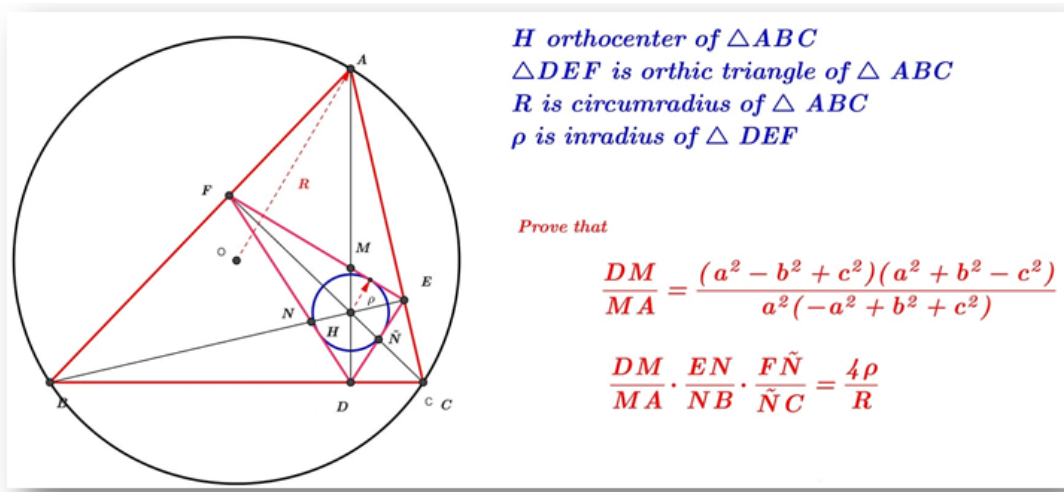


Problema 1043_Laboratorio Virtual de Triángulos con Cabri II



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Sabemos que :

$$EF = a \cos[A], \quad DF = b \cos[B] \text{ y } DE = c \cos[C]$$

$$DM = \text{bisectriz} = \frac{\sqrt{b c \cos[B] \cos[C] (-a^2 \cos[A]^2 + (b \cos[B] + c \cos[C])^2)}}{b \cos[B] + c \cos[C]}$$

$$\cos[A] = \frac{-a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2bc}; \quad \cos[B] = \frac{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}{2ac}; \quad \cos[C] = \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2ab}$$

$$DM = \frac{\sqrt{(-a+b+c)(a+b-c)(a-b+c)(a+b+c)} (a^2 + b^2 - c^2) (a^2 - b^2 + c^2)}{2a (a^2 (b^2 + c^2) - (b^2 - c^2)^2)}$$

$$MA = h_A - DM$$

$$MA = \frac{\sqrt{(-a+b+c)(a+b-c)(a-b+c)(a+b+c)}}{2a} -$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{(-a+b+c)(a+b-c)(a-b+c)(a+b+c)} (a^2 + b^2 - c^2) (a^2 - b^2 + c^2)}{2a (a^2 (b^2 + c^2) - (b^2 - c^2)^2)}$$

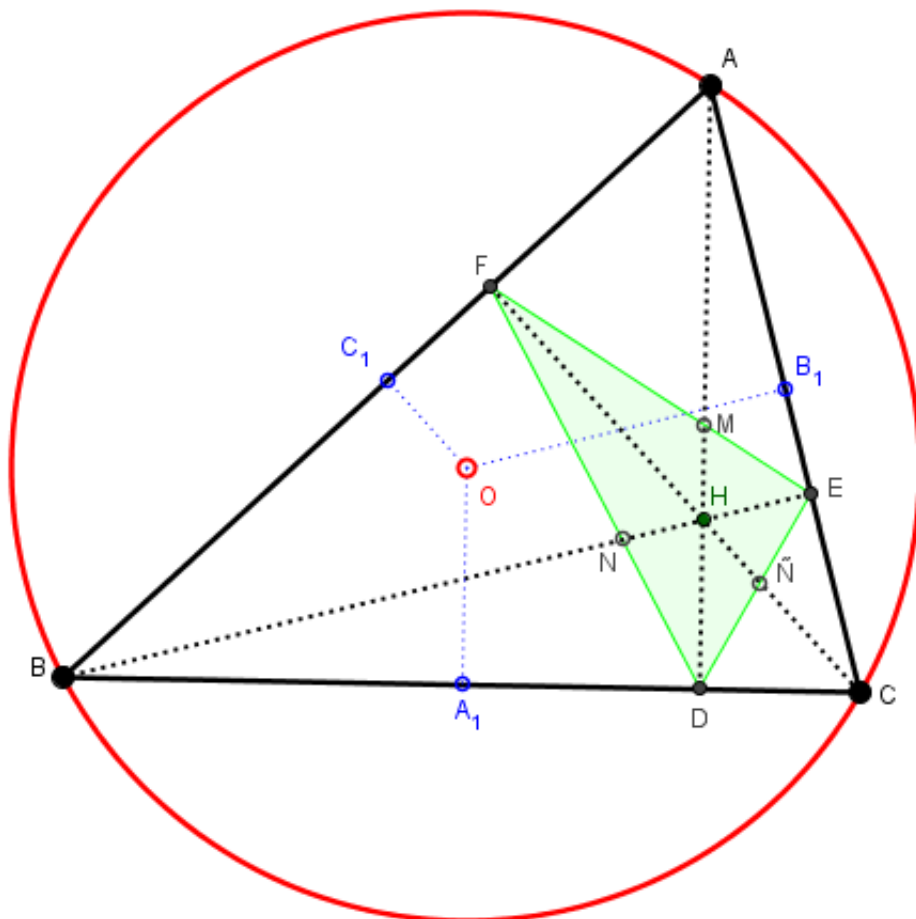
$$MA = \frac{a \sqrt{(a+b-c)(a-b+c)(-a+b+c)(a+b+c)} (-a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}{2 (-(b^2 - c^2)^2 + a^2 (b^2 + c^2))}$$

$$\frac{DM}{MA} = \frac{-a^4 + (b^2 - c^2)^2}{a^2 (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)}$$

