

Cyclic Quadrilaterals

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Conjecture 9.4. Let A , B , C and D be four points. The quadrilateral $ABDC$ is cyclic if and only if angle ABC is congruent to ADC .

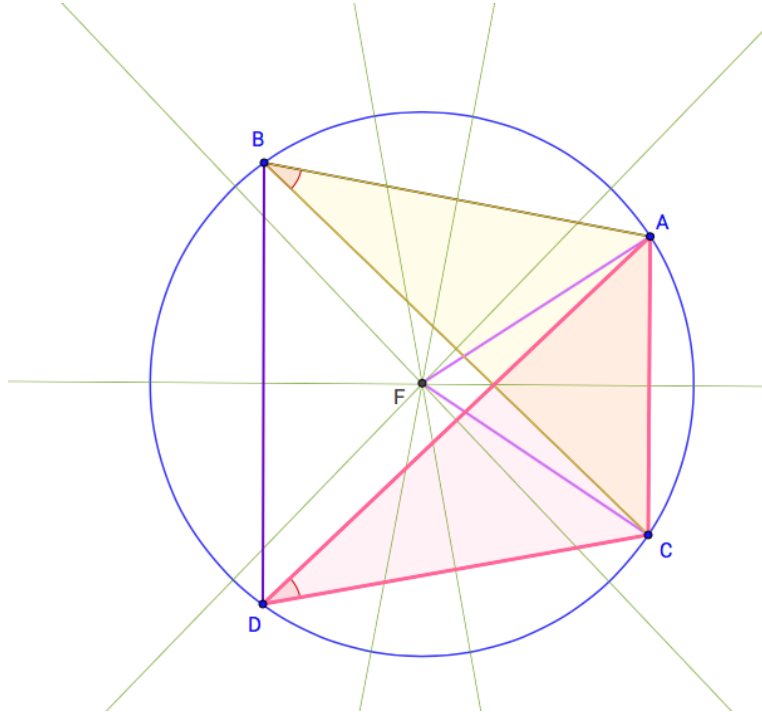


Figure 1: A cyclic quadrilateral

Proof. Part 1: If angle ABC is congruent to angle ADC , then $ABDC$ is cyclic.

Quadrilateral $ABDC$ contains the triangles ABC and ADC . Both of these triangles have a circumcenter, F and F' . For all four points to lie on one circle, the two circumcenters (and therefore the two circumcircles) must be the same.

By Euclid III.20, angle AFC is twice ABC , and angle $AF'C$ is twice ADC . Since angle ADC is congruent to angle ABC , AFC is congruent to $AF'C$. Since AF and CF are radii of a circle around F , they are congruent, making AFC an isosceles triangle. Similarly, AF' and

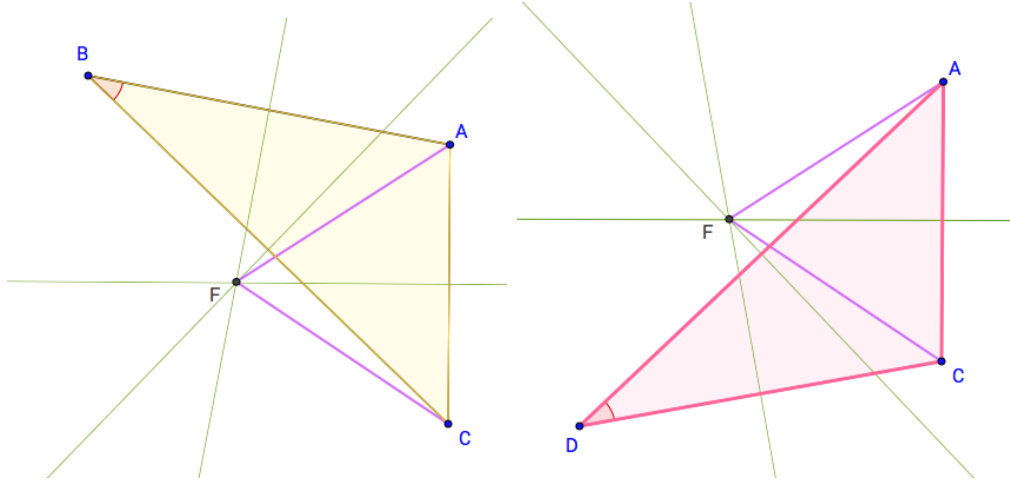


Figure 2: Triangle ABC and triangle ADC

CF' are radii of the circle around F' , making $AF'C$ an isosceles triangle.

In the triangle AFC , let's call the point where the altitude meets AC point D . Since FD is the altitude, it meets AC at a right angle, bisects angle AFC , and bisects AC .

In the triangle $AF'C$, let's call the point where the altitude meets AC point E . Since $F'E$ is the altitude, it bisects the angle $AF'C$, and meets AC at a right angle. Since $AF'C$ is congruent to AFC , this new angle $AF'E$ is congruent to angle AFD . Since both points E and D are midpoints of AC , AE is congruent to AD . Using Angle-angle-side with the angles $AF'E$ and AFD , angles AEF' and ADF , and sides AE and AD , triangles $AF'E$ and AFD are congruent. Since these are halves of the isosceles triangles AFC and $AF'C$ respectively, AFC and $AF'C$ are congruent. Thus, F is the same point as F' , and the triangles have the same circumcircle. Therefore, the quadrilateral $ABDC$ is cyclic.

Part 2: If $ABDC$ is cyclic, then angle ABC is congruent to angle ADC .

By Euclid III.21, two angles on a circle from the same segment are congruent. In this case the shared segment is AC , which is a chord of the circle. The vertices of angles ABC and ADC both lie on the circle. Therefore, angle ABC is congruent to angle ADC . \square

Refereed by Harmony Van Nevele.