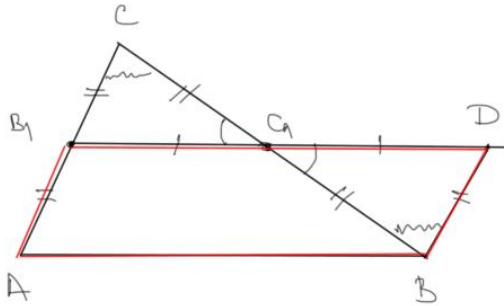


1



? $B_1C_1 \parallel AB$, $B_1C_1 = \frac{1}{2}AB$?

$D: B(B_1, C_1, D)$, $B_1C_1 = C_1D$ $\Rightarrow$ $D = S_{C_1}(B_1)$

$B_1C_1 = C_1D$ (J3)
 $B_1 = S(CB)$, $C_1 = C_1B$
 $\angle B_1C_1C = \angle B_1C_1D$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CJ3} \\ \Rightarrow \Delta B_1C_1C \cong \Delta B_1C_1D \Rightarrow \angle B_1CC_1 = \angle B_1DC_1 \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow$

$\xrightarrow{\text{C, C}_1, B \text{ коллинеарне}} \angle B_1CC_1 = \angle B_1DC_1 \text{ (1)} \Rightarrow$

$\Rightarrow$ $\angle B_1CC_1 = \angle B_1DC_1$ $\Rightarrow$ $B_1C \parallel BD$ (3)

$B_1C = BD$ (2)

$B_1C, B_1C \parallel BD \Rightarrow AB_1 \parallel BD$
 $\downarrow$
 $B_1C = B_1A, (2) \Rightarrow AB_1 = BD$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{CJ3} \\ \Rightarrow \Delta AB_1C \cong \Delta ABD \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \square ABDB_1 \text{ паралелограм}$

$B_1D \parallel AB \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{B_1C_1 \parallel AB}}$

$B_1D = AB$, $C_1 = S(B_1D) \Rightarrow \underline{\underline{B_1D = 2 \cdot B_1C_1 \Rightarrow B_1C_1 = \frac{1}{2}AB}}$

① Два троугла су конгруентни $\Leftrightarrow$ је задовољен један од сл. услова

1° CCC

2° CJC

3° J CJ

4° CCJ $\leftarrow$ један је од страна једнаких

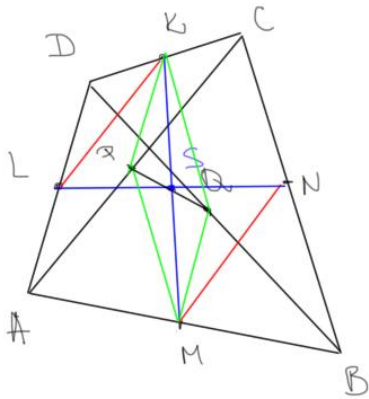
5° JJC

def: ПАРАЛЕЛОГРАМ је четириугаоник чије су насупроне стране паралелне.

① Четириугаоник је паралелограм $\Leftrightarrow$ $\square$ ПАРАЛЕЛОГРАМ

② Пресек дијагонала произвољног четириугаолика је средина обичаја $\Leftrightarrow$ $\square$ ПАРАЛЕЛОГРАМ.

2



a) $MN \stackrel{?}{=} KL$ ($MP \stackrel{?}{=} QK$) ($NP \stackrel{?}{=} QL$)

$M = S(AB)$
 $N = S(BC)$ $\Rightarrow$ MN cp. mm. $\Delta ABC \Rightarrow MN \parallel AC$ (1)
 $MN = \frac{1}{2} AC$ (2)

$L = S(AD)$
 $K = S(CD)$ $\Rightarrow$ KL cp. mm. $\Delta ACD \Rightarrow KL \parallel AC$ (3)
 $KL = \frac{1}{2} AC$ (4)

(1), (3) $\Rightarrow \underline{MN \parallel KL}$
 (2), (4) $\Rightarrow \underline{MN = \frac{1}{2} AC = KL}$ $\Rightarrow \square MNKL$ $\Rightarrow$ $\square MNKL$ $\Rightarrow$ $\square MNKL$

Аналогично, $MP = QK$, $NP = QL$

Ді LN, MK, PQ мають загальною серединою?

