

# RMM 2016/5

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TWITCH SOLVES ISL

Episode 38

## Problem

A convex hexagon  $A_1B_1A_2B_2A_3B_3$  is inscribed in a circle  $\Omega$  with radius  $R$ . The diagonals  $A_1B_2$ ,  $A_2B_3$ ,  $A_3B_1$  are concurrent in  $X$ . For each  $i = 1, 2, 3$  let  $\omega_i$  tangent to the segments  $XA_i$  and  $XB_i$  and tangent to the arc  $A_iB_i$  of  $\Omega$  that does not contain the other vertices of the hexagon; let  $r_i$  the radius of  $\omega_i$ .

- (a) Prove that  $R \geq r_1 + r_2 + r_3$ .
- (b) If  $R = r_1 + r_2 + r_3$ , prove that the six points of tangency of the circumferences  $\omega_i$  with the diagonals  $A_1B_2$ ,  $A_2B_3$ ,  $A_3B_1$  are concyclic.

## Video

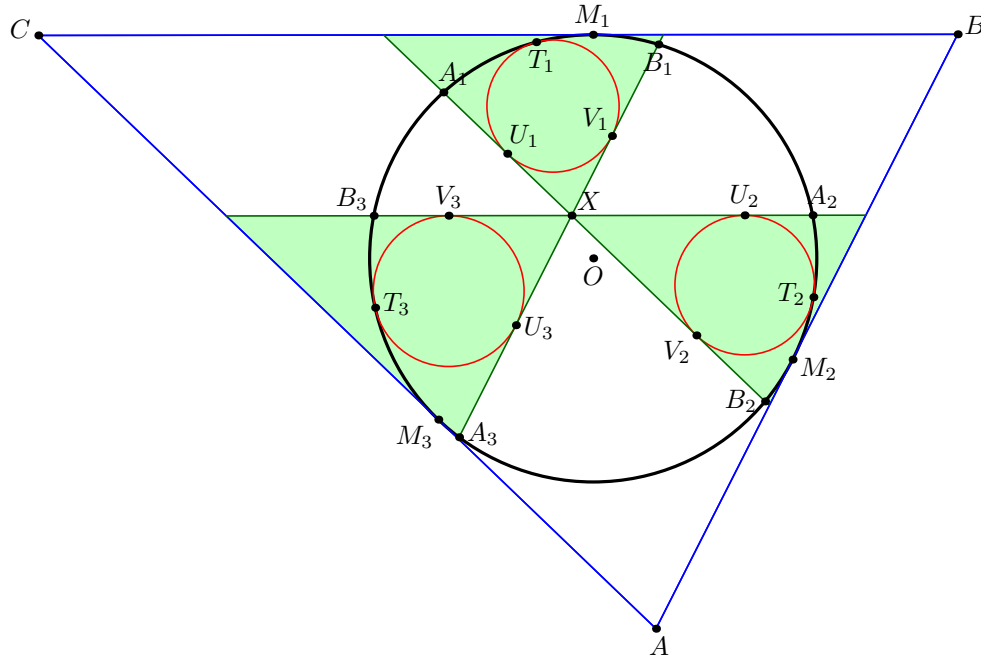
<https://youtu.be/ZqJNTYGw18A>

## External Link

<https://aops.com/community/p5942512>

## Solution

We let  $M_1$  be the arc midpoint of the arc  $A_2B_3$  containing  $A_1B_1$ , and so on. The tangents to  $\Omega$  at  $M_1, M_2, M_3$  determine a triangle  $ABC$  with incircle  $\Omega$ . We also let  $\omega_i$  be tangent to  $\Omega$  at  $T_i$ , and let  $U_i$  and  $V_i$  be tangency points as in the figure below.



The three green segments drawn (the extension of  $A_1B_2, A_2B_3, A_3B_1$ ) together with the sides of triangle  $ABC$  determine three smaller triangles, shaded light green in the diagram above. Notice that

- The red circles have radius smaller than the inradius of the green triangles they are contained in.
- The sum of the three inradii of the green triangles equals  $R$ , because the homothety factors between the green triangles sum to 1.

This immediately implies that  $R \geq r_1 + r_2 + r_3$ , so (a) is solved. Moreover, equality holds if and only if  $M_i = T_i$  for each  $i$ .

To finish (b), by shooting lemma twice we have  $M_3 = \overline{T_1U_1} \cap \overline{T_2V_2}$  and

$$M_3T_1 \cdot M_3U_1 = M_3V_2 \cdot M_3T_2.$$

(both equal to  $M_3A_1^2$ ). However, by homothety from  $T_3$  mapping  $\omega_3$  to  $\Omega$ , we also have

$$\frac{T_3V_3}{T_3M_1} = \frac{T_3U_3}{T_3M_2}.$$

So if  $M_i = T_i$  for all  $i$ , then by power of a point from  $T_3 = M_3$  we are able to conclude that  $U_1, V_3, U_3, V_2$  are cyclic.

Analogous statements imply that unless  $U_1V_1, U_2V_2, U_3V_3$  are parallel — which they obviously are not, because they are perpendicular to angle bisectors of  $\angle A_iXB_i$  — then the six points must be cyclic, as desired.