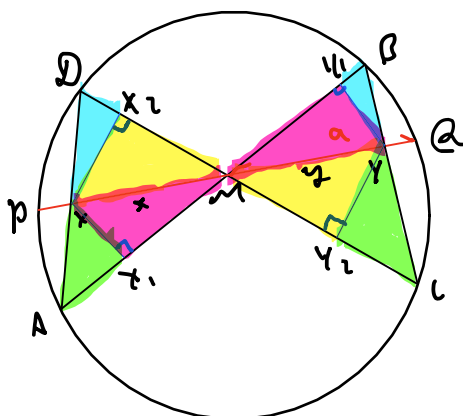


The chords  $AB$  and  $CD$  of a circle intersect at  $M$ , which is the midpoint of the chord  $PQ$ . The points  $X$  and  $Y$  are the intersections of the segments  $AD$  and  $PQ$ , respectively, and  $BC$  and  $PQ$ , respectively. Show that  $M$  is the midpoint of  $XY$ .



PF1)

$$\lambda : \gamma = \frac{PX}{PY} = \frac{MX}{MY} = \frac{MX}{MY} \quad \text{(crossed out)}$$

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$$\frac{\lambda}{\gamma} = \frac{PX}{PY} = \frac{MX}{MY}$$

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

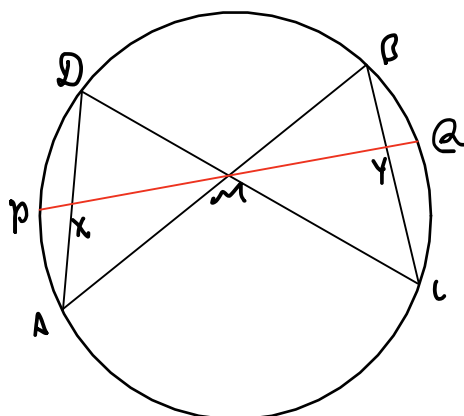
$$\frac{PX}{PY} \cdot \frac{MX}{MY} = \frac{PX}{PY} \cdot \frac{MX}{MY} = \frac{PX}{PY} \cdot \frac{MX}{MY} = \frac{PX}{PY}$$

$$\frac{PX \cdot XQ}{PY \cdot YQ} = \frac{PX}{PY} = \frac{(a-x)(x+a)}{(a+y)(a-y)} = \frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 - y^2} = \frac{a^2 - x^2 + x^2}{a^2 - y^2 + y^2} = 1$$

$$\lambda = \gamma$$

□

PF2)



$$(P, C; A, Q) = (PD, D; PA, DQ)$$

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

$$= \frac{PX}{MX} / \frac{PQ}{MQ} = \frac{PX \cdot MQ}{MX \cdot PQ}$$

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

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

$$= \frac{PY}{MY} / \frac{PQ}{MQ} = \frac{PY \cdot MQ}{MY \cdot PQ}$$

$$\gamma_M / \gamma_R = \gamma_M \cdot p_B$$

$$\frac{p_X \cdot \cancel{m_A}}{m_X \cdot \cancel{p_B}} = \frac{p_M \cdot \gamma_R}{\gamma_M \cdot \cancel{p_B}}$$

$$\frac{p_X}{m_X} = \frac{\gamma_R}{\gamma_M} = \frac{a-x}{x} = \frac{a-y}{y}$$

$$ax - x/y = ay - x/y$$

$$x = y$$

Q