a) $\Rightarrow \square MNKL$ паралелограм $\Rightarrow$ діагоналі LN та KM перетинаються в S. $S = S(LN) = S(KM)$ (*)

Аналогічно, $\square PMQK$ є паралелограмом $\Rightarrow$ діагоналі MK та PQ перетинаються в S'. $S' = S(MK) = S(PQ)$ (**)

(*), (**), (*) $\Rightarrow S(KM) = S$ $\exists!$ середина $\Rightarrow S = S' \Rightarrow S = S(LN) = S(KM) = S(PQ)$

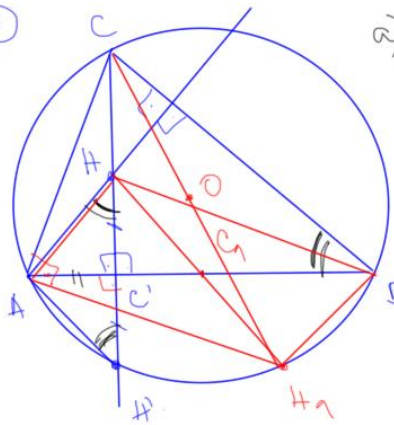
b) $\angle PMQ, \angle PNQ, \angle LKN$
 $\angle(B, AD), \angle(AB, CD), \angle(AC, BD)$

PM cp. n. $\Delta ABC \Rightarrow PM \parallel BC$
 $MQ \parallel AD \Rightarrow MQ \parallel AD$

якщо $cs \parallel$ криві.
 $\Rightarrow \angle(PM, MQ) = \angle(BC, AD)$
 $\angle PMQ$

Аналогічно, за означенням.

3)



а) $H' = S_{AB}(H)$, C' — другая проекция из C на AB

$(H'C' = C'H, H \neq H', H, C', H' \text{ коллинеарны})$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} HC' = C'H \text{ (S3)} \\ \angle HCA = \frac{\pi}{2} = \angle H'CA \\ AC' = AC' \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \Delta ACH \cong \Delta ACH' \downarrow \angle AHC' = \angle AH'C' \text{ (1)}$$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} AH \perp BC \\ HC' \perp AB \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \angle AHC' = \angle ABC \text{ (2)}$
 углы с "л" кривою

$$\Rightarrow \angle ABC = \angle AH'C \xrightarrow{\text{т. Верули на } AC} H' \in k(A, B, C)$$

б) $G_1 = S(AB), H_1 = S_{G_1}(H)$ $H_1 \in k$

$\left. \begin{array}{l} G_1 = S(AB) \\ S(HH_1) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \square AH_1BH_1 \text{ параллелограмм} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{l} AH_1 \parallel BH_1 (*) \\ AH \parallel BH_1 (**) \end{array}$

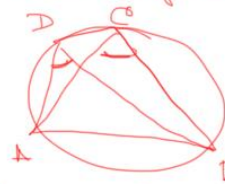
$\left. \begin{array}{l} BH \perp AC \text{ (высота из B в } \triangle ABC) \\ BH \parallel AH_1 (*) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow AH_1 \perp AC \text{ т.е. } \boxed{\angle H_1AC = \frac{\pi}{2}}$

Аналогично, $AH \perp BC$ $(**)$, $AH \parallel BH_1$ $\Rightarrow BC \perp BH_1$ т.е. $\boxed{\angle H_1BC = \frac{\pi}{2}}$

(I), (II) $\Rightarrow A, B, C, H_1 \in k(O, OC)$ т.е. $H_1 \in k$

$$\underline{H' \in k = k(A, B, C)}$$

① Аналогично в $\square ABCD$ углы $\angle ADB$ и $\angle ACB$ являются углами в сегментах относительно AB



② Если на окружности углы $\angle ABCD$ и $\pi \Leftrightarrow$ "D" — диаметр

(*) — Пер. угол $\angle AHD$ равен $\frac{\pi}{2}$

(*) $O = S(CH_1) \Rightarrow C, A, H_1 \in k(O, OC) \text{ (I)}$

$O = S(CH_1) \Rightarrow H_1, B, C \in k(O, OC) \text{ (II)}$

5) A', B', C' dogodnja točke uz A, B, C po stranama
 A_1, B_1, C_1 sredina stranica BC, CA, AB po stranama

