

Lecture Notes (4th Jan, 2026)

MMUKUL KHEDEKAR

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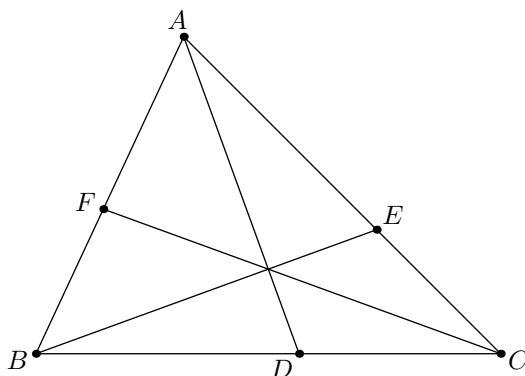
We continue with the Incenter and Symmedian Configuration in this lecture.

§1 Ceva's Theorem

Theorem 1.1 (Ceva's Theorem)

In $\triangle ABC$, let \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} and \overline{CF} be the A -cevia, B -cevia and C -cevia respectively. Then \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} and \overline{CF} concur if and only if

$$\left(\frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{CE}}{\overline{EA}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{AF}}{\overline{FB}}\right) = 1$$



This is a useful criterion that we can use to either *prove* concurrency of three cevians or *extract* information about the ratios in which the sides are divided from the concurrency of the three cevians.

Remark 1.2. Usually, we employ *signed* lengths. It does not make a difference here since we restricted the points to the sides of the triangle. However, if we were to drop that restriction we would need to take signed lengths. We will soon see that in a similar result called **Menelaus' Theorem** about a transversal cutting a triangle, the products multiply to -1 and the negative sign here is contributed from signed lengths. Signed lengths are used to unify multiple configurations. We can choose any direction to be positive and the opposite to it to be negative, but it only makes sense to talk about the signs for a set of parallel lines. The signs assigned for another set of parallel lines would be independent.

Exercise 1.3. Use the **Ratio Lemma** to prove **Ceva's Theorem**.

§1.1 Ceva's Theorem (Trigonometric Form)

Sometimes we might be given conditions on the angle, so it would be nice if we could transition our result on ratios of divisions to angles and we end up with the following result which is worth talking about.

Theorem 1.4 (Trigonometric Ceva's Theorem)

In $\triangle ABC$, let \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} and \overline{CF} be the A -cevia, B -cevia and C -cevia respectively. Then \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} and \overline{CF} concur if and only if

$$\left(\frac{\sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle DAC} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \angle CBE}{\sin \angle EBA} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \angle ACF}{\sin \angle FCB} \right) = 1$$

It's very easy to prove this as well. Notice how we want to exchange the ratios of sides divided by a cevian into the ratios of sines of angles partitioned by the cevians? This should ring the Ratio Lemma.

Exercise 1.5. Use the Ratio Lemma to prove the **Trigonometric Ceva's Theorem**.

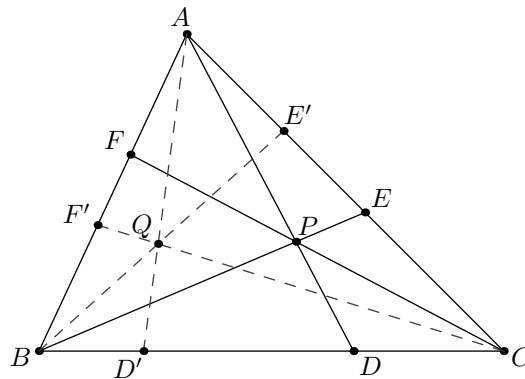
Now let's take a look at some applications of these two forms of Ceva's Theorem. We shall see how they lead us to prove concurrencies that feel too good to be true.

§1.2 Isogonal Conjugate

This is a really fancy term to denote a somewhat angle bisector reflection. The statement is as follows.

Theorem 1.6 (Isogonal Conjugates)

In $\triangle ABC$, where AD , BE and CF are the A -cevia, B -cevia and C -cevia. Let their concurrency point be X . Let D' , E' and F' be points on \overline{BC} , \overline{CA} and \overline{AB} such that $\angle BAD = \angle D'AC$, $\angle CBE = \angle C'BA$ and $\angle ACF = \angle F'CB$, then the cevians AD' , BE' and CF' are concurrent too. The point of concurrency is the **Isogonal Conjugate** of point X with respect to $\triangle ABC$.



The existence of such concurrency may seem miraculous but it follows trivially from the results proved earlier.

Proof. From the Trigonometric Form of Ceva's Theorem,

$$\left(\frac{\sin \angle BAD}{\sin \angle DAC} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \angle CBE}{\sin \angle EBA} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \angle ACF}{\sin \angle FCB} \right) = 1$$

However, $\angle BAD = \angle D'AC \implies \angle DAC = \angle BAD'$. Similarly, for the other cevians, we can write

$$\left(\frac{\sin \angle D'AC}{\sin \angle BAD'} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \angle E'BA}{\sin \angle CBE'} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \angle F'CB}{\sin \angle ACF'} \right) = 1$$

Taking reciprocals of both sides, we get

$$\left(\frac{\sin \angle BAD'}{\sin \angle D'AC} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \angle CBE'}{\sin \angle E'BA} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\sin \angle ACF'}{\sin \angle F'CB} \right) = 1$$

