gamma_R}}{\gamma_m \cdot \cancel{\gamma_R}}$$

$$\frac{p_X}{m_X} = \frac{\gamma_R}{\gamma_m} = \frac{n-\lambda}{n} = \frac{n-\gamma}{\gamma}$$

$$\alpha_{n-\lambda}y = \alpha\gamma - \gamma y \\ n = y$$

D