$$D = S(AH), E = S(BH), F = S(CH)$$

$$A', B', C', A_1, B_1, C_1, D, E, F \in k$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} D = S(AH) \\ E = S(BH) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow DE \text{ sredina } \triangle AHB \Rightarrow DE \parallel AB \quad (1)$$

$$DE = \frac{1}{2} AB \quad (2)$$

(1), (3)

$$\Rightarrow DE \parallel A_1B_1 \quad (*)$$

$$\left. \begin{array}{l} A_1 = S(BC) \\ B_1 = S(AC) \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow A_1B_1 \perp AB \quad \triangle ABC \Rightarrow A_1B_1 \parallel AB \quad (3)$$

$$A_1B_1 = \frac{1}{2} AB \quad (4)$$

(2), (4)

$$\Rightarrow DE = \frac{1}{2} AB = A_1B_1 \quad (**)$$

$$(*), (**) \Rightarrow \square DE A_1 B_1 \text{ je pravougaonik} \quad (5)$$

$$\text{Analogno, } B_1D \text{ je sredina } \triangle AHC \Rightarrow B_1D \parallel CH$$

$$CH \text{ visina } \triangle ABC \Rightarrow CH \perp AB$$

+(1)

$$\Rightarrow B_1D \perp DE \text{ tj. } \angle B_1DE = \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (6)$$

$$(5), (6) \Rightarrow \text{PRAVOUGAONIK je } \square DE A_1 B_1 \Rightarrow \text{moguće otkriti } O = S(B_1E) = S(A_1D)$$

$$\Rightarrow B, D, E, A_1 \in k(O, OB)$$

$$\text{Analogno, } \square B_1 C_1 E F \text{ je pravougaonik} \Rightarrow \text{može se otkriti } O_1 = S(B_1F) = S(C_1E)$$

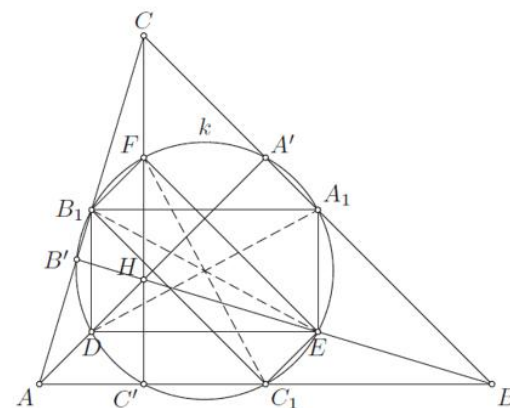
$$A_1, B_1, C_1, E, F, D \in k = k(O, OB) \quad (I)$$

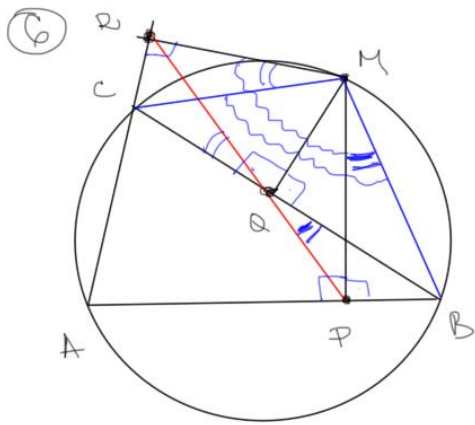
$$\cdot B_1H \perp AC \Rightarrow EB' \perp BB_1 \text{ tj. } \angle EB'B_1 = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \psi \\ EB' \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c} \psi \\ B'B_1 \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow B' \in k \quad (\text{reput. } \gamma \text{ kao } \text{taj } \text{opretnost})$$

$$\text{Analogno, } A', C' \in k \Rightarrow A', B', C', A_1, B_1, C_1, D, E, F \in k$$





7. Die Aussage? $\exists y_0. M \in \overline{BC} \neq A$

- $\angle MPB = \frac{\pi}{2} = \angle MQB \Rightarrow \square PBMQ$ berubah $\Rightarrow \underline{\angle PQB = \angle PMB}^{(1)}$ Depuf. Hay $\widehat{PB}$
- $\angle MRC + \angle MQC = \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} = \pi \Rightarrow \square MRCQ$ berubah $\Rightarrow \underline{\angle CQR = \angle CMR}^{(2)}$ Depuf. ydaba Hay $\widehat{CR}$
- $\angle MRA + \angle MPA = \pi \Rightarrow \square APMR$ berubah $\Rightarrow \underline{\angle RMP + \angle RAP = \pi}^{(3)}$

$$M \in k = k(A, B, C) \Rightarrow \square ABMC \text{ würförmig} \Rightarrow \angle CAB + \angle CMB = \pi \quad (4)$$
$$\cancel{X}_{RAP} = \cancel{X}_{CAB}, (3), (4) \Rightarrow \underline{\cancel{X}_{CMB} = \cancel{X}_{RAP}} \quad (*)$$