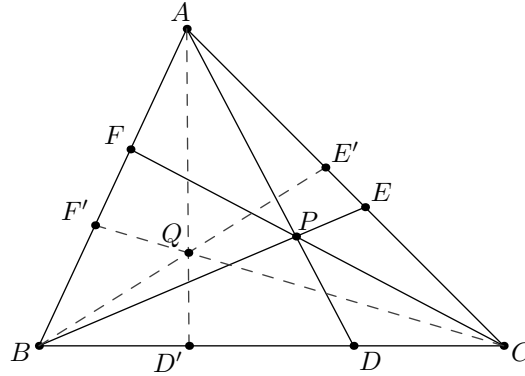
which implies that AD' , BE' and CF' are concurrent by the converse of the Trigonometric Form of Ceva's Theorem. \square

Another such concurrency point is the **Isotomic Conjugate**.

§1.3 Isotomic Conjugate

Theorem 1.7 (Isotomic Conjugates)

In $\triangle ABC$, where AD , BE and CF are the A -cevia, B -cevia and C -cevia. Let their concurrency point be X . Let D' , E' and F' be the reflections of D , E and F over the midpoints of the sides \overline{BC} , \overline{CA} and \overline{AB} . Then the cevians AD' , BE' and CF' are concurrent too. The point of concurrency is the **Isotomic Conjugate** of point X with respect to $\triangle ABC$.



Proof. From Ceva's Theorem,

$$\left(\frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{CE}}{\overline{EA}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{AF}}{\overline{FB}} \right) = 1$$

By the definition of D' , we have $\overline{BD} = \overline{D'C}$ and $\overline{DC} = \overline{BD'}$. Therefore, we can write out the above expression as

$$\left(\frac{\overline{D'C}}{\overline{BD'}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{E'A}}{\overline{CE'}} \right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{F'B}}{\overline{AF'}} \right) = 1$$

Taking the reciprocals on both sides, we get

$$\left(\frac{\overline{BD'}}{\overline{D'C}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{CE'}}{\overline{E'A}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{AF'}}{\overline{F'B}}\right) = 1$$

which implies that AD' , BE' and CF' are concurrent by the converse of Ceva's Theorem. \square

§2 More on Incenter & Excenters

In the previous lecture, we saw how to compute some important lengths in the incenter configuration. Let's do the same again after adding the incircle into the picture.

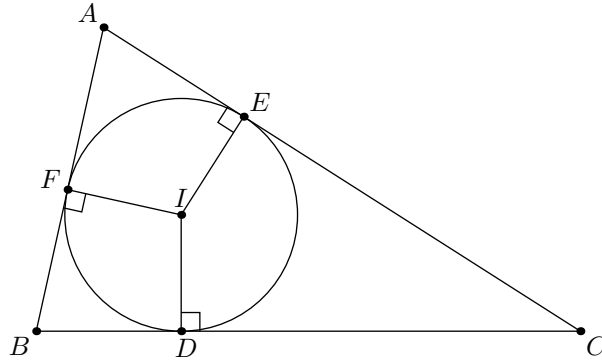
§2.1 Tangents to Incircle and Excircles

Definition 2.1. In $\triangle ABC$, let the incircle touch the sides \overline{BC} , \overline{CA} and \overline{AB} at points D , E and F . Then $\triangle DEF$ is called the **Intouch Triangle**.

Proposition 2.2

In $\triangle ABC$, let $\triangle DEF$ be the intouch triangle of $\triangle ABC$. Then

1. $\overline{AE} = \overline{AF} = s - a$
2. $\overline{BF} = \overline{BD} = s - b$
3. $\overline{CD} = \overline{CE} = s - c$



The former equalities are trivial. They follow because \overline{AE} and \overline{AF} are tangents drawn from point A to the incircle and similarly for others. If we add all these equalities, we get

$$\begin{array}{rcl} \overline{BD} + \overline{CD} & = & a \\ \overline{CE} + \overline{AE} & = & b \\ \overline{AF} + \overline{BF} & = & c \\ \hline 2(\overline{AF} + \overline{BF} + \overline{CD}) & = & a + b + c \end{array}$$

Subtracting the equations from the derived equation, we get $\overline{AE} = \overline{AF} = s - a$ and similarly the other relations.

Definition 2.3. In $\triangle ABC$, let the A -excircle, B -excircle and C -excircle touch the sides BC , CA and AB at points T , U and V . Then $\triangle TUV$ is called the **Extouch Triangle** of $\triangle ABC$.

Proposition 2.4

In $\triangle ABC$, let $\triangle TUV$ be the extouch triangle of $\triangle ABC$. Then

1. $\overline{CU} = \overline{BV} = s - a$
2. $\overline{AV} = \overline{CT} = s - b$
3. $\overline{BT} = \overline{AU} = s - c$

This can be proven in a similar spirit to the previous result. We shall leave this as an exercise for the reader.

