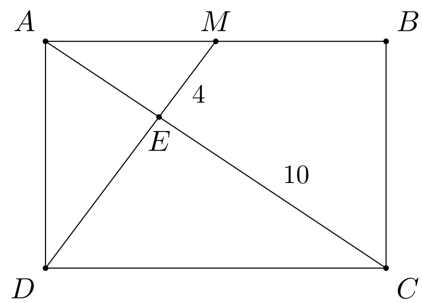
Geometry | Misha Lavrov

Coordinate Geometry

Western PA ARML Practice | *November 8, 2015*

Warm-up

1. (ARML 2007) In rectangle $ABCD$, M is the midpoint of AB, AC and DM intersect at E, $CE = 10$, and $EM = 4$. Find the area of rectangle $ABCD$.



Problems

1. (ARML 1993) Triangle AOB is positioned in the first quadrant with $O = (0, 0)$ and B above and to the right of A. The slope of OA is 1, the slope of OB is 8, and the slope of AB is m. If the points A and B have x-coordinates a and b, respectively, compute $\frac{b}{a}$ in terms of m.
2. (ARML 1993) Square $ABCD$ is positioned in the first quadrant with A on the y-axis, B on the x-axis, and $C = (13, 8)$. Compute the area of the square.
3. (a) Find the center of the circle that passes through the points $(3, 0)$, $(5, 12)$, and $(11, 11)$.

   (b) Find the equation of the line tangent to this circle at $(5, 12)$.

   (c) Another circle with center at $(7, 5)$ is tangent to the first circle. Find the equation of the second circle, in the form $(x - a)^2 + (y - b)^2 = c$.
4. (AIME 2000) Let u and v be integers satisfying $0 < v < u$. Let $A = (u, v)$, let B be the reflection of A across the line $y = x$, let C be the reflection of B across the y-axis, let D be the reflection of C across the x-axis, and let E be the reflection of D across the y-axis. The area of pentagon $ABCDE$ is 451. Find $u + v$.
5. (AIME 2001) Let $R = (8, 6)$. The lines whose equations are $8y = 15x$ and $10y = 3x$ contain points P and Q, respectively, such that R is the midpoint of PQ. The length of PQ equals $\frac{m}{n}$, where m and n are relatively prime positive integers. Find $m + n$.
6. Diameters AB and CD of circle S are perpendicular; E is another point on circle S. Chord EA intersects diameter CD at point K and chord EC intersects diameter AB at point L. If

$CK : KD = 2 : 1$, find $AL : LB$.

7. (ARML 1988 Power Round)

   (a) A sequence (x_n) is defined as follows: $x_0 = 2$, and for all $n \geq 1$, $(x_n, 0)$ lies on the line through $(0, 4)$ and $(x_{n-1}, 2)$. Derive a formula for x_n in terms of x_{n-1}.

   (b) A sequence (y_n) is defined as follows: $y_0 = 0$, and for all $n \geq 1$, draw a square of side length 2 with its bottom left corner at $(y_{n-1}, 0)$ and its bottom side on the x-axis. The point $(y_n, 0)$ lies on the line through $(0, 4)$ and the top right corner of the square. Derive a formula for y_n in terms of y_{n-1}.

   (c) A sequence (z_n) is defined as follows: $z_0 = 0$, and for all $n \geq 1$, draw a circle of diameter 2 tangent to the x-axis and tangent to the line through $(0, 4)$ and $(z_{n-1}, 0)$ in such a way that its center lies to the right of that line. The line through $(0, 4)$ and $(z_n, 0)$ is the other tangent to the same circle. Derive a formula for z_n in terms of z_{n-1}.

   (d) Express (x_n), (y_n), and (z_n) explicitly as functions of n.

8. Prove that the area of a triangle with coordinates (a, b), (c, d), and (e, f) is given by

$$\frac{1}{2}\left|\det\begin{pmatrix} a & b & 1 \\ c & d & 1 \\ e & f & 1 \end{pmatrix}\right| = \frac{1}{2}\left|ad + be + cf - af - bc - de\right|.$$

9. (AIME 2005) The points $A = (p, q)$, $B = (12, 19)$, and $C = (23, 20)$ form a triangle of area 70. The median from A to side BC has slope -5. Find the largest possible value of $p + q$.

10. (a) Prove that the medians of a triangle can be translated (without rotating the line segments) to form the sides of a new triangle.

    (b) The medians of $\triangle ABC$ are translated to form the sides of $\triangle DEF$, and the medians of $\triangle DEF$ are translated to form the sides of $\triangle GHI$. Prove that $\triangle ABC$ and $\triangle GHI$ are similar, and compute the coefficient of similarity.

11. Find the equation of the line that bisects the angle formed in the first quadrant by the x-axis and the line $y = mx$.

12. (INMO 2009) Let P be a point inside $\triangle ABC$ such that $\angle BPC = 90^\circ$ and $\angle BAP = \angle BCP$. Let M, N be the midpoints of AC, BC respectively. Suppose $BP = 2PM$. Prove that A, P, and N are collinear.