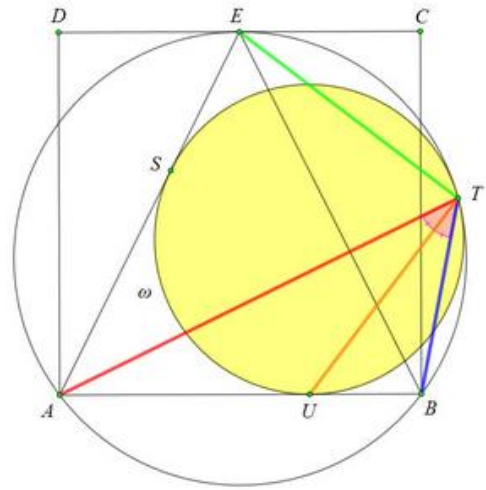


Problema 939

- ★ $ABCD$ any square, $DE = EC$
- ★ $\omega = A-$ mixtilinear incircle of ABE
- ★ S, T, U touch points

Prove that:

- ◆ $TE \perp TU$, $\angle ATU = \angle UTB$
so (TE, TU, TA, TB) is an harmonic bundle
- ◆ $TU^2 = TE^2 + TB^2 - TE \cdot TB$
- ◆ $\frac{1}{TA} + \frac{1}{TB} = \frac{2}{TE}$
- ◆ $\frac{TA}{TE} = \frac{AS}{SE} = \frac{AE}{AS} = \varphi$ (golden ratio)



ERCOLE SUPPA 28/2/2020



Suppa, E. (2020): Comunicación personal.

Solución del director

Sea $A(0,0)$, $B(a,0)$, $E(\frac{a}{2},a)$. $AE = \sqrt{(\frac{a}{2})^2 + a^2} = \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2}$

La mediatriz de AB es $x = \frac{a}{2}$, la mediatriz de AE es $y = -\frac{1}{2}x + \frac{5a}{8}$.

Así, el centro de la circunferencia circunscrita a AEB es $O(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{3a}{8})$

El radio de la misma es $R = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{3a}{8}\right)^2} = \frac{5a}{8}$

Y la ecuación por tanto es $x^2 - ax + y^2 - \frac{3a}{4}y = 0$

El centro V de la circunferencia mixtilínea es la intersección de la parábola de centro $O(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{3a}{8})$ y directriz $y = \frac{5a}{8}$ con la bisectriz del ángulo EAB.

$$\left(x - \frac{a}{2}\right)^2 + \left(y - \frac{3a}{8}\right)^2 = \left(y - \frac{5a}{8}\right)^2, \text{ es la ecuación de la parábola.}$$

Es decir, $x^2 - ax + \frac{a}{2}y = 0$

Busquemos la ecuación de la bisectriz. Si consideramos el triángulo EAM, siendo M el punto medio de AB, el pie W de la bisectriz en el lado EM es : $MW = \frac{\frac{a}{2}}{\frac{a}{2} + \frac{\sqrt{5}a}{2}} = \frac{a}{1+\sqrt{5}}$, $W(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{a}{1+\sqrt{5}})$

Luego la ecuación de la bisectriz es $y = \frac{2x}{1+\sqrt{5}}$

Así V será la intersección de , $x^2 - ax + \frac{a}{2}y = 0$ con $y = \frac{2x}{1+\sqrt{5}}$

Es $x^2 - ax + \frac{a}{2} \frac{2x}{1+\sqrt{5}} = 0$, o sea $x^2 + \sqrt{5}x^2 - ax - ax\sqrt{5} + ax = 0$. Que tiene dos soluciones:

$x=0$, $x=\frac{a\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}}$. Luego Es $V(\frac{a\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}}, \frac{2a\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}})$, $V(\frac{a\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}}, \frac{a\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}})$

Y el radio r de la misma es $r=\frac{a\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}}$

Y la ecuación de la mixtilínea es por tanto,

$$x^2 - \frac{2a\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}}x + \frac{5a^2}{6+2\sqrt{5}} + y^2 - \frac{2a\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}}y = 0$$