§2.1.1 Exercises

Exercise 2.5. Prove the results,

1. $\overline{CU} = \overline{BV} = s - a$
2. $\overline{AV} = \overline{CT} = s - b$
3. $\overline{BT} = \overline{AU} = s - c$

Exercise 2.6. In $\triangle ABC$, let R be the circumradius. Let r be the inradius and r_a , r_b and r_c be the exradii of the corresponding excircles, then show that

$$\begin{aligned} r &= 4R \sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \\ r_a &= 4R \sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \\ r_b &= 4R \cos\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \\ r_c &= 4R \cos\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) \cos\left(\frac{B}{2}\right) \sin\left(\frac{C}{2}\right) \end{aligned}$$

Exercise 2.7. In $\triangle ABC$, let $\triangle DEF$ be the intouch triangle. Show that the cevians \overline{AD} , \overline{BE} and \overline{CF} are concurrent. This concurrency point is known as the **Gergonne Point**.

Exercise 2.8. In $\triangle ABC$, let $\triangle TUV$ be the extouch triangle. Show that the cevians \overline{AT} , \overline{BU} and \overline{CV} are concurrent. This concurrency point is known as the **Nagel Point**.

Exercise 2.9. Show that the **Nagel Point** is the **Isotomic Conjugate** of the **Gergonne Point**.

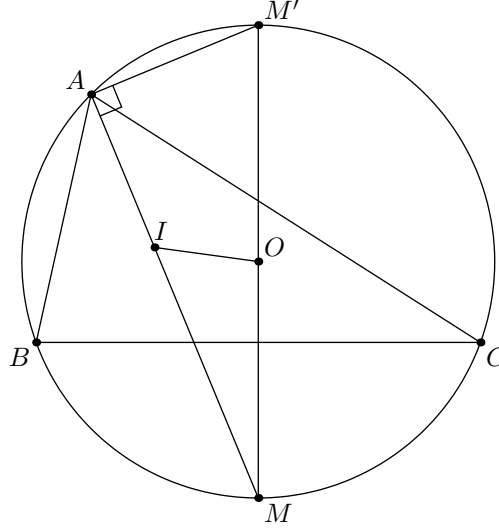
§2.2 Euler's Theorem

Euler's Theorem is a result on computing the distances between the circumcenter and incenter. This result uses the **Power of a Point Theorem** to compute the distance. Let's state this result.

Theorem 2.10

In $\triangle ABC$, let I and O be the incenter and the circumcenter. Then

$$\overline{OI}^2 = R(R - 2r)$$



Computing the Power of Point about point I with respect to circle $\odot(ABC)$, we get

$$R^2 - \overline{OI}^2 = AI \cdot IM$$

where M is the midpoint of the arc not containing A . Since $\triangle BMC$ is isosceles $\implies OM$ is the perpendicular bisector of side \overline{BC} . Let the line OM intersect the circle $\odot(ABC)$ again at $M' \implies M'M$ is the diameter of the circle $\odot(ABC)$. In $\triangle BMM'$, we have $\angle BM'M = \angle BAM = \angle A/2$.

$$\overline{IM} = \overline{BM} = \overline{M'M} \sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right) = 2R \sin\left(\frac{A}{2}\right)$$

However, $\overline{AI} = \frac{r}{\sin(\frac{A}{2})} \implies R^2 - \overline{OI}^2 = 2Rr$ which proves the result. An important corollary of this theorem is the fact that $R \geq 2r$.

§2.3 Right Angles on Intouch Chord

Moving onto one of the most popular subproblems that appear on olympiad problems. It is remarkable how often problems revolve around this result.

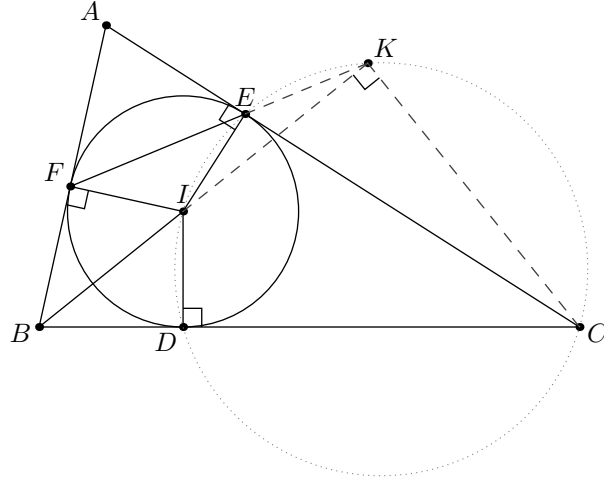
Proposition 2.11

In $\triangle ABC$, let I be the incenter and $\triangle DEF$ be the intouch triangle. Suppose the line BI is extended to meet line EF at K . Then $\angle BKC = 90^\circ$.

We assume that K lies outside $\triangle ABC$. The other case is that K lies inside $\triangle ABC$. Typically on a contest, you should use *directed angles* to prevent configuration issues.

