

Shortlist 2008 G6

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TWITCH SOLVES ISL

Episode 8

Problem

Let $ABCD$ be a given convex quadrilateral. Prove that there exists a point P inside the quadrilateral such that

$$\begin{aligned}\angle PAB + \angle PDC &= \angle PBC + \angle PAD = \angle PCD + \angle PBA \\ &= \angle PDA + \angle PCB = 90^\circ\end{aligned}$$

if and only if the diagonals AC and BD are perpendicular.

Video

<https://youtu.be/okxnxCnAAas>

External Link

<https://aops.com/community/p1555924>

Solution

The problem is killed by quoting the following theorem:

Theorem 1. If X is a point such that $\angle AXD + \angle BXC = 180^\circ$, then the isogonal conjugate of X exists.

Proof, for completeness only. It's enough for the projections of X to the sides to be cyclic, by considering the six-point circle. Let them be X_1, X_2, X_3, X_4 .

$$\angle XX_4X_1 = \angle XAX_1$$

$$\vdots$$

and this means $\angle X_1X_2X_3 = \angle X_1X_4X_3$. □

Now in one direction, if the diagonals are perpendicular and meet at Q , then its isogonal conjugate exists, and is seen to have the desired property.

Conversely, given such a point P , it has an isogonal conjugate Q which satisfies $\angle AQB = \angle BQC = \angle CQD = \angle DQA = 90^\circ$, which implies that Q is the perpendicular intersection of the diagonals.