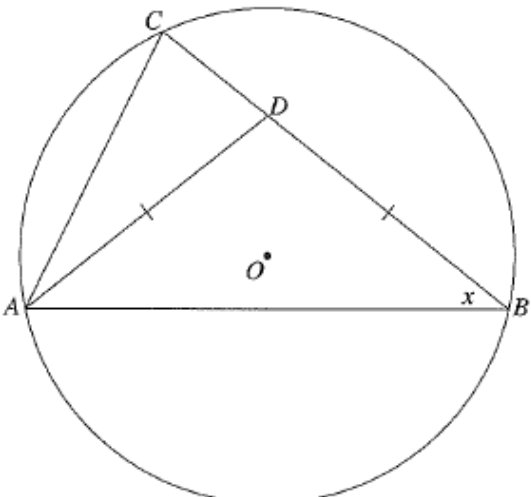
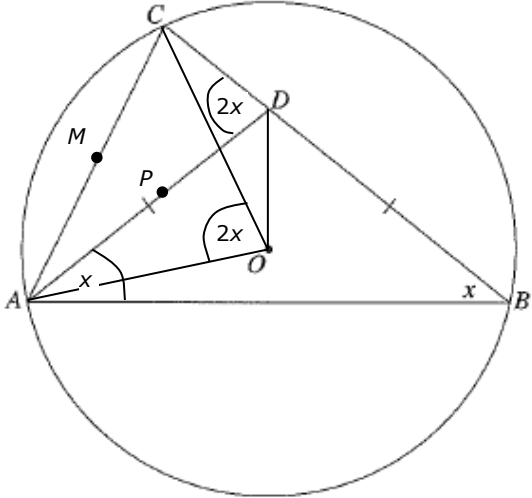


| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|---|--|---|
| 11 | 4b | <p>In the diagram, the vertices of $\triangle ABC$ lie on the circle with centre O. The point D lies on BC such that $\triangle ABD$ is isosceles and $\angle ABC = x$. Copy or trace the diagram into your writing booklet.</p> <p>(i) Explain why $\angle AOC = 2x$.</p> <p>(ii) Prove that $ACDO$ is a cyclic quadrilateral.</p> <p>(iii) Let M be the midpoint of AC and P the centre of the circle through A, C, D and O. Show that P, M and O are collinear.</p> |  | <p>1</p> <p>2</p> <p>1</p> |
|-----------|-----------|---|--|---|

(i)

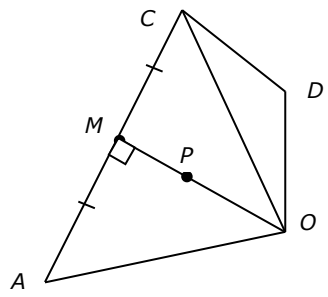


$\angle AOC = 2x$ (\angle at centre is twice \angle at circum. standing on same arc)

(ii)

$\angle BAD = x$ (base \angle s of isos $\triangle ABD$)
 $\angle ADC = 2x$ (ext \angle of \triangle equals sum of 2 int \angle s)
 $\therefore \angle ADC = \angle AOC$
 $\therefore ACDO$ is a cyclic quadrilateral (\angle s in same segment equal)

(iii)



State Mean:
0.88/1
0.75/2
0.07/1

$OM \perp AC$ (perp from centre bisects chord in circle centre O)
 $PM \perp AC$ (perp from centre bisects chord in circle centre P)
 $\therefore P$ is on line OM
 $\therefore P, M$ and O are collinear.

* These solutions have been provided by [projectmaths](http://projectmaths.com.au) and are not supplied or endorsed by the Board of Studies

Board of Studies: Notes from the Marking Centre

- (i) This was generally done well. A number of candidates did not use the correct terminology, confusing circumference and radius.
- (ii) In better responses part (i) and angle CDA were used to establish the result. Many candidates proved a cyclic quadrilateral by showing opposite angles supplementary, spending more time on this part than required.

(iii) This was a challenging question. Candidates had difficulty in expressing themselves clearly and often made inappropriate assumptions. The better responses showed a sophisticated approach, such as showing that the size of angle MPO is 180° . Some candidates attempted to use other theorems, often unsuccessfully relating to two circles intersecting and the line joining their centres.

Source: http://www.boardofstudies.nsw.edu.au/hsc_exams/