The main claim is that $IEKC$ is cyclic, which should imply that $\angle BKC = 90^\circ$. This is true because,

$$\angle KEC = \angle AEF$$

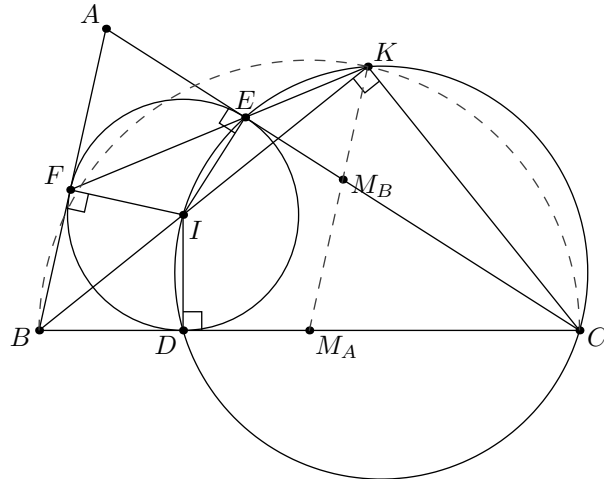


$$\begin{aligned}
 &= 90^\circ - \frac{1}{2}\angle A \\
 &= 180^\circ - (90^\circ + \frac{1}{2}\angle A) \\
 &= 180^\circ - \angle BIC \\
 &= \angle KIC
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus quadrilateral $IEKC$ is cyclic and $\angle BKC = 90^\circ$ proving the proposition. The next claim in this chain of propositions is even more bizarre.

Proposition 2.12

In $\triangle ABC$, let I be the incenter and $\triangle DEF$ be the intouch triangle. Suppose the line BI is extended to meet the line EF at point K . Let M_A and M_B be the midpoints of sides \overline{BC} and \overline{CA} . Then K lies on line $M_A M_B$.



Observe that from that previous proposition, K lies on the circle with diameter \overline{BC} and M_A is the center of that circle. Hence,

$$\angle K M_A C = 2\angle KBC = \angle ABC$$

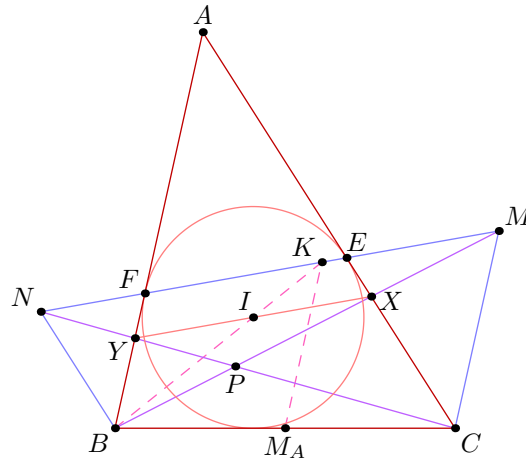
This implies $\overline{KM_A} \parallel \overline{AB}$. Therefore, by converse of midpoint theorem we can conclude that $\overline{KM_A}$ passes through the midpoint of side \overline{AC} , proving the claim.

As demonstrated above, the proofs of these claims are straightforward, but they nevertheless arise in a lot of complex problem settings.

§2.3.1 Examples

Problem 2.13 (Sharygin 2021)

The incircle of triangle ABC centered at I touches CA, AB at points E, F respectively. Let points M, N of line EF be such that $CM = CE$ and $BN = BF$. Lines BM and CN meet at point P . Prove that PI bisects segment MN .



Proof. Since $\triangle CME$ is isosceles, an angle chase shows that $\overline{CM} \parallel \overline{AF}$. Similarly, $\overline{BN} \parallel \overline{AE}$. Let BI meet \overline{EF} at K . Then K must be the midpoint of \overline{FM} . Because if $\triangle M_A M_B M_C$ is the medial triangle of $\triangle ABC$, then K lies on $\overline{M_A M_B}$. Since $\overline{M_A M_B}$ is parallel to both \overline{AB} and \overline{CM} , and M_A is the midpoint of \overline{BC} , it follows that K is the midpoint of \overline{FM} .

Now perform a homothety centered at B that maps K to I and sends $\triangle BFM$ to $\triangle BYX$, where Y lies on \overline{AB} and X lies on \overline{AC} . Since K is the midpoint of \overline{FM} , we get that I is the midpoint of \overline{XY} . Similarly, $CI \cap \overline{EF}$ is the midpoint of \overline{EN} . Since I is the midpoint of \overline{XY} and $\overline{XY} \parallel \overline{EF}$, a homothety centered at C maps N to Y , so Y lies on \overline{CN} .

Again because I is the midpoint of \overline{XY} , a homothety sending $\triangle PXY$ to $\triangle PMN$ implies that PI bisects \overline{MN} , as desired. \square

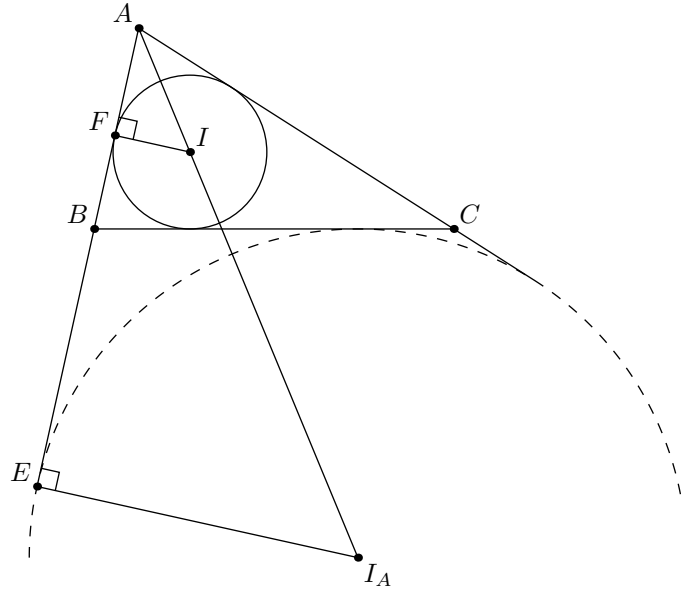
§2.3.2 Exercises

Exercise 2.14 (RMO 2018). Let ABC be an acute-angled triangle with $AB < AC$. Let I be the incenter of triangle ABC , and let D, E, F be the points where the incircle touches the sides BC, CA, AB , respectively. Let BI, CI meet the line EF at Y, X respectively. Further assume that both X and Y are outside the triangle ABC . Prove that