La solución de las ecuaciones de ambas circunferencias nos da el eje radical

$$x^2 - ax + y^2 - \frac{3a}{4}y=0, x^2 - \frac{2a\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}}x + \frac{5a^2}{6+2\sqrt{5}} + y^2 - \frac{2a\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}}y = 0$$

$$y = \frac{-8}{9-5\sqrt{5}}x - \frac{10a}{9-5\sqrt{5}}$$

La ecuación de la recta que contiene los dos centros es perpendicular al eje radical y contiene a $O(\frac{a}{2}, \frac{3a}{8})$, y $V(\frac{a\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}}, \frac{a\sqrt{5}}{3+\sqrt{5}})$ es

$$y = \frac{3a}{8} + \frac{5\sqrt{5}-9}{8}(x - \frac{a}{2})$$

Por ello para estudiar el punto T hemos de resolver la ecuación

$$\frac{-8}{9-5\sqrt{5}}x - \frac{10a}{9-5\sqrt{5}} = \frac{3a}{8} + \frac{5\sqrt{5}-9}{8}(x - \frac{a}{2})$$

Que da lugar a

$$128x-160a=-75\sqrt{5}a+90\sqrt{5}x-250x+125a+135a-162x+90\sqrt{5}x-45\sqrt{5}a$$

$$\text{O sea, } x(540-180\sqrt{5}) = a(420-120\sqrt{5}) \rightarrow x = \frac{420-120\sqrt{5}}{540-180\sqrt{5}} = \frac{11+\sqrt{5}}{12}a,$$

$$\text{De donde } y = \frac{3a}{8} + \frac{5\sqrt{5}-9}{8}\left(\frac{11+\sqrt{5}}{12}a - \frac{a}{2}\right) = \frac{36+55\sqrt{5}+25-99-9\sqrt{5}-30\sqrt{5}+54}{96}a = \frac{16+16\sqrt{5}}{96}a = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{6}a$$

La intersección de ambas rectas es $T(\frac{11+\sqrt{5}}{12}a, \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{6}a)$

i) $TE \perp TU$

$$T(\frac{11+\sqrt{5}}{12}a, \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{6}a), E(\frac{a}{2}, a), U(\frac{a\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}}, 0).$$

Para ver la propiedad tomemos

$$T(\frac{11+\sqrt{5}}{12}a, \frac{2+2\sqrt{5}}{12}a), E(\frac{6}{12}a, \frac{12}{12}a), U(\frac{15-3\sqrt{5}}{12}a, 0).$$

$$\overrightarrow{ET}(\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{12}a, \frac{-10+2\sqrt{5}}{12}a); \overrightarrow{TU}(\frac{4-4\sqrt{5}}{12}a, \frac{-2-2\sqrt{5}}{12}a)$$

$$\text{Siendo } \overrightarrow{ET} \cdot \overrightarrow{TU} = \frac{20-20\sqrt{5}+4\sqrt{5}-20+20+20\sqrt{5}-4\sqrt{5}-20}{144}a^2 = 0, \text{ luego c.q.d. } TE \perp TU$$

$$2) \angle ATU = \angle UTB$$

$$T(\frac{11+\sqrt{5}}{12}a, \frac{2+2\sqrt{5}}{12}a) U(\frac{a\sqrt{5}}{1+\sqrt{5}}, 0) = (\frac{15-3\sqrt{5}}{12}a, 0), A(0,0), B(a,0)$$

$$TA = \frac{\sqrt{121+5+22\sqrt{5}+4+20+8\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{144}}a = \frac{\sqrt{30}\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}}}{12}a$$

$$TB = \frac{\sqrt{1+5-2\sqrt{5}+4+20+8\sqrt{5}}}{\sqrt{144}}a = \frac{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}}}{12}a$$