Actuando del mismo modo, obtendríamos las siguientes relaciones similares a esta primera :

$$\frac{\overline{DM}}{\overline{MA}} \frac{\overline{EN}}{\overline{NB}} \frac{\overline{F\tilde{N}}}{\overline{\tilde{N}C}} = \frac{-a^4 + (b^2 - c^2)^2}{a^2 (a^2 - b^2 - c^2)} \frac{-b^4 + (c^2 - a^2)^2}{b^2 (b^2 - c^2 - a^2)} \frac{-c^4 + (a^2 - b^2)^2}{c^2 (c^2 - a^2 - b^2)}$$

$$\frac{\overline{DM}}{\overline{MA}} \frac{\overline{EN}}{\overline{NB}} \frac{\overline{F\tilde{N}}}{\overline{\tilde{N}C}} = \frac{(-a^2 + b^2 + c^2) (a^2 - b^2 + c^2) (a^2 + b^2 - c^2)}{a^2 b^2 c^2}$$



Consideramos la semejanza entre los triángulos $\triangle BFD$ y $\triangle DEC$:

$$\angle BFD = \angle BHD = \angle C; \angle DEC = \angle DHC = \angle B \rightarrow \frac{BD}{DE} = \frac{DF}{DC} \rightarrow BD \cdot DC = DF \cdot DE$$

$$\text{Por tanto, } [DEF] = \frac{1}{2} DF \cdot DE \cdot \sin[\pi - 2A] = \frac{1}{2} BD \cdot DC \cdot \sin[2A]$$

$$[DEF] = BD \cdot DC \cdot \sin[A] \cdot \cos[A]$$

$$\text{Ahora bien, } BD = c \cdot \cos[B]; \quad CD = b \cdot \cos[C]$$

$$[DEF] = b c \cdot \cos[B] \cos[C] \cos[A] \sin[A]$$

$$[DEF] = \frac{a b c}{2 R} \cdot \cos[B] \cos[C] \cos[A]$$

$$[DEF] = \frac{a b c}{2 R} \frac{a^2 - b^2 + c^2}{2 a c} \frac{a^2 + b^2 - c^2}{2 a b} \frac{-a^2 + b^2 + c^2}{2 b c}$$

$$[DEF] = \frac{a b c}{4 R} \frac{(a^2 - b^2 + c^2) (a^2 + b^2 - c^2) (-a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}{4 a^2 b^2 c^2}$$

$$[DEF] = \frac{[ABC]}{4} \frac{(a^2 - b^2 + c^2)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)(-a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}{a^2 b^2 c^2}$$

Por tanto, hemos llegado a obtener la siguiente igualdad

$$\frac{(a^2 - b^2 + c^2)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)(-a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}{a^2 b^2 c^2} = \frac{4[DEF]}{[ABC]}$$

Vamos ahora a deternos otra vez en las semejanzas que hay entre los triángulos $\triangle AFE$, $\triangle BDF$, $\triangle CED$ y $\triangle ABC$:

$$\triangle AFE \sim \triangle ABC \rightarrow \frac{EF}{BC} = \frac{AH}{2R} = \frac{OA_1}{R} \rightarrow EF = \frac{OA_1}{R} a$$

$$\triangle BDF \sim \triangle ABC \rightarrow \frac{DF}{AC} = \frac{BH}{2R} = \frac{OB_1}{R} \rightarrow DF = \frac{OB_1}{R} b$$

$$\triangle CED \sim \triangle ABC \rightarrow \frac{ED}{AB} = \frac{CH}{2R} = \frac{OC_1}{R} \rightarrow ED = \frac{OC_1}{R} c$$

$$\text{En definitiva, } EF + DF + ED = \frac{\frac{1}{2} (OA_1 a + OB_1 b + OC_1 c)}{\frac{1}{2} R} = \frac{[ABC]}{\frac{1}{2} R}$$

Como quiera que :

$$[DEF] = \frac{1}{2} (EF + DF + ED) \rho = \frac{[ABC]}{R} \rho$$

Por tanto,

$$\frac{(a^2 - b^2 + c^2)(a^2 + b^2 - c^2)(-a^2 + b^2 + c^2)}{a^2 b^2 c^2} = \frac{4[DEF]}{[ABC]} = 4 \frac{[ABC]}{R [ABC]} \rho = \frac{4 \rho}{R}$$

$$\text{En definitiva, } \frac{DM}{MA} \frac{EN}{NB} \frac{F\tilde{N}}{\tilde{N}C} = \frac{4 \rho}{R}$$