1. B, C, Y, X are concyclic.
2. I is also the incenter of triangle DYX .

§2.4 Mapping Incircles to Excircles

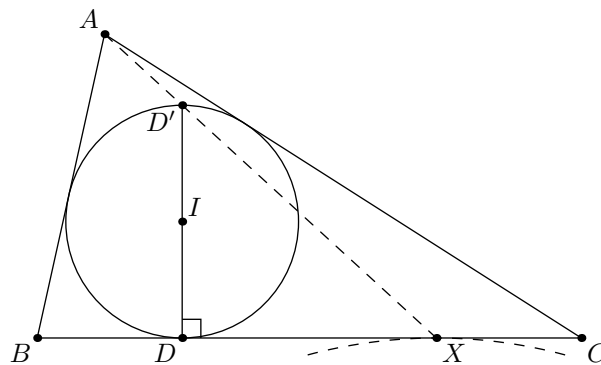
If we pick a vertex and look at the incircle and the excircle opposite to that vertex, we observe that the centers of both circles and the vertex we picked are collinear. Also, both circles are tangents to the sides emanating from the vertex we picked. This really suggests that if we were to scale the diagram from point A so that the incircle lands onto the A -excircle, there exists a homothetic transformation that maps the incircle to an excircle. In fact, we can precisely calculate this scaling factor.



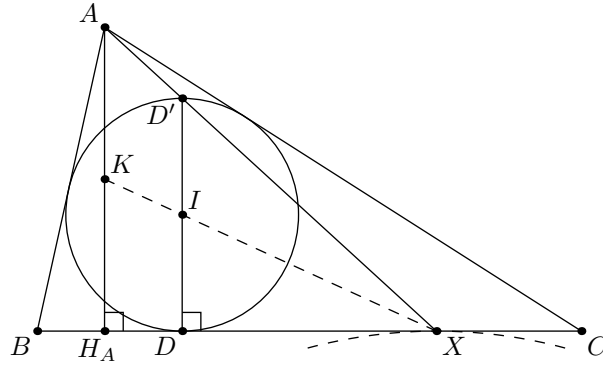
Suppose we picked vertex A . Now we would like to scale the diagram from point A so that the incircle lands onto the A -excircle. That is, we require a scaling factor of $\frac{r_a}{r}$, where r_a is the radius of the A -excircle and r is the radius of the incircle. Due to the existence of such a homothetic transformation, we have a couple of interesting properties.

Proposition 2.15

In $\triangle ABC$, let I be the incenter and suppose the incircle touches the side \overline{BC} at point D . Suppose the A -excircle touches the side \overline{BC} at X and D' is a point that is diametrically opposite to point D in the incircle. Then, segment \overline{AX} passes through D' .



Suppose we draw a line ℓ parallel to side \overline{BC} through point D' . Since $\overline{DD'}$ is the diameter, therefore ℓ is tangent to the incircle at point D' . Suppose ℓ intersects the sides



Proposition 2.19

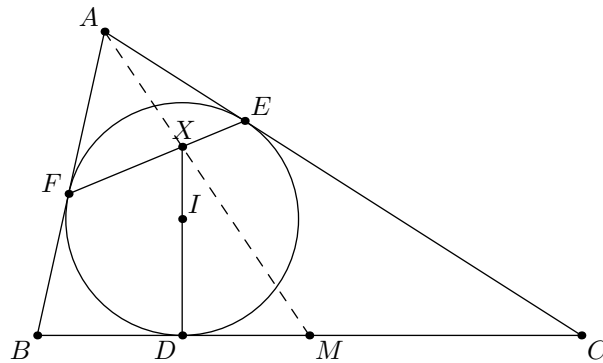
In $\triangle ABC$, let I be the incenter and I_A be the A -excircle. Let AH_A be the altitude in $\triangle ABC$ and K be the midpoint of segment $\overline{AH_A}$. Suppose the A -excircle and the incircle touch the side \overline{BC} at point X and D . If X' is the point diametrically opposite to point X in the A -excircle, then $\overline{KI_A}$ passes through D .

With similar argument, we can show that $\triangle ADH_A$ is similar to $\triangle X'DX$ which would imply that $\overline{MI_A}$ passes through point D .

Finally, we have one last proposition where we shall use a homothetic mapping argument to prove a result. Let's take a look at the result.

Proposition 2.20

In $\triangle ABC$, let I be the incenter and $\triangle DEF$ be the intouch triangle. Suppose line ID intersects segment \overline{EF} at X . Then line AX bisects segment \overline{BC} .