$$AB=a, AU=AU = \frac{15-3\sqrt{5}}{12}a, UB = \frac{3\sqrt{5}-3}{12}a$$

$$\frac{TB}{BU} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}}}{12}a}{\frac{3\sqrt{5}-3}{12}a} = \frac{\sqrt{6}\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}}}{3\sqrt{5}-3} = \frac{3(\sqrt{30}+\sqrt{6})(\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}})}{36} = \frac{\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{5}+1)(\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}})}{12}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{TA}{AU} &= \frac{\frac{\sqrt{30}\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}}}{12}a}{\frac{15-3\sqrt{5}}{12}a} = \frac{\sqrt{30}(15+3\sqrt{5})(\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}})}{225-45} = \frac{\sqrt{6}(15\sqrt{5}+15)(\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}})}{180} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{5}+1)(\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}})}{12} \end{aligned}$$

Luego c.q.d., $\angle ATU = \angle UTB$

3)(TE, TU, TA, TB) es una cuaterna armónica.

Para TU, tenemos:

Así, la recta que contiene T, U es:

$$\frac{y - \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{6}a}{0 - \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{6}a} = \frac{x - \frac{11 + \sqrt{5}}{12}a}{\frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{4}a - \frac{11 + \sqrt{5}}{12}a}$$

$$\text{Es decir, } y = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{6}a - \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{6}a + \frac{\frac{12x - 11a - \sqrt{5}a}{12}}{\frac{4 - 4\sqrt{5}}{12}a}$$

O sea, para $x=a$, que es la ecuación de la recta CB.

$$y = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{6}a - \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{6}a \frac{\frac{12a - 11a - \sqrt{5}a}{12}}{\frac{4 - 4\sqrt{5}}{12}a} \rightarrow y = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{8}a$$

$$\text{Así, } TU \cap CB = P(a, \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{8}a)$$

$$\text{Es } MB = \frac{\sqrt{5} - 1}{2}a, NP = \frac{-5 + 11\sqrt{5}}{298}a, MN = \frac{19\sqrt{5} - 35}{2 \cdot 29}a, PB = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{8}a$$

$$\text{Luego } MB \cdot NP = \frac{55 + 5 - 16\sqrt{5}}{2 \cdot 29 \cdot 8} = \frac{60 - 16\sqrt{5}}{464}, \text{ y } MN \cdot PB = \frac{95 - 35 - 35\sqrt{5} + 19\sqrt{5}}{2 \cdot 29 \cdot 8} = \frac{60 - 16\sqrt{5}}{464}, \text{ c.q.d.}$$

$$4) TU^2 = TE^2 + TB^2 - TE \cdot TB$$

Tenemos :

$$\overrightarrow{TU} = \left(\frac{4 - 4\sqrt{5}}{12}a, \frac{-2 - 2\sqrt{5}}{12}a \right) \rightarrow TU^2 = \frac{a^2}{144} (16 + 80 - 32\sqrt{5} + 4 + 20 + 8\sqrt{5})$$

$$\text{O sea, } TU^2 = \frac{a^2}{144} (120 - 24\sqrt{5}) = \frac{a^2}{6} (5 - \sqrt{5})$$

$$\overrightarrow{TE} = \left(\frac{-5 - \sqrt{5}}{12}a, \frac{10 - 2\sqrt{5}}{12}a \right) \rightarrow TE^2 = \frac{25 + 5 + 10\sqrt{5} + 100 + 20 - 40\sqrt{5}}{144} a^2$$

$$\text{O sea, } TE^2 = \frac{a^2}{144} (150 - 30\sqrt{5}) = \frac{a^2}{24} 5(5 - \sqrt{5})$$

$$TB = \frac{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}}}{12}a \rightarrow TB^2 = \frac{a^2}{24} (5 + \sqrt{5})$$

$$TE \cdot TB = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{24} 5(5 - \sqrt{5})} \frac{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}}}{12}a$$

