

1. A square $ABCD$ with side length 1 is inscribed in a circle. A smaller square lies in the circle with two vertices lying on segment \overline{AB} and the other two vertices lying on minor arc \overline{AB} . Compute the area of the smaller square.

Answer: $\frac{1}{25}$

Solution: A simple sketch reveals that the side length of the smaller square, x , must satisfy:

$$\left(\frac{x}{2}\right)^2 + \left(x + \frac{1}{2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}\right)^2$$

by the Pythagorean theorem. Thus the area is $x^2 = \boxed{\frac{1}{25}}$.

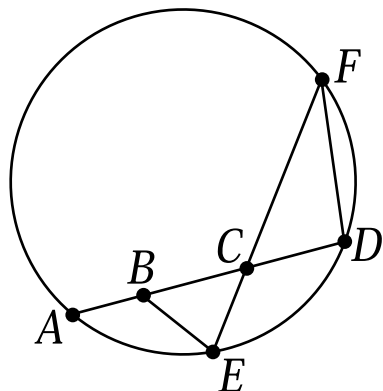
2. Let ABC be a triangle with sides $AB = 19$, $BC = 21$ and $AC = 20$. Let ω be the incircle of ABC with center I . Extend BI so that it intersects AC at E . If ω is tangent to AC at the point D , then find the length of DE .

Answer: $\frac{1}{2}$

Solution: Since I is the incenter, we know that BE is the angle bisector of $\angle ABC$. By the angle bisector theorem, $\frac{19}{21} = \frac{AB}{AC} = \frac{AE}{EC}$. Plus we have the fact that $AE + CE = AC = 20$, so $AE = \frac{19}{2}$.

Because D is the point of tangency, we also know that $AD = s - BC$, where $s = \frac{AB + BC + AC}{2}$. Note though that this means that $s = 30$. This implies that $AD = 9$. Finally, $DE = AE - AD = \frac{19}{2} - 9 = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$.

3. Circle O has three chords, AD , DF , and EF . Point E lies along the arc AD . Point C is the intersection of chords AD and EF . Point B lies on segment AC such that $EB = EC = 8$. Given $AB = 6$, $BC = 10$, and $CD = 9$, find DF .



Answer: $\frac{9\sqrt{10}}{2}$

Solution: Using power of a point, $AC \cdot CD = EC \cdot CF$ so $CF = 16 \cdot \frac{9}{8} = 18$. Using the Law of Cosines we can find the measure of angle ECB , which is congruent to angle DCF , $8^2 = 8^2 + 10^2 - 2 \cdot 8 \cdot 10 \cos \theta$. Hence $\cos \theta = 5/8$ and $DF^2 = 9^2 + 18^2 - 2 \cdot 9 \cdot 18 \cos \theta = 405/2$ yielding the answer $DF = \boxed{9\sqrt{10}/2}$.