Let's draw a line parallel to \overline{BC} through point X that cuts sides \overline{AB} and \overline{AC} at B' and C' . Since \overline{ID} is perpendicular to \overline{BC} , therefore, IX is perpendicular to $\overline{B'C'}$. Observe the cyclic quadrilaterals $FIXB'$ and $EIXC'$ formed due to the right angle on segment $\overline{B'C'}$. Through an angle chase we can show that $AB'IC'$ is cyclic

$$\angle IB'C' = \angle IB'X = \angle IFX = \angle IFE = \angle IAE = \angle IAC'$$

Therefore, $\angle IB'C' = \angle IC'B'$ implying that $\triangle IB'C'$ is isosceles and X is therefore the midpoint of $\overline{B'C'}$. Since $\overline{B'C'} \parallel \overline{BC}$, therefore there exists a homothetic transformation at point A that scales $\triangle AB'C'$ to $\triangle ABC$ which would imply X is mapped to the midpoint of segment \overline{BC} , implying the result that AX bisects \overline{BC} .

§2.5 Nagel Line

The Nagel Line is the line that passes through the points I , G and N which are the Incenter, Centroid and Nagel Point of the triangle respectively. This surprising result is attributed to the homothetic transformation results we investigated in the previous subsection.

Theorem 2.21 (Nagel Line Theorem)

In $\triangle ABC$, let I , G and N be the incenter, centroid and Nagel Point. Then these three points lie on the **Nagel Line** where G divides the segment \overline{IN} in the ratio $1 : 2$.

Suppose that M_A is the midpoint of side \overline{BC} . We showed that IM_A is parallel to line AN . Since the centroid is the center of a homothetic transformation with scaling factor -2 that maps $\triangle M_A M_B M_C$ to $\triangle ABC$, therefore if I is mapped to point N' under such transformation, then we must have $AN' \parallel IM_A \implies N'$ lies on AN . Similarly, we get N' lies on BN and CN implying that N' is indeed N which is their point of concurrency. The fact that $\overline{GN} = 2\overline{IG}$ follows from the scaling factor of the homothetic transformation.

§3 Symmedian Point

This is the last triangle center that we will study. The **Symmedian Point** is defined as the intersection of the three symmedians of a triangle. But what is a symmedian? There are several ways to characterize the symmedian of a triangle. We will define it as follows.

Definition 3.1. In $\triangle ABC$, let the tangents at points B and C meet at point X . Then the line AX is the **A-symmedian** of $\triangle ABC$.

Symmedians are linked to harmonic quadrilaterals that we shall study in projective geometry. For now, let's take a look at some basic properties of symmedians.

§3.1 Symmedians as Isogonal Medians

Some people like to define symmedians as the isogonal cevians to medians. Naturally, it means that the Symmedian Point is the isogonal conjugate of the Centroid. Let's prove this fact.

Proposition 3.2

In $\triangle ABC$, suppose D lies on side \overline{BC} such that \overline{AD} is the A -symmedian, and AD intersects the circle $\odot(ABC)$ again at K

$$\left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}}\right) = \left(\frac{\overline{BK}}{\overline{CK}}\right)$$

Suppose the tangents at points B and C to the circle $\odot(ABC)$ meet at point X and the line AX meets $\odot(ABC)$ at K and \overline{BC} at D . From the Power of a Point Theorem, we have some naturally arising similar triangles in the configuration. These are

$$\begin{aligned}\triangle XBK &\sim \triangle XAB \\ \triangle XCK &\sim \triangle XAC\end{aligned}$$

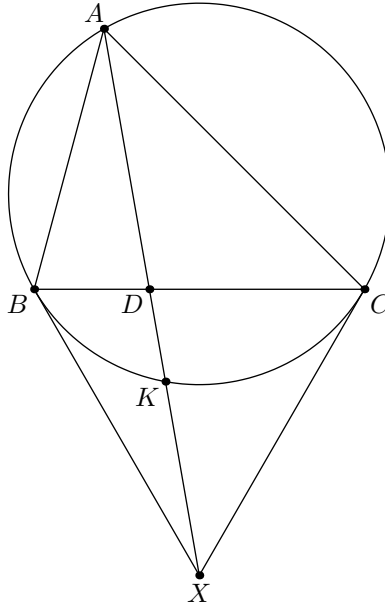
As a result of this similarity we have,

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{BK}}\right) &= \left(\frac{\overline{AX}}{\overline{BX}}\right) \\ \left(\frac{\overline{AC}}{\overline{CK}}\right) &= \left(\frac{\overline{AX}}{\overline{CX}}\right)\end{aligned}$$

But since \overline{BX} and \overline{CX} are tangents drawn from point X to the circle $\odot(ABC)$, therefore $\overline{BX} = \overline{CX}$. As a result the left-hand side expressions are equal and we have

$$\left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}}\right) = \left(\frac{\overline{BK}}{\overline{CK}}\right)$$

which proves the proposition.



Let's look at the next proposition that comments about the ratio in which the symmedian divides the triangle sides.

Proposition 3.3

In $\triangle ABC$, suppose D lies on side \overline{BC} such that \overline{AD} is the A -symmedian, then

$$\left(\frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}}\right) = \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}}\right)^2$$

Applying the **Extended Ratio Lemma** for Cyclic Quadrilaterals to the result from the previous proposition, we can write

$$\begin{aligned}\left(\frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}}\right) &= \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{BK}}{\overline{CK}}\right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}}\right)^2\end{aligned}$$

which proves the desired result. Moving onto the result that we wanted to actually aim to prove.

