EGMO Solutions

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Chapter 4

Problem 4.48 (Japanese Olympiad 2009)

Notice $APOQ$ is cyclic. This can be proven using the homothety at Q. Then, notice POQ is isosceles and the result shortly follows.

Problem 4.49

Let ray AE intersect the circumcircle at W. Because $\angle BAT = \angle CAE = \angle CAW$, we know arc BT has the same measure as arc CW.

Now, extend ray TD to hit the circumcircle at V. Line TV is just the reflection of line WA across the perpendicular bisector of BC, because of the fact that $BD = CE$ and that arc BT equals arc CW.

Thus, arcs BA and CV have the same measure, and the result follows.

Problem 4.50 (Vietnam TST 2003/2)

Let I_A, I_B, I_C denote the excenters. We know from a lemma in this chapter that line A_0D is just line DI_A, and so forth. Also, we can see that line DF is parallel to line I_AI_C. Let Z be the intersection point of lines DI_A and FI_C. Then, a homothety at Z takes F to I_C and D to I_A. This homothety also takes E to I_B for the same reason. So, lines DI_A, FI_C, and EI_B concur at Z. For the OI part, notice that O is the nine-point center of triangle $I_AI_BI_C$, and Euler line leads to the result.

Problem 4.51 (Sharygin 2013)

Let M be the midpoint of AB. From a previous lemma, we know CM, $A'B'$, and $C'I$ are concurrent at a point X. Notice that X is also the orthocenter of triangle CIK. Thus, line IX is perpendicular to CK. However, line IX is also perpendicular to AB, so $AB \parallel CK$.

Problem 4.52 (APMO 2012/4)

Let H' be H reflected over D, and H'' be H reflected over M. It is well known that H' and H'' lie on the circumcircle of ABC. By PoP, $HE \cdot HH'' = HA \cdot HH'$. Dividing both sides by two, we obtain the equation $HE \cdot HM = HA \cdot HD$. In other words, $AEDM$ is cyclic.

Now, we claim triangle ABF is similar to triangle AMC. We know $\angle ACM = \angle ACB = \angle AFB$.

Also, $\angle AMC = \angle AMD = \angle AED = \angle AEF = \angle ABF$ (using directed angles). Thus, the two triangles are similar, and it follows that AF is a symmedian. Finally, the desired result is a well-known consequence of AF being a symmedian.

Problem 4.53 (Shortlist 2002/G7)

As always, we can remove M from our diagram by noting that line MK is the same as line KI_A. Let Q be the midpoint of KI_A. We claim $BNCQ$ is cyclic. Let S be the midpoint of NK. Since $\angle ISI_A = \angle IBI_A = 90$ (well known), we know S lies on the circle containing B, I, C, and I_A (this circle being from a common configuration). By PoP, $KS \cdot KI_A = KB \cdot KC$. However, we know $KS \cdot KI_A = KN \cdot KQ$. Thus, $BNCQ$ is cyclic.

Let P be the circumcenter of BCN. Notice that since $BK = XC$, we have $QB = QC$ and thus QP is the perpendicular bisector of BC. In other words, Q is the arc midpoint of arc BC on the circumcircle of BCN. Consider a homothety at N that takes K to Q. This homothety must also take I to P, finishing the proof.