

# Lemmas in Geometry

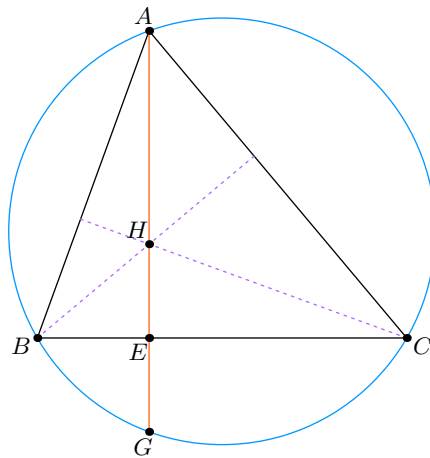
Shubham Jain

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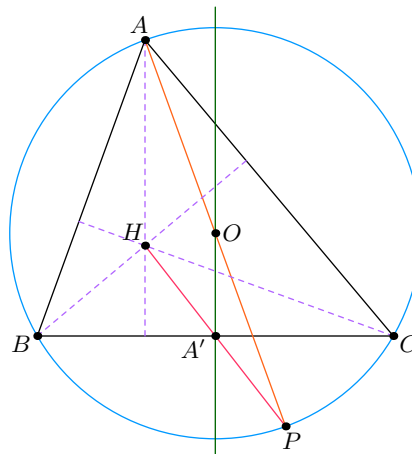
## 1 Lemmas in Euclidean Geometry

In this Article, we shall explore a few lemmas in Euclidean Geometry. This article will be updated every week with more lemmas as and when I gather more – so keep checking! And have fun seeing problems dissolve as you apply this collection of lemmas in solving.

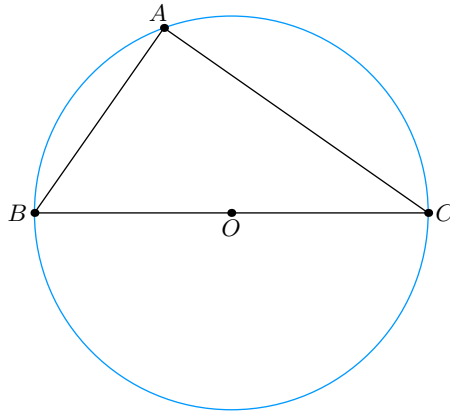
**Lemma 1.** Reflection of the Orthocentre about any side lies on the Circumcircle of the triangle, i.e.  $HE = EG$ .



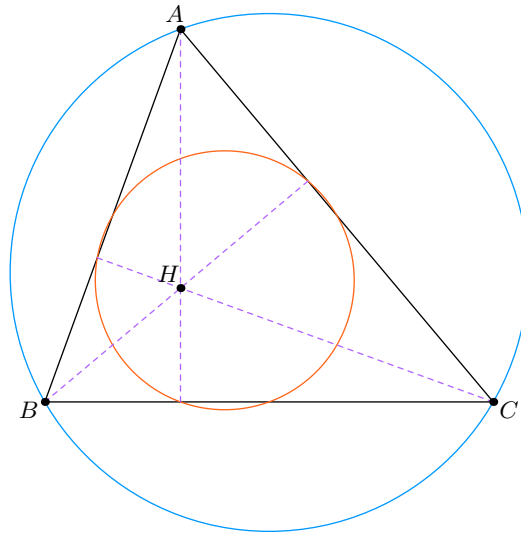
**Lemma 2.** If AP is a circumdiameter, then PH and BC bisect each other. If A' is the foot of perpendicular from O to BC, then  $AH = 2OA'$



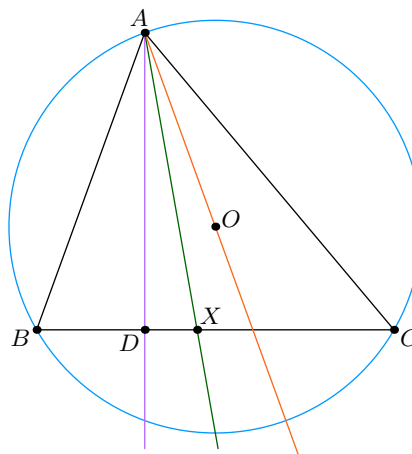
**Lemma 3.** The midpoint of the hypotenuse of a right angled triangle is its circumcentre. Can be used in various ways.



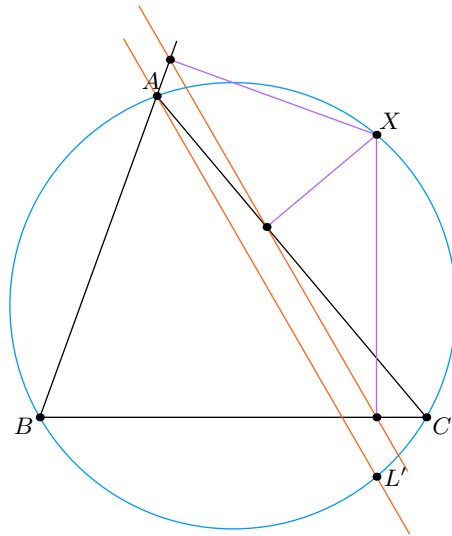
**Lemma 4.** Nine point circle's radius is half the circumradius.



