

## Floor's Monthly problem

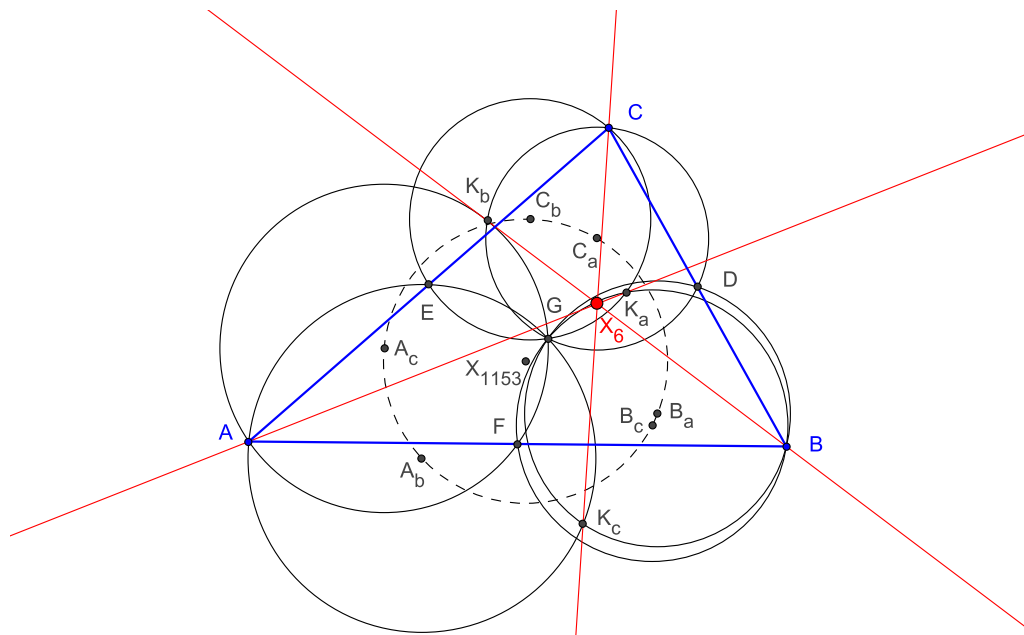
A triangle is divided by its three medians into 6 smaller triangles. The circumcenters of these smaller triangles are concyclic. Their circle, the **Van Lamoen circle**, is introduced in Floor van Lamoen Problem 10830, American Mathematical Monthly 107 (2000) 863; solution by the editors, 109 (2002) 396-397.

Let  $ABC$  be a triangle and  $G$  its centroid. The midpoints of sides  $BC, CA, AB$  are labeled  $D, E, F$ . The circumcenters  $A_b, A_c, B_c, B_a, C_a, C_b$  of the 6 triangles  $AGE, AGF, BGF, BGD, CGD, CGE$  lie on the Van Lamoen Circle. Its center is  $X_{1153}$ .

Points of intersection of the circumcircles of these triangles, other than  $G$ :

- $K_a = (B_c) \cap (C_b), K_b = (C_a) \cap (A_c), K_c = (A_b) \cap (B_a);$
- $G_{ab} = (A_b) \cap (C_a)$ , the symmetrical point de  $G$  w/r to the line  $A_bC_a$ ,
- $G_{ac} = (A_c) \cap (B_a)$ , the symmetrical point de  $G$  w/r to the line  $A_cB_a$ ,
- $G_{bc} = (B_c) \cap (A_b)$ ,
- $G_{ba} = (B_a) \cap (C_b)$ ,
- $G_{ca} = (C_a) \cap (B_c)$ ,
- $G_{cb} = (C_b) \cap (A_c)$ .

1. The lines  $AK_a, BK_b, CK_c$  concur in the symmedian,  $X_6$ .



2. If  $A', B'$  and  $C'$  are the points of intersection of the lines  $(A_bC_a, A_cB_a)$ ,  $(B_cA_b, B_aC_b)$  and  $(C_aB_c, C_bA_c)$ , respectively, then  $AA', BB', CC'$  concur in the triangle center with (6-9-13)-search number 1.88868384192281470263 and barycentric coordinate:

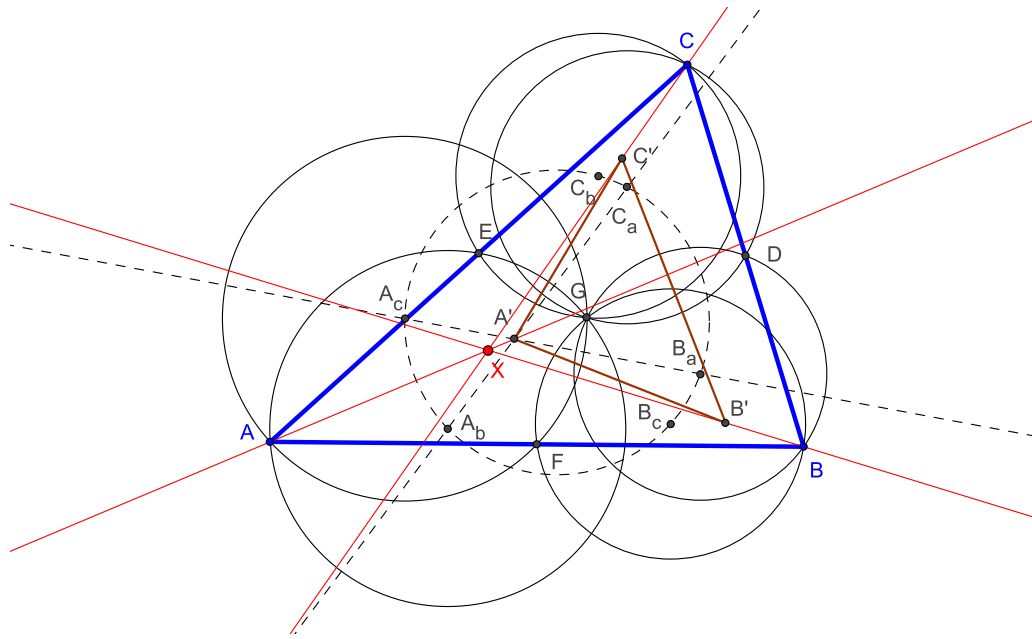
$$\left( \frac{1}{S_A^2 - S_B S_C - 2S^2} : \frac{1}{S_B^2 - S_C S_A - 2S^2} : \frac{1}{S_C^2 - S_A S_B - 2S^2} \right).$$

Is the isogonal conjugate of the  $X_{576}$ , orthoharmonic of  $X_{187}$ .

*Note:* The triangle center of the first barycentric coordinate

$$\frac{1}{S_A^2 - S_B S_C + 2S^2}$$

is  $X_{262}$  = isogonal conjugate of midpoint of Brocard diameter ( $X_{182}$ ).



3. The lines  $G_{ab}G_{ac}$ ,  $G_{bc}G_{ba}$ ,  $G_{ca}G_{cb}$  determine a triangle  $A''B''C''$  perspective with  $ABC$ , and the coordinates of the perspector are:

$$\left( \frac{1}{(2a^2 - b^2 - c^2)^2 - 9b^2c^2} : \frac{1}{(2b^2 - c^2 - a^2)^2 - 9c^2a^2} : \frac{1}{(2c^2 - a^2 - b^2)^2 - 9a^2b^2} \right).$$

