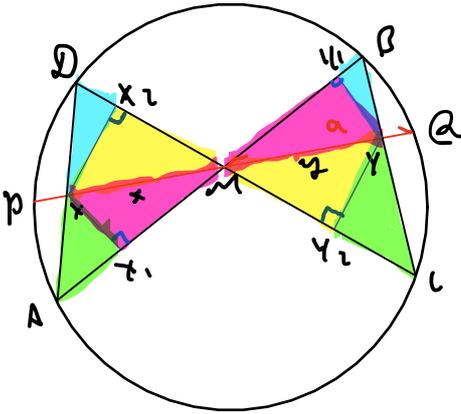


The chords AB and CD of a circle intersect at M , which is the midpoint of the chord PQ . The points X and Y are the intersections of the segments AD and PQ , respectively, and BC and PQ , respectively. Show that M is the midpoint of XY .



$r \neq l$)

~~$x:y = x x_2 : y y_2 = x_2 \cdot M \cdot y_2$~~

~~$x:y = x x_1 : y y_1 = x_1 \cdot M \cdot y_1$~~

~~$x x_2 : y y_1 = DX : BQ = D x_2 : B y_1$~~

~~$x y_1 : y y_2 = AX : CQ = A y_1 : C y_2$~~

$$\frac{x}{y} = \frac{x x_2}{y y_2} = \frac{x x_1}{y y_1}$$

$$\frac{x x_2}{y y_1} = \frac{DX}{BQ}$$

$$\frac{x x_1}{y y_2} = \frac{AX}{CQ}$$

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{a+l}{l+d}$$

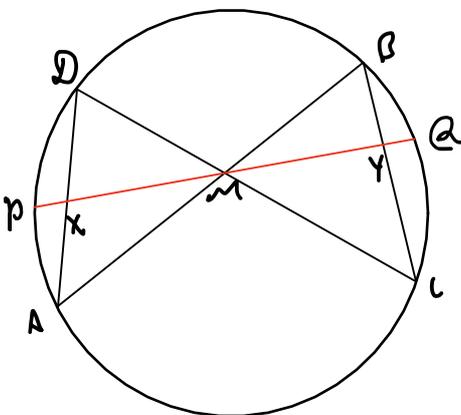
$$\frac{DX}{BQ} \cdot \frac{AX}{CQ} = \frac{x x_2}{y y_1} \cdot \frac{x x_1}{y y_2} = \frac{x x_1}{y y_1} \cdot \frac{x x_2}{y y_2} = \frac{x^2}{y^2}$$

$$\frac{px \cdot xQ}{py \cdot yQ} = \frac{x^2}{y^2} = \frac{(a-x)(x+a)}{(b+y)(b-y)} = \frac{a^2 - x^2}{a^2 - y^2} = \frac{a^2 - x^2 + x^2}{a^2 - y^2 + y^2} = 1$$

$$x = y$$

□

$r \neq l$)



$$(P, C; A, Q) = (PD, D C; DA, DQ)$$

$$= (P, M; X, B)$$

$$= \frac{PX}{MX} / \frac{PB}{MB} = \frac{PX \cdot MB}{MX \cdot PB}$$

$$= (PB, BC; BA, BQ)$$

$$= (P, Y; M, Q)$$

$$= \frac{PM}{PY} / \frac{PQ}{YQ} = \frac{PM \cdot YQ}{PY \cdot PQ}$$

$$\gamma_M / \gamma_R = \gamma_M \cdot p_B$$

$$\frac{p_X \cdot \cancel{m_A}}{m_X \cdot \cancel{p_B}} = \frac{p_M \cdot \gamma_R}{\gamma_M \cdot \cancel{p_B}}$$

$$\frac{p_Y}{m_X} = \frac{\gamma_R}{\gamma_M} = \frac{a-x}{x} = \frac{a-y}{y}$$

$$ay - xy = ax - xy$$

$$x = y$$

□