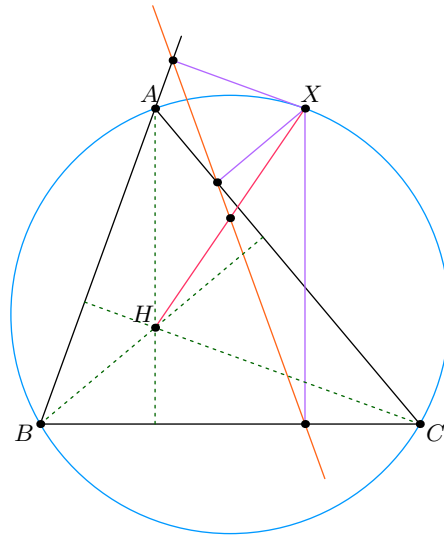
**Lemma 5.**  $AD$  and  $AO$  are reflections of each other in the angle bisector,  $AX$ .



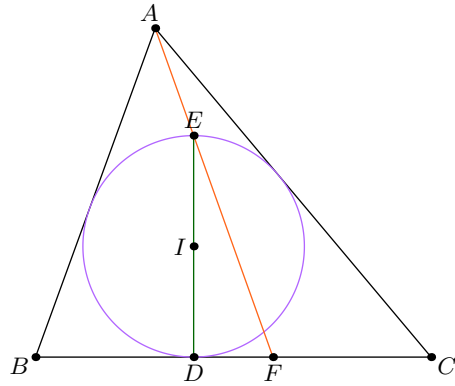
**Lemma 6.** If  $X$  is a point on the circumcircle of  $ABC$ , and the perpendicular to  $BC$  from  $X$  intersects the circumcircle at  $L'$ , then  $AL'$  is parallel to the Simson line.



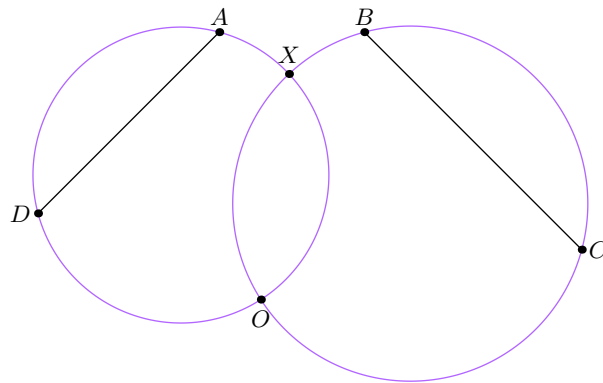
**Lemma 7.** The Simson line wrt  $X$  bisects the line joining  $X$  and the Orthocentre.



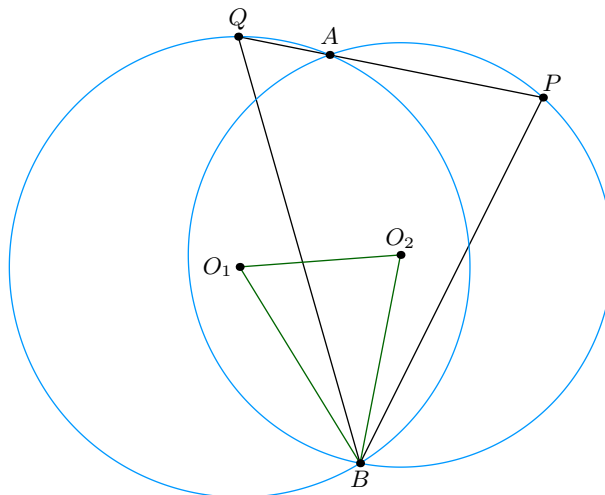
**Lemma 8.** Let incircle of  $ABC$  touch side  $BC$  at  $D$ , and let  $DE$  be a diameter of the circle. If line  $AE$  meets  $BC$  at  $F$ , then  $BD=CF$ .



**Lemma 9.** Let AD and BC be two segments, and let AC and BD meet at X. Let the circumcircles of ADX and BCX meet again at O. Then O is the centre of spiral similarity that carries AD to BC.



**Lemma 10.** If on chord QP, A is chosen, and B is any point not on QP, then if  $O_1$  is the circumcentre of AQB and  $O_2$  is the circumcentre of PAB, then there is spiral homothety between  $BO_1O_2$ , BQP and B is centre of spiral similarity.



**Lemma 11.** Suppose that the circles  $\omega_1$  and  $\omega_2$  intersect at distinct points A and B. Let CD be any chord on  $\omega_1$ , and let E and F be the second intersections of the lines CA and BD respectively, with  $\omega_2$ . Then EF is

parallel to CD.

