relative to (AI) at F (~~giv~~ proved)
So, (FB) is the perpendicular bisector to (IA) at F, So, F is the midpoint of [AI]

→ (AM) is the height relative to (IB) at M (proved)
So, (AM) is the perpendicular bisector of (IB) at M
So, M is the midpoint of [IB]

- In Δ IAB:
- F is the midpoint of [AI] (proved)
- M is the midpoint of [IB] (proved)

Thus, (FM) is parallel to (AB) and $FM = \frac{AB}{2}$ (midpoint theorem).

b) In quadrilateral AFMB:
(FM) is parallel to (AB) (proved)
So, mes $\overset{\frown}{MB}$ = mes $\overset{\frown}{FA}$ (arcs intercepted by 2 parallel chords)
then, FA = MB (chords intercepted by 2 equal arcs)
Thus, AFMB is an isossceles trapezoid since it has 2 parallel bases and 2 equal legs (proved).