



## Geometry A

- Circle  $\Gamma$  is centered at  $(0,0)$  in the plane with radius  $2022\sqrt{3}$ . Circle  $\Omega$  is centered on the  $x$ -axis, passes through the point  $A = (6066,0)$ , and intersects  $\Gamma$  orthogonally at the point  $P = (x,y)$  with  $y > 0$ . If the length of the minor arc  $AP$  on  $\Omega$  can be expressed as  $\frac{m\pi}{n}$  for relatively prime positive integers  $m,n$ , find  $m+n$ .  
(Two circles intersect *orthogonally* at a point  $P$  if the tangent lines at  $P$  form a right angle.)
- An ellipse has foci  $A$  and  $B$  and has the property that there is some point  $C$  on the ellipse such that the area of the circle passing through  $A, B$ , and  $C$  is equal to the area of the ellipse. Let  $e$  be the largest possible eccentricity of the ellipse. One may write  $e^2$  as  $\frac{a+\sqrt{b}}{c}$ , where  $a, b$ , and  $c$  are integers such that  $a$  and  $c$  are relatively prime, and  $b$  is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find  $a^2 + b^2 + c^2$ .
- Daeun draws a unit circle centered at the origin and inscribes within it a regular hexagon  $ABCDEF$ . Then Dylan chooses a point  $P$  within the circle of radius 2 centered at the origin. Let  $M$  be the maximum possible value of  $|PA| \cdot |PB| \cdot |PC| \cdot |PD| \cdot |PE| \cdot |PF|$ , and let  $N$  be the number of possible points  $P$  for which this maximal value is obtained. Find  $M + N^2$ .
- Let  $\triangle ABC$  be an equilateral triangle. Points  $D, E, F$  are drawn on sides  $AB, BC$ , and  $CA$  respectively such that  $[ADF] = [BED] + [CEF]$  and  $\triangle ADF \sim \triangle BED \sim \triangle CEF$ . The ratio  $\frac{[ABC]}{[DEF]}$  can be expressed as  $\frac{a+b\sqrt{c}}{d}$ , where  $a, b, c$ , and  $d$  are positive integers such that  $a$  and  $d$  are relatively prime, and  $c$  is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find  $a + b + c + d$ .  
(Here  $[P]$  denotes the area of polygon  $P$ .)
- Let  $\triangle ABC$  be a triangle with  $AB = 5, BC = 8$ , and  $CA = 7$ . Let the center of the  $A$ -excircle be  $O$ , and let the  $A$ -excircle touch lines  $BC, CA$ , and  $AB$  at points  $X, Y$ , and  $Z$ , respectively. Let  $h_1, h_2$ , and  $h_3$  denote the distances from  $O$  to lines  $XY, YZ$ , and  $ZX$ , respectively. If  $h_1^2 + h_2^2 + h_3^2$  can be written as  $\frac{m}{n}$  for relatively prime positive integers  $m, n$ , find  $m + n$ .
- Triangle  $\triangle ABC$  has sidelengths  $AB = 10, AC = 14$ , and  $BC = 16$ . Circle  $\omega_1$  is tangent to rays  $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}$  and passes through  $B$ . Circle  $\omega_2$  is tangent to rays  $\overrightarrow{AB}, \overrightarrow{AC}$  and passes through  $C$ . Let  $\omega_1, \omega_2$  intersect at points  $X, Y$ . The square of the perimeter of triangle  $\triangle AXY$  is equal to  $\frac{a+b\sqrt{c}}{d}$ , where  $a, b, c$ , and  $d$  are positive integers such that  $a$  and  $d$  are relatively prime, and  $c$  is not divisible by the square of any prime. Find  $a + b + c + d$ .
- Let  $\triangle ABC$  be a triangle with  $BC = 7, CA = 6$ , and  $AB = 5$ . Let  $I$  be the incenter of  $\triangle ABC$ . Let the incircle of  $\triangle ABC$  touch sides  $BC, CA$ , and  $AB$  at points  $D, E$ , and  $F$ . Let the circumcircle of  $\triangle AEF$  meet the circumcircle of  $\triangle ABC$  for a second time at point  $X \neq A$ . Let  $P$  denote the intersection of  $XI$  and  $EF$ . If the product  $XP \cdot IP$  can be written as  $\frac{m}{n}$  for relatively prime positive integers  $m, n$ , find  $m + n$ .
- Let  $\triangle ABC$  have sidelengths  $BC = 7, CA = 8$ , and  $AB = 9$ , and let  $\Omega$  denote the circumcircle of  $\triangle ABC$ . Let circles  $\omega_A, \omega_B, \omega_C$  be internally tangent to the minor arcs  $\overline{BC}, \overline{CA}, \overline{AB}$  of  $\Omega$ , respectively, and tangent to the segments  $BC, CA, AB$  at points  $X, Y$ , and  $Z$ , respectively. Suppose that  $\frac{BX}{XC} = \frac{CY}{YA} = \frac{AZ}{ZB} = \frac{1}{2}$ . Let  $t_{AB}$  be the length of the common external tangent of  $\omega_A$  and  $\omega_B$ , let  $t_{BC}$  be the length of the common external tangent of  $\omega_B$  and  $\omega_C$ , and let  $t_{CA}$  be the length of the common external tangent of  $\omega_C$  and  $\omega_A$ . If  $t_{AB} + t_{BC} + t_{CA}$  can be expressed as  $\frac{m}{n}$  for relatively prime positive integers  $m, n$ , find  $m + n$ .

(Write answers on next page.)

# P U M . C



Name:

Team:

Write answers in table below:

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8