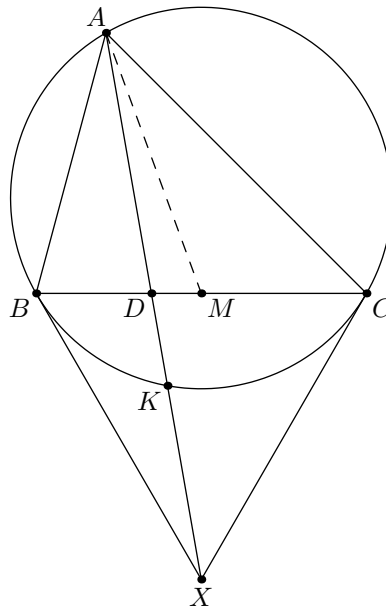
Proposition 3.4

In $\triangle ABC$, the A -symmedian is isogonal to the A -median.

From the **Isogonal Ratio Lemma**, if suppose $\overline{AD'}$ is the isogonal cevian to the A -symmedian \overline{AD} , then

$$\left(\frac{\overline{BD}}{\overline{DC}}\right) \cdot \left(\frac{\overline{BD'}}{\overline{D'C}}\right) = \left(\frac{\overline{AB}}{\overline{AC}}\right)^2$$

However, from the previous proposition, this actually implies $\overline{BD'} = \overline{D'C}$ which implies that D' is the midpoint of side \overline{BC} implying that the A -symmedian is isogonal to the A -median.



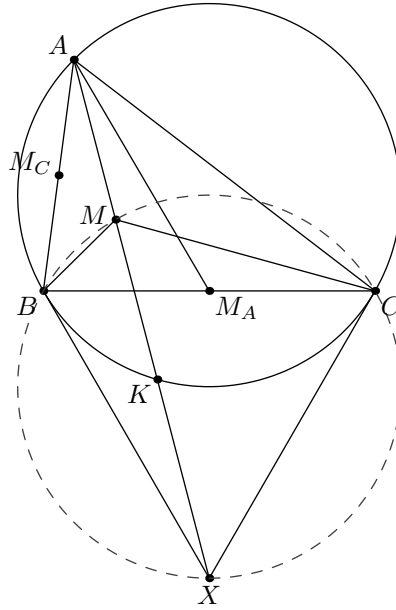
This result in fact implies that the Symmedian Point of the triangle is the isogonal conjugate of the Centroid of the triangle. There are some more properties that we can take a look at. These are elementary, mostly attributed to a lot of similar triangles, all thanks to the isogonal cevians and tangents.

Proposition 3.5

In $\triangle ABC$, suppose the tangents at B and C to $\odot(ABC)$ meet at point X and the line AX cuts $\odot(ABC)$ at point K , then the circle $\odot(BCX)$ passes through the midpoint of \overline{AK} .

Suppose M_A and M_C are the midpoints of the sides \overline{BC} and \overline{AB} , and let M be the midpoint of segment \overline{AK} . We want to show that $BXCM$ is a cyclic quadrilateral. Essentially, we just want to show that $\angle XBC = \angle XMC$. But $\angle XBC = \angle BAC$, therefore we would like to just show that $\angle XMC = \angle BAC$, but how do we tie these points in the diagram so that we can angle chase?

Observe the triangles $\triangle ABK$ and $\triangle AM_A C$. These are similar by AA similarity criterion. If we map the triangle $\triangle ABK$ to $\triangle AM_C M$ under a homothetic transformation with scale factor 0.5, we will still have $\triangle AM_C M \sim \triangle AM_A C$. Due to SAS Similarity Criterion, this implies that $\triangle AM_C M_A \sim \triangle AMC \implies \angle AMC = \angle AM_C M_A = 180^\circ -$

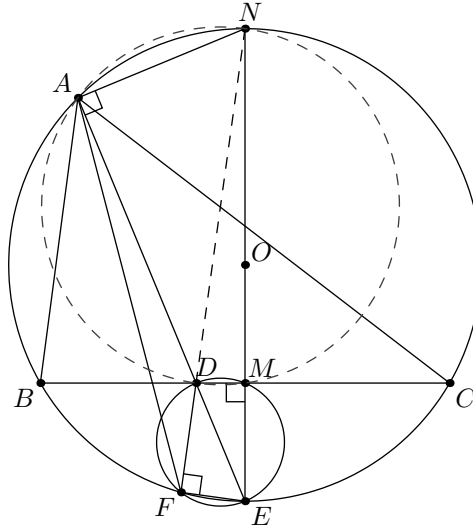


$\angle BAC$ (which is because $\overline{M_A M_C}$ is parallel to \overline{AC}). Hence $\angle XMC = 180^\circ - \angle AMC = \angle BAC = \angle XBC$ which implies that $BXCM$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.

§3.2 Examples

Problem 3.6 (Russia 2009)

In $\triangle ABC$, let AD be the internal angle bisector ($D \in BC$). The line AD intersects the circumcircle Ω of triangle ABC at A and E . Circle ω with diameter DE cuts Ω again at F . Prove that AF is the symmedian line of triangle ABC .



