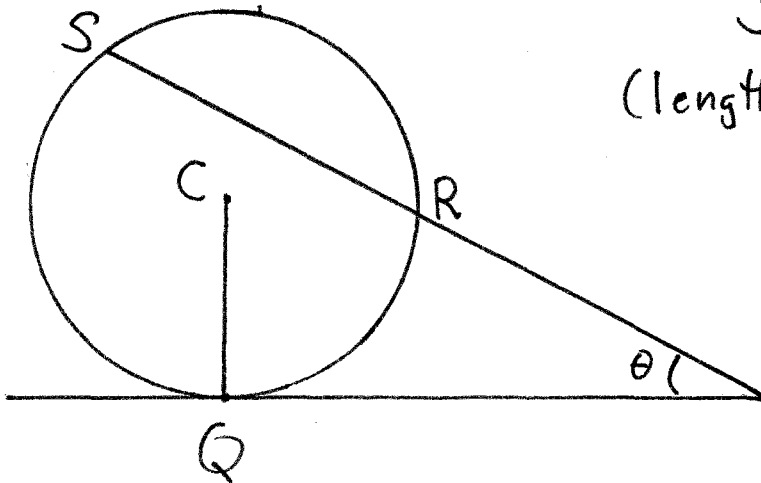


1. Prove by vector methods:

$$(\text{length } PQ)^2 = (\text{length } PR) \cdot (\text{length } PS)$$

(independently of the angle θ)

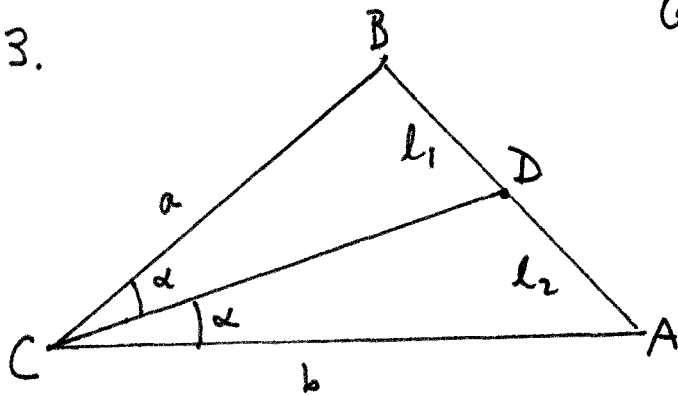


Here Q is such that

the line from P to Q (whole line) intersects the circle in one point exactly.

2. Prove the angle $CQP = \pi/2$ ($C = \text{center of circle}$)

3.



Given:

CD bisects angle C , that is, angle $BCD = \text{angle } ACD$.

Prove by vector methods:

$$\frac{\text{length } BD}{\text{length } BC} = \frac{\text{length } AD}{\text{length } AC}$$

(or $\frac{l_1}{a} = \frac{l_2}{b}$).

(Suggestion: Let $C = \vec{0}$ (origin) and $B = \vec{v}$, $A = \vec{w}$.

What is the vector expression for the point D

satisfying $\frac{l_1}{a} = \frac{l_2}{b}$? Check that for that vector, angle $BCD = \text{angle } DCA$).