Es decir,

$$TE \cdot TB = \sqrt{\frac{a^2}{24} 5(5 - \sqrt{5})} \frac{\sqrt{6} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}}}{12} a$$

$$TE \cdot TB = \frac{a^2}{24} \sqrt{5(5 - \sqrt{5})(5 + \sqrt{5})} = \frac{5 a^2}{12}$$

Así hemos de comprobar que

$$\frac{a^2}{6} (5 - \sqrt{5}) = \frac{a^2}{24} 5(5 - \sqrt{5}) + \frac{a^2}{24} (5 + \sqrt{5}) - \frac{5 a^2}{12}$$

$$\text{Es decir, } \frac{a^2}{24} 5(5 - \sqrt{5}) + \frac{a^2}{24} (5 + \sqrt{5}) - \frac{5 a^2}{12} = \frac{25 - 5\sqrt{5} + 5 + \sqrt{5} - 10}{24} a^2 = \frac{20 - 4\sqrt{5}}{24} a^2$$

Lo que nos da la igualdad pedida.

5)

$$\frac{1}{TA} + \frac{1}{TB} = \frac{2}{TE}$$

$$\frac{1}{TA} = \frac{1}{\frac{\sqrt{30} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}}}{12} a} = \frac{12 \sqrt{30} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}} (5 - \sqrt{5})}{30 \cdot 20 a}$$

$$\frac{1}{TA} = \frac{\sqrt{30} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}} (5 - \sqrt{5})}{50 a}$$

$$\frac{1}{TB} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{24} (5 + \sqrt{5})}} = \frac{\sqrt{24} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}} (5 - \sqrt{5})}{20 a}$$

$$\frac{1}{TB} = \frac{\sqrt{24} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}} (5 - \sqrt{5})}{20 a} = \frac{5 \sqrt{6} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}} (5 - \sqrt{5})}{50 a}$$

$$\frac{1}{TA} + \frac{1}{TB} = \frac{\sqrt{6} (5 + \sqrt{5}) \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}} (5 - \sqrt{5})}{50 a}$$

$$\frac{1}{TA} + \frac{1}{TB} = \frac{20 \sqrt{6} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}}}{50 a} = \frac{2 \sqrt{6} \sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}}}{5 a}$$

$$\frac{2}{TE} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{24} 5(5 - \sqrt{5})}} = \frac{2\sqrt{24}}{a\sqrt{5}\sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}}} = \frac{2\sqrt{24}(\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}})}{a\sqrt{5}\sqrt{5 - \sqrt{5}}\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}}}$$

$$\frac{2}{TE} = \frac{4\sqrt{6}(\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}})}{a\sqrt{5}\sqrt{20}} = \frac{2\sqrt{6}\sqrt{5 + \sqrt{5}}}{5a}$$

Luego se verifica la igualdad.

6)

$$\frac{TA}{TE} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{30}\sqrt{5+\sqrt{5}}}{12}a}{\sqrt{\frac{a^2}{24}5(5-\sqrt{5})}} = \sqrt{\frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{5-\sqrt{5}}} = \frac{5+\sqrt{5}}{2\sqrt{5}} = \frac{1+\sqrt{5}}{2} = \varphi$$

$$\frac{AS}{SE} = \frac{AU}{AE - AU} = \frac{\frac{15 - 3\sqrt{5}}{12}a}{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}a - \frac{15 - 3\sqrt{5}}{12}a} = \frac{15 - 3\sqrt{5}}{9\sqrt{5} - 15} = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{3\sqrt{5} - 5}$$

$$\frac{AS}{SE} = \frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{3\sqrt{5} - 5} = \frac{25 - 15 + 15\sqrt{5} - 5\sqrt{5}}{45 - 25} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = \varphi$$

$$\frac{AE}{AS} = \frac{\frac{\sqrt{5}}{2}a}{\frac{15 - 3\sqrt{5}}{12}a} = \frac{6\sqrt{5}}{15 - 3\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}(5 + \sqrt{5})}{25 - 5} = \frac{1 + \sqrt{5}}{2} = \varphi$$

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