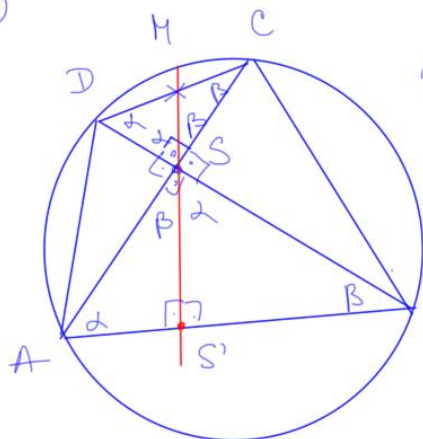
$$\begin{aligned} \cancel{X}CMB &= \cancel{X}CMP + \cancel{X}PMB \\ \parallel (*) \\ \cancel{X}RMP &= \cancel{X}RMC + \cancel{X}CMP \end{aligned} \quad \left. \vphantom{\begin{aligned} \cancel{X}CMB &= \cancel{X}CMP + \cancel{X}PMB \\ \parallel (*) \\ \cancel{X}RMP &= \cancel{X}RMC + \cancel{X}CMP \end{aligned}} \right\} \Rightarrow \begin{array}{ccc} \cancel{X}PMB & = & \cancel{X}RMC \quad (**) \\ \parallel (1) & & \parallel (2) \\ \cancel{X}PQB & & \cancel{X}RQC \end{array}$$

$$\Rightarrow \boxed{\neg RQC = \neg PQB} \quad (I)$$

$\Rightarrow$ утгарсгн
 $\Downarrow$
 P, Q коммутативе

- $M \in \widehat{BC} \not\equiv A \Rightarrow P, R \div BC \quad (\overline{N})$

⑦



a) S' orthogonal Transform uz S na AR
 $\{M\} = S S' N C D$

$$M = S(C)$$

- $\angle SAB = \alpha$
 $\angle SBA = \beta$

$$\Delta ABC: \quad \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \text{A} \end{array} \text{SAB} + \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \text{B} \end{array} \text{SBA} + \begin{array}{c} \times \\ \text{C} \end{array} \text{SCB} = \pi \quad \Rightarrow \boxed{\alpha + \beta = \frac{\pi}{2}} \quad (*)$$

B. $\Delta AS'S$; $\angle AS'S = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \angle ASS' = \frac{\pi}{2} - \alpha \stackrel{(*)}{=} \beta$

• $\Delta S'BS$: $\angle SS'B = \frac{\pi}{2} \Rightarrow \angle S'SB = \frac{\pi}{2} - \angle B \stackrel{(*)}{=} \angle$

• $\chi^2_{MSC} = \chi^2_{ASS} = \beta$ $\chi^2_{MSD} = \chi^2_{BSS} = \alpha$

• $\square ABCD$ je rechteck $\Rightarrow \angle CDB = \angle CAB \stackrel{!}{=} \alpha$ (Korollar) $\widehat{CB}$
 $\Rightarrow \angle DCA = \angle DBA = \beta$ — $\widehat{DA}$

$$\Rightarrow \left. \begin{array}{l} \Delta MDS \text{ зростає на } 1 \Rightarrow MS = MD \\ \Delta MSC - 1 \Rightarrow MS = MC \end{array} \right\} \Rightarrow \boxed{MC = MD} \quad (1)$$

* ΔASB üçgeninin SS' kenarına uz $S' (\neq ASB = \frac{\pi}{2}) \Rightarrow B(A, S', B)$ dđ. $SS' \in \text{Int}(\angle ASB)$
 $\Rightarrow \angle A + \angle B + \angle S = \pi$

$$\Rightarrow SS' \in \text{Aut}(DSC) \Rightarrow \boxed{Z(D, M, C)} \quad (2) \quad ; \quad (1), (2) \Rightarrow \underline{M = S(CD)}$$