b- $OC = OB$ (radii of circle (c))
then, O is equidistant from C & B.
So, O belongs to perpendicular bisector of [CB]

$FC = FB$ (Sides held by main vertex of isosceles $\triangle CFB$).
then, F is equidistant from C & B.
So, F belongs to perpendicular bisector of [CB]

$\therefore$ (OF) is the perpendicular bisector of [CB]

5) a- Since quadrilateral ACNB is cyclic (Given)
Then, $C\hat{A}B + C\hat{N}B = 180°$ (Sum of opp. angles in a cyclic quad.)
but, $C\hat{A}B = 60°$ (proved)
then $C\hat{N}B = 180° - 60°$
$\therefore$ $\boxed{C\hat{N}B = 120°}$

* $C\hat{B}F = 45°$ (base angle of right isosceles triangle BFC).
$B\hat{N}C = 120°$ (proved)
And, $C\hat{B}F + B\hat{N}C + N\hat{C}B = 180°$ (Sum of angles in triangle BNC)
Hence, $N\hat{C}B = 180° - 45 - 120°$
$\therefore$ $\boxed{N\hat{C}B = 15°}$

b- $[AB] \perp [DE]$ (Given)
Then, $A\hat{O}D = 90°$ (central angle formed by perp. diameters)
but, $A\hat{O}C = 60°$ (angle formed by sides of equilateral $\triangle ACO$)
hence, $C\hat{O}D = 30°$ (complement of $A\hat{O}C$).
but, $C\hat{O}D = mes\ \overset{\frown}{CD}$ (central angle)

$\therefore$ $\overset{\frown}{CD} = 30°$.