Proof. Suppose M is the midpoint of \overline{BC} and N is a point on $\odot(ABC)$ such that \overline{EN} is the diameter of $\odot(ABC)$. Since E is also the midpoint of arc BC not containing A . Therefore, $\triangle EBC$ is isosceles and hence \overline{EM} is the perpendicular bisector of \overline{BC} . This implies that EM passes through O and also through N . Since $\angle BME = 90^\circ$, hence M

lies on the circle with diameter \overline{DE} . Also, \overline{EN} is the diameter

$$\angle DAN = \angle EAN = 90^\circ = \angle DMN$$

therefore $ADMN$ is cyclic. Next, we see that DF should pass through N because $\angle DFE = 90^\circ$ and since \overline{EN} is the diameter, therefore $\angle NFE = 90^\circ$. A simple angle chase,

$$\angle FAD = \angle FAE = \angle FNE = \angle DNM = \angle DAM$$

Hence, \overline{AF} is isogonal to $\overline{AM} \implies \overline{AF}$ is the symmedian line of $\triangle ABC$. \square

§3.3 Exercises

Exercise 3.7. Let $ABCD$ be a cyclic quadrilateral, then show that the following are equivalent

1. $\overline{AB} \cdot \overline{CD} = \overline{BC} \cdot \overline{DA}$
2. \overline{AC} is the A -symmedian of $\triangle DAB$
3. \overline{AC} is the C -symmedian of $\triangle BCD$
4. \overline{BD} is the B -symmedian of $\triangle ABC$
5. \overline{BD} is the D -symmedian of $\triangle CDA$

Exercise 3.8. In $\triangle ABC$, let the tangents to its circumcircle at B and C meet at point X . Let \overline{AX} intersects $\odot(ABC)$ at K and M be midpoint of \overline{BC} . Show that \overline{BC} is the interior angle bisector and \overline{MX} is the exterior angle bisector of $\angle AMK$.

Exercise 3.9 (USA Junior Math Olympiad 2011). Points A, B, C, D, E lie on a circle ω and point P lies outside the circle. The given points are such that

1. lines PB and PD are tangent to ω ,
2. P, A, C are collinear,
3. $DE \parallel AC$.

Prove that BE bisects AC .

§4 Practice Problems

Exercise 4.1. In $\triangle ABC$, the internal and external angle bisector of $\angle BAC$ intersects line BC at D and E , respectively. Show that the tangent to $\odot(ABC)$ at A bisects \overline{DE} .

Exercise 4.2 (USA 2013). Let ABC be a scalene triangle with circumcircle Γ , and let D, E, F be the points where its incircle meets BC, AC, AB respectively. Let the circumcircles of $\triangle AEF, \triangle BFD$, and $\triangle CDE$ meet Γ a second time at X, Y, Z respectively. Prove that the perpendiculars from A, B, C to AX, BY, CZ respectively are concurrent.

Exercise 4.3 (USA Math Olympiad 1995). Given a non-isosceles, non-right triangle ABC , let O denote its circumcenter, and let A_1, B_1 and C_1 be the midpoints of its sides. Point A_2 is on ray OA_1 so that $\triangle OAA_1$ is similar to $\triangle OA_2A$. Points B_2 and C_2 are defined similarly. Prove that AA_2, BB_2 and CC_2 are concurrent.

Exercise 4.4 (USA IMO Team Selection Test 2011). In an acute scalene triangle ABC , points D, E, F lie on sides BC, CA, AB respectively, such that $\overline{AD} \perp \overline{BC}$, $\overline{BE} \perp \overline{CA}$, $\overline{CF} \perp \overline{AB}$. Altitudes $\overline{AD}, \overline{BE}, \overline{CF}$ meet at the orthocenter H . Points P and Q lie on the segment \overline{EF} such that $\overline{AP} \perp \overline{EF}$ and $\overline{HQ} \perp \overline{EF}$. Lines DP and QH intersect at point R . Compute HQ/HR .

Exercise 4.5 (APMO 2012). Let ABC be an acute triangle. Denote by D the foot of the perpendicular drawn from the point A to the side BC , by M the midpoint of BC , and by H the orthocenter of ABC . Let E be the point of intersection of the circumcircle Γ of the triangle ABC and the ray MH , and F be the point of intersection (other than E) of the line ED and the circle Γ . Prove that $\frac{BF}{CF} = \frac{AB}{AC}$ must hold.

Exercise 4.6 (IMO Shortlist 2023). Let $ABCDE$ be a convex pentagon such that $\angle ABC = \angle AED = 90^\circ$. Suppose that the midpoint of CD is the circumcenter of triangle ABE . Let O be the circumcenter of triangle ACD . Prove that line AO passes through the midpoint of segment BE .

Exercise 4.7. In triangle ABC , angle bisectors BF and CE intersect at point I , G is the midpoint of EF , K is the intersection point of the tangents to the circumscribed circle of triangle ABC drawn at points B and C . Prove that points K, I and G lie on the same line.

Exercise 4.8 (Sharygin 2013). The incircle of triangle ABC touches BC, CA, AB at points A_1, B_1, C_1 , respectively. The perpendicular from the incenter I to the median from vertex C meets the line A_1B_1 in point K . Prove that